

# CHAIR'S SUMMARY



**SAVE WILDLIFE**  
**ACT NOW OR GAME OVER**  
**WILDLIFE CONFERENCE**  
**THE HAGUE 1-3 MARCH 2016**

The conference is organized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands, The Hague Institute for Global Justice and The Prince of Wales's International Sustainability Unit.

## **I. Introduction**

300 Representatives from Countries, Intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, business representatives and the broader civil society gathered from 1-3 march 2016 in The Hague, the Netherlands for the international wildlife conference: Save Wildlife; Act now or Game over.

The conference has build on the London and Kasane Conferences on the illegal wildlife trade, and has set the stage for the Hanoi Conference, due to take place later in 2016.

The conference has placed particular emphasis on facilitating sustainable livelihoods and economic development and on strengthening law enforcement. Participants have got together in working groups dedicated to identifying good practices, with the goal of striking "wildlife deals": concrete, cross-sectorial deals by different configurations of stakeholders which will have a direct impact and which represent creative, shared commitments. The deals will seek to reinforce and prompt real action in several areas including tourism, anti-corruption, technology, transportation, finance, and demand reduction.

Participants recognised the political momentum to stop the poaching crisis and put an end to illegal trade in wildlife and its products as expressed in particular by the London and Kasane declarations, UN General Assembly resolution and numerous measures taken in appropriate international fora such as CITES and UNODC.

The problems arising from poaching and illegal crime in wildlife are a disrupting force for a broad range of issues. First of all it leads to an enormous loss of biodiversity with certain species facing the threat of extinction. It is up to us to act on this man-made disaster inflicted on animals. Secondly, there is a disruptive socio-economic impact on local communities living close to the animals.

The sheer scale of the problem and the extremely violent nature of poaching, criminal gangs and terrorist organisations as well as the vast sums of money involved require international and coordinated action.

Throughout the chain of illegal trade from source, transit and destination countries tailor made projects focusing on concrete solutions on the ground are needed to ensure concerted efforts.

These projects require active participation from all stakeholders particularly local communities, ngo's and private sectors.

## II. Setting the Scene

Minister van Dam opened the Conference telling us a personal story about his first encounter with wildlife and expressed the importance of alternative ways of income for local communities. For Martijn van Dam an ideal world is a world without poaching.

Martijn van Dam recognized that to combat wildlife crime, we need to work on alternative sources of income, like farming and ecotourism. That means we must vigorously pursue the aims we – the global community – set ourselves in the Sustainable Development Goals. Minister van Dam emphasised that there is no time to lose in tackling poaching, especially since wildlife crime is increasingly seen as a form of serious organized crime.

While there has been a strong focus on iconic species such as elephants and rhinos, Minister van Dam stretched that poachers do not only target those animals, but also reptiles and exotic birds like parrots. Europe is both a market and an transport for those animals, so it has inevitably an important role to play in the fight against wildlife trafficking. He strongly welcomed and supported the initiative taken by the European Commission to launch an EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking.

The Minister placed this conference in sequence of conferences held in London, Kasane and later this year in Hanoi. He hoped that this conference would set the tone for the Hanoi Conference, and that concrete new actions could be agreed upon by making wildlife deals.

De speech of Minister van Dam was followed by a keynote speech by John Scanlon, Secretary General of CITES, Mr Scanlon expressed that we face the complete extinction of species because of wildlife crime in no time at all. But he also expressed all the actions, which are being taken at this time, actions which will be discussed among other things during the next Conference of Parties of CITES in Johannesburg this year. Its not game over, its game on.

Abi Williams The President of The Hague Institute, our partner in organizing this conference, made a clear link between combatting wildlife crime and law in his speech. He emphasized the importance of three key themes: the rule of law, global governance and conflict prevention. Strengthening the law has a deterrant and preventive effect on wildlife crime, but it needs to be impartial to build civic trust.

Next, the audience was addressed by the Honourable Claudia McMurray from our other organizing partner, the Prince of Wales' International Sustainability Unit. She signaled that there has been tremendous activity to combat wildlife crime in the past years, but that there is more action needed. More private sector involvement is needed and strengthening support for the EU Wildlife Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking could help filling the gaps in the work done by the international community.

Mette Loyche Wilkie, director, Division of Environmental Policy Implementation of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) expressed that saving wildlife requires acting now with collective, well-coordinated and evidence-based action....across all scales!

During the lunch there was a side event organized by Stop Ivory about stopping supply, securing stockpiles from illegal Trade. An interesting discussion about stockpiles followed. In the plenary room the documentary Warlords of Ivory, provided by National Geographic was shown.

