

Sustainable use and trade of wildlife in Central Asia

Katalin Kecse-Nagy

Senior Programme Officer, TRAFFIC



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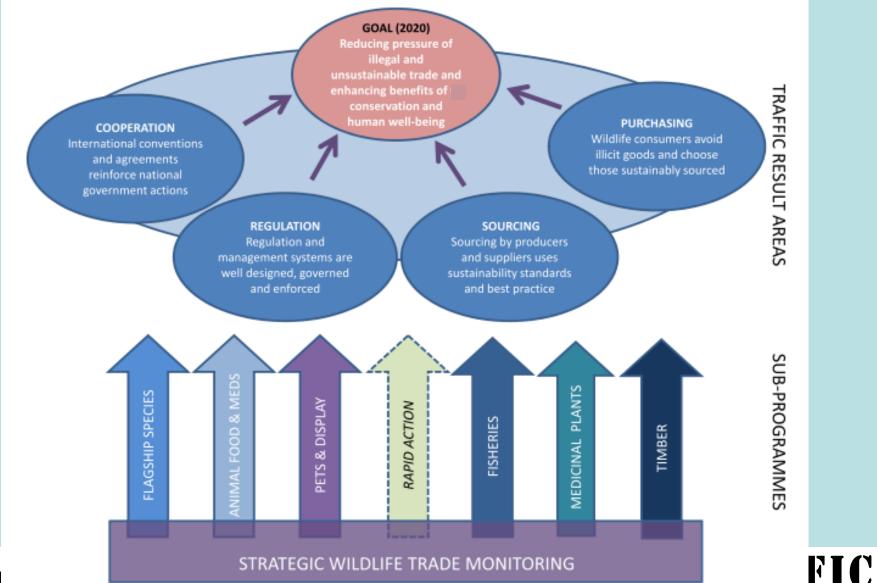
Introduction to TRAFFIC



TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.



Introduction to TRAFFIC



the wildlife trade monitoring network

Introduction



- Aim: to strengthen capacities to implement and enforce CITES in Central Asia and Russia
- Funding: from the European Union to the CITES Secretariat
- TRAFFIC: compiled three reports examining various wildlife trade related issues in Central Asia



Report 1 - Eurasian Customs Union (ECU)



Wildlife trade in the Eurasian Customs Union and in selected Central Asian countries

Торговля объектами животного и растительного мира в странах Таможенного союза в рамках ЕврАзЭС и отдельных государствах Средней Азии

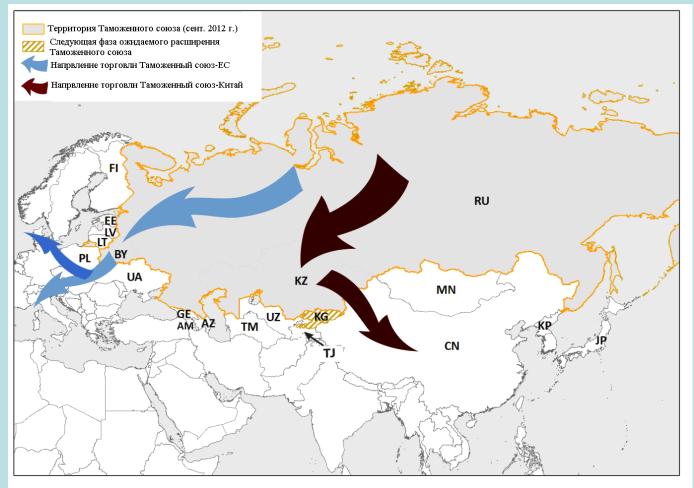
Examines the implementation of CITES in the ECU and in selected Central Asian countries

http://www.traffic.org/general-reports/traffic_pub_gen60.pdf





Eurasian Customs Union (ECU)



Current members of the **ECU**:

- BY
- KZ
- RU

KG – accession country

Source: Map drawn on information after Silitski (2010), taken from TRAFFIC, 2012.

Abbreviations: AM – Armenia, AZ – Azerbaijan, BY – Belarus, CN- China, EE – Estonia, FI – Finland, GE – Georgia, JP – Japan, KG – Kyrgyzstan, KP – Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KZ – Kazakhstan, LT – Lithuania, LV – Latvia, MN – Mongolia, PL – Poland, RU – Russia, TJ – Tajikistan, TM – Turkmenistan, UA – Ukraine, UZ – Uzbekistan.





ECU

Торговля объектами животного и растительного мира в странах Таможенного союза в рамках ЕврАзЭС и отдельных государствах Средней Азии

Проект EC-CITES № S-415 по наращиванию потенциала

2013

Секретариат СИТЕС





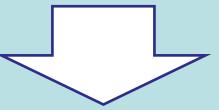
- Removal of internal border controls - formally NOT intended to affect implementation and enforcement of obligations under CITES
- In practice, it could result in free and undeclared movements of wildlife within the ECU



ECU – why could this be a problem?