Participants also had the opportunity to visit the Wildlife expo showing confiscated wildlife items and various exhibitions from NGO's

Moderator Lousie Fresco, president of the Executive board of Wageningen University guided participants, after lunch through the afternoon session.

In Experiences from the Field, two members of the Black Mambas opened their presentation with a very impressive introductory film about their job. Their organisation, consisting mainly of women, actively combats poaching of rhinos. They act as an important role model in the community and reach out to children via educational programmes at school.

Andrew Parker from the African Parks Foundation pointed out that people, such as the Black Mambas, put their life at risk to protect wildlife. The problem is wider than just the poaching of wildlife. It affects the entire landscape which in its turn affects the local population. An effective involvement of the community is absolutely essential.

The panel discussion also strongly focussed on effective prevention and combat of the illegal trade in wildlife through local community engagement.

The panel discussion focused on the effective prevention and combat of the illegal wildlife trade through local community engagement. Tim Steele from UNODC opened the panel discussion with a comparison between the combat against illicit drug growing and the combat against poaching. Using development and creative alternative livelihood sources can be effective in both cases. Dr. Dilys Roe from the International Institute for the Environment and Development. She indicated that a strong and potentially unfair law enforcement can have negative effects on the view of a community on the government and conservation. The solution could be giving wildlife a socio-economic value. Craig Spencer and the two representatives from the Black Mamba Anti-Poaching Unit emphasized that not only the poachers, but the whole community is enabling the poaching. Just as the previous speakers, they indicated that the whole community needs to feel involved to combat wildlife crime.

A short but lively discussion followed when participants from the room posed critical questions to members of the panel. This was followed by a discussion focused on on-going initiatives and the need to involve local communities and preparing participants for the work in working groups. The panel discussion contained a presentation by Craig Spencer of the Black Mamba Anti-Poaching Unit,

After a refreshing Coffee break dr. Holly Dublin from IUCN underlined the complexity of promoting sustainable livelihoods. She said that alternative benefits do not take away the incentive for poaching, more is needed to strengthen local communities and let the local people benefit from wildlife.

IUCN guided participants through a quiz testing their knowledge on Wildlife Crime issues.

The concept of Wildlife Deals was introduced to focus work in the working groups. Wildlife Deals are concrete, cross-sectorial Action Plans made by different configurations of stakeholders which commit themselves to real action.

Johan van der Gronden, Director of WWF The Netherlands, gave an inspiring presentation about Wildlife Crime initiatives after which we split up for an interactive discussion on lessons learned and possibilities for action and cooperation. He had a message of urgency; the levels of poaching are ever increasing and there is a large need for concrete actions on the ground. Recognizing the strong political commitment that already exists, Johan van der Gronden emphasised that more countries and organisations need to be involved in the debate on how to combat wildlife crime. He also had a message of hope, referring to new initiatives such as the Wildlife Justice Commission and the memorandum of understanding between TRAFFIC and Alibaba Group to pledge zero tolerance towards sales of illegal wildlife products on the company's e-commerce site.

### **III. Highlights of the Working Groups**

The second day was devoted to six Working groups

#### 1) Working group on Technology

The working group on technology was chaired by the Swedish State Secretary Mrs. Ericson. She led a very productive working group with enthusiastic participants. SmartParks gave a short presentation about their high tech multisensory tracks that prevent poaching. Another exciting new technique of data analysis was presented by the criminology thinktank NSCR and the Netherlands Forensic Institute showcased their work on wildlife forensics.

#### *Overarching themes*

- Finding new, high tech alternative solutions to prevent poaching of wildlife has proven to be highly effective to stay ahead of the challenges posed by criminal gangs and terrorist organisations.
- Capacity building and training, involving the entire chain of enforcement, is key in combating wildlife crime.

## Wildlife Deals

- Wildlife Deal 'Smart Parks'; technology aimed at tracking and tracing animals can highlight the presence and activities of poachers. Training of rangers is a prerequisite.
- Wildlife Deal 'Wildlife Crime Analyst Toolbox: 'Wild CAT'; software creating an overview of poaching and trafficking contributes disclosing patterns in poaching.
- Wildlife Deal: 'Power of Forensics'; adequate training of rangers to secure evidence at the crime scene will give forensic experts the opportunity to provide evidence in court cases.

### 2) Working group on Effective governance

The working group served as a fertile ground for interaction for participants from different backgrounds. The participants complimented the session for the opportunity to meet the right people to talk about their issues and challenges related to cooperation between different government services, salary structures of government personnel, cooperation between government and NGO's, anti-corruption structures and training of skilled personnel. It was agreed that for most ideas discussed in the group substantive resource mobilization was needed. Follow-up conversations were planned.