Possible examples of issues:

- "**permit shopping**" a CITES export permit not granted in one member State could be granted for the same specimen in another member State
- **"exploiting the weakest link in the chain"** potentially shifting trade routes towards less scrutiny at the borders
- "concerns raised by the importer" regarding the true country of origin within the ECU



need for a well-coordinated approach to regulate wildlife trade, for a regular exchange of information in order to prevent potential negative impacts on the survival of Central Asia's wildlife





ECU – selected sections of the report

Summaries of country visits

- National CITES legislation
- National CITES authorities and interagency co-operation on CITES
- Training and capacity building
- Reported illegal trade



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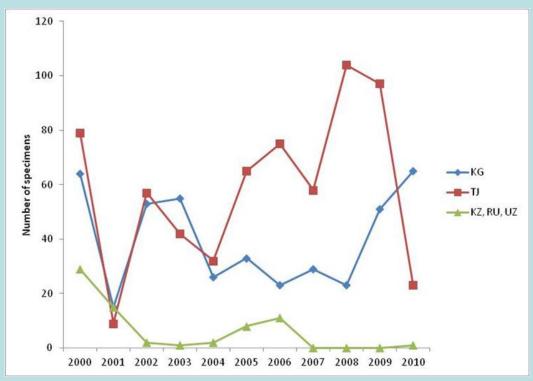
CITES implementation in other Customs unions and regional organisations – examples for coordination and cooperation

- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- European Union (EU)
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
- Southern African Customs Union (SACU)



ECU – CITES exports of hunting trophies

Reported exports* of *Ovis ammon* hunting trophy items from the target countries (2000-2010), exporters' reports**



Source: CITES trade statistics derived from the *CITES Trade Database*, UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. *Includes both: (i) trophies reported as direct exports from the target countries; and (ii) trophies for which a target country was reported as the country of origin.

**Importers' reports are used for Russia (for 2006 only), for Kyrgyzstan (2000-2008) and for Tajikistan (all years).

Abbreviations: BY – Belarus, KZ – Kazakhstan, KG – Kyrgyzstan, RU – Russia, TJ – Tajikistan, UZ – Uzbekistan.



ECU – Selected recommendations

CITES in the ECU - addressed to ECU member States

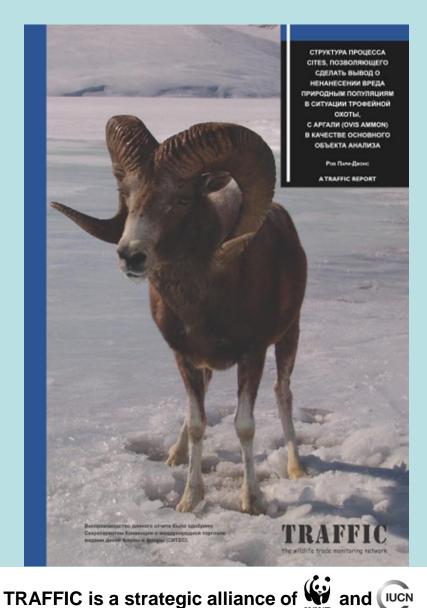
- need for organized and co-ordinated approach to CITES ۲ implementation and enforcement **memory** to ensure **consistency**;
- establish co-ordinating mechanisms muther to allow for regular and • frequent information exchange and consistent decision-making on scientific to management and enforcement issues;
 - to formalize these co-ordinating mechanisms in ECU legislation;
 - nationally set export quotas in the ECU context;
- to establish a Wildlife Enforcement • Network;
- to establishment new real-time informationsharing mechanisms between authorities across the ECU.





WWF-Russia the wildlife trade monitoring network

Report 2 - NDF framework



- Framework for CITES nondetriment findings for hunting trophies with a focus on Argali Ovis ammon
- Структура процесса CITES, позволяющего сделать вывод о ненанесении вреда природным популяциям в ситуации трофейной охоты, с аргали (Ovis аттоп) в качестве основного объекта Анализа

http://www.traffic.org/generalreports/traffic_pub_gen58.pdf



NDF framework



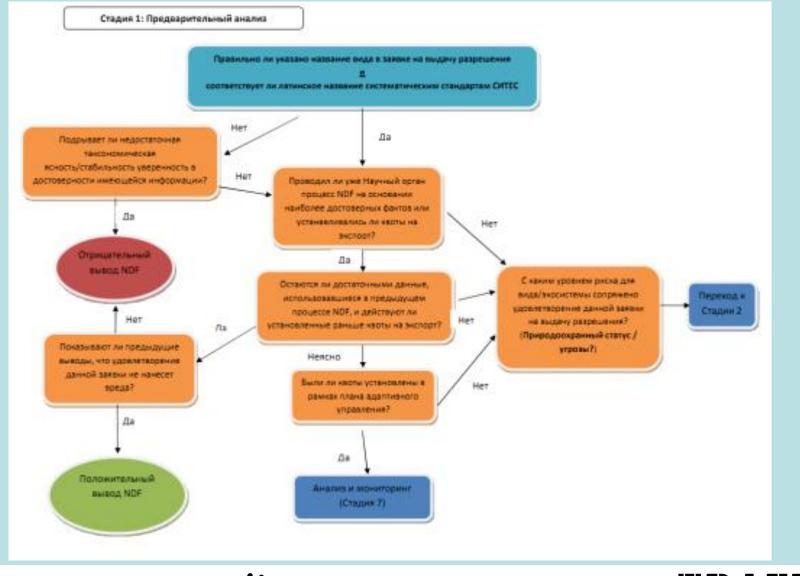
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- NDF Non-Detriment **F**inding under CITES
- Step by step guide in determining whether trade in a particular trophy species is likely to be detrimental to its survival





NDF guidance

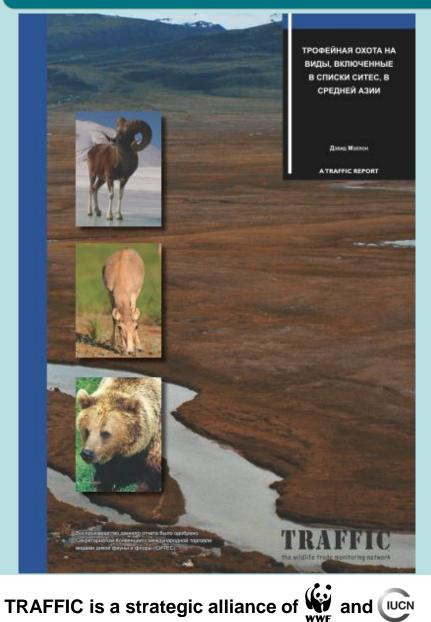


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Report 3 - Trophy hunting in Central Asia

and [IUCN



- reviews policies and regulations concerning trophy hunting in selected range States of the Argali Ovis ammon
- provides a framework for the establishment of sustainable hunting programmes that support conservation

http://www.traffic.org/generalreports/traffic_pub_gen62.pdf



Report 3 - Trophy hunting in Central Asia Selected sections

- Poaching and illegal trade
- Wildlife management
- Transboundary initiatives

Best practice in community-based trophy hunting programmes

Pakistan, Africa ۲

Discussion

- Taxonomy, split listings ٠
- Contribution to livelihoods / species conservation
- Ecotourism
- Developing trophy hunting in the region •
- Developing community-based programmes ٠
- Governance

Conclusions and recommendations

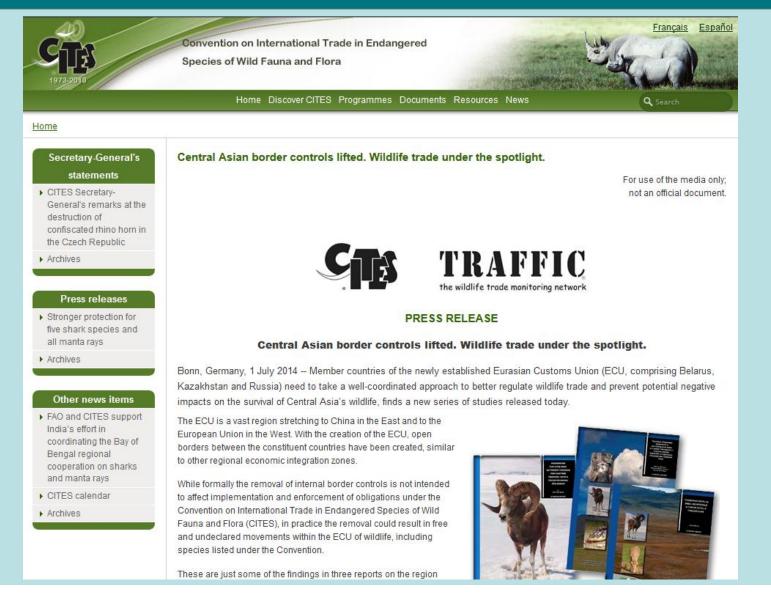


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Wildlife crime is serious -

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Innovative campaign promotes success from within

News archive

Ha Noi, 22nd September 2014-A groundbreaking campaign is being launched in Viet Nam on World Rhino Day to promote the importance of individual character, determination and will as the secrets to success. The "Strength of Chi" campaign is based on the concept of "Chi" ("Will") within Vietnamese culture, signifying the power of what lies within.



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Thank you for your attention! Any questions?

Katalin Kecse-Nagy TRAFFIC c/o. WWF Hungary Álmos vezér u. 69/A. 1141 Budapest, Hungary

www.traffic.org Katalin.Kecse-Nagy@traffic.org