### Overarching themes:

- wholechain approach; participants stressed the need for effective governance throughout the enforcement chain.
- anticorruption mechanisms; tackling corruption at all levels was identified as the prime concern to enhance effective governance
- resource mobilization; additional funds will need to be found for effective projects to be realized.

### Wildlife deal

- Reinforcement of present cooperation between UNODC and the Kenya Wildlife Service about the building of anti-corruption structures will be take place.

### 3) Working group on Demand reduction

The working group was led by an inspirational chair, Sabri Zain from TRAFFIC. Various areas of research topics were discussed, especially in trade and use and on audience segmentation and behaviour. Additionally, various areas of research topics that need more attention were identified. All participants agreed to build a network of demand reduction experts, starting immediately after the conference to discuss and close deals. Within a few months, this group of experts should come together to take stock and discuss further action.

## Overarching themes

- The Working Group Demand Reduction discussed topics that need more attention, especially on trade and use, as well as on audience segmentation and behaviours.
- The working group discussed how to involve stakeholders better. Key to an effective approach is active involvement from the private sector
- The Demand Reduction workshop concluded that an innovative approach in Demand Reduction is needed. Sharing information from experts and practitioners can help to involve various stakeholders with a focus on stakeholders from the private sector.

## Wildlife Deals

- Global Network of Demand Reduction Experts; the network will serve to come up with innovative solutions to reduce demand.
- Online Resource Bank; the bank will facilitate easy access to methods that have proven to be effective in reducing demand.
- Pangolins; an additional effort needs to be made to address the increasing demand for pangolins.
- A Positive List to regulate pet trade; ENVI Crime Net will inform its network of law enforcers of the goals and practicalities of a Positive List.

## Finance / Tourism : plenary opening

The working groups on Finance and Tourism started together with a plenary introduction on the private sector. Jon Godson from the International Air Transport Organization (IATA) talked about the substantial efforts done by the transport sector in combatting wildlife crime. Jeremy Wilson from Barclays talked about the financial sector and stressed that the criminals involved in wildlife crime are often involved in other criminal activities such as money laundering. Derek de la Harpe from Wilderness Safaris talked about the role of wildlife tourism in conservation and combatting illegal wildlife trade. The tourism industry is not as well organised as the transport and financial sectors, more work could be done to join forces in combatting wildlife crime.

### 4) Working group on finance

The group split up in several subgroups to discuss suggestions for actions that would combat or prevent wildlife crime. There was a lot of knowledge exchanged and it was agreed upon that more countries need to be engaged internationally. Transparency in the banking sector was a topic that all groups seemed interested in. A need for a global framework dealing with regulation of involvement of financial institutions in disclosing and identifying wildlife crime was discussed. In addition, it was advised that the sector should focus on sharing good practices and lessons learned.

### Overarching themes

- Transparency; in order to combat illegal flows of money greater transparency is a necessity.
- cooperation across whole financial sectors; international cooperation is needed to be able to trace and stop illegal flows of money.
- sharing good practices and lessons learned should enable actors to act swiftly and will spread available knowledge throughout the sector.

### Wildlife Deal

- Prioritizing enforcement and setting up a conservation of wild birds fund in Malta: The Wild Birds Regulation Unit in Malta will coordinate the development of the national enforcement priorities to eradicate illegal killing, rapping and trade in wild birds.

### 5) Working group on Tourism

This working group served as a productive platform to discuss ways in which the tourism sector can contribute to combatting illegal wildlife trafficking. The conclusion was that the sector should share financial benefits with local communities and encourage local governments to invest in nature conservation. There is a strong need for a focus on long term commitments. Furthermore, increased and active engagement from operators and tourism companies is required.

### Overarching themes

- The tourism sector can address illegal wildlife trade through benefit sharing with local communities.
- There is a need for long term commitment between tourism companies and local communities.
- Codes of best practices exist, but their effectiveness can be improved by sharing these codes widely and refining them.

### Wildlife Deal:

- Facilitating to make a sustainable choice for tourism; Enabling tourists to make a sustainable choice.



## 6) Working group on Sustainable Livelihoods

The Working Group that was organized by IUCN started with some inspirational presentations by people from the private and tourism sector, governments and NGO's. These presentations involved a summary of declarations and resolutions, as well as an overview of already existing Wildlife Deals that could give participants inspiration to create their own deals. These new Wildlife Deals should pertain to some of practices of involving local communities in wildlife management that were mentioned by Dilys Roe on day 1 during the panel session. The already existing practices include:

- Increase awareness of the recognition and respect of the rights of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife;
- Build the capacity of local people to manage and benefit from wildlife;
- Strengthen the participation and involvement of local communities in conservation/ Illegal Wildlife Trade debate and dialogue;
- Include local communities in wildlife monitoring and enforcement networks
- Build capacity of local communities to tackle Illegal Wildlife Trade themselves
- Make sure local communities benefit from the

The participants of the Working Group also discussed and agreed upon some new rules of engagement, including the fact that benefits must be shared equitably but that costs are however an individual issue instead of equitable. Furthermore the participants also agreed upon the rules that partnerships must be transparent and accountable and that the costs to communities from wildlife should also be taken into account. Respect of all partners in partnerships is an important factor as well.

The overarching themes are on different levels:

- rules of engagement
- specific deals about action on the ground or actions that are planned, and how they relate to rules, which deals suggest that new rules are needed
- Community based approach

Wildlife Deals

- Wildlife Deal 'Community Venture Capital Fund'
- Wildlife Deal: 'Holistic approach to engage communities'
- Wildlife Deal '10.000 Voices'

During Lunch of these second day two Side events were organised.

The Netherlands Forensic Institute organised the event: The Power of Wildlife Forensics and the Dutch Enforcement Authorities organised an event on CITES enforcement Authorities.

#### **IV. High Level Segment**

Ministers from 37 countries, CEO's and high level representatives from civil society shared experiences on the conference themes of law enforcement and sustainable livelihoods.

Minister van Dam opened the high level segment with a film that showed the impressions and inspiration of the last two days. He highlighted that the actions of the past have been a beginning but have not been sufficient to save our wildlife in a sustainable way.

EU commissioner Vella, Commissioner for the Environment, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, was invited to the podium and introduced the EU action plan against Wildlife Trafficking. He highlighted three main reasons to come up with the action plan. The action plan will help to protect biodiversity, enhance economic development and contribute to peace and stability.

The EU has a responsibility to take the lead. After all the EU is to a certain extent part of the problem. With a huge internal market and ample opportunities to be used a transit region the Commissioner highlighted the need to get make sure the EU legislation and enforcement efforts are of the highest quality.

The EU is active but still needs to do more.

That is why this action plan lists 32 actions grouped under 3 headings.

1. Prevention: the urgent need to tackle demand and supply
2. Enforcement: rules and regulations need to be effective
3. Partnership: use all tools available to us and ensure all of our partners are working together effectively.

After Commissioner Vella, Mr. Stewart, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Environment and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom compared his work in Afghanistan to combating Wildlife Crime. He welcomed the initiative taken by Minister van Dam to organise the Conference. He stated that people involved in combating wildlife trafficking expressed their concerns in a consistent manner; everybody is on the same page.

Cooperation so far has not been sufficient enough to combat Wildlife Crime.

Mr. Stewart welcomed the EU action plan as a step in the right direction towards increased cooperation. A balance needs to be struck between tourism and hunting to ensure long term sustainability.

#### *Round Table Highlights*

Minister Van Dam welcomed participant to the high level round table and pointed out it is up to them to give a crystal clear political signal and commitment to save our wildlife; not by means of words but by concrete actions.

A video was shown by Mr. Francis Gatare, Chief executive officer of the Rwanda development board.

Mr Gatare described the efforts by the Rwandan government to make Akagera Park an example of effective park management. The recent introduction of lions and the upcoming reintroduction of rhinos to the park will make Rwanda a big 5 destination and will ensure proceeds from tourism.

Minister van Dam pledged the financial resources needed to translocate 2 rhinos to Akagera park. The ambassador of Rwanda thanked the Dutch government for its continuing support.

### *Law Enforcement*

In the round table the following issues were highlighted.

The International Consortium on Combatting Wildlife Crime was mentioned as a prime example of international cooperation that is so badly needed to gain effectiveness. Academia, enforcement and policy centers need to work together. Strength lies in diversity of expertise.

There is a strong need to match ideas with resources. The need to make effective use of funds available was stressed. In that regard the African Elephant Fund was mentioned.

Increased political pressure from the media and members of parliament indicates the growing attention from the general public to the fight against wildlife crime.

The EU action plan was welcomed and will serve to 'hold up the EU side of the deal'.

The necessity of matching innovative ideas with the resources required for their realization was mentioned many times, especially in the context of using technology in law enforcement efforts.

A proposal emerged on the need to place recovered assets and illegal proceeds from wildlife crime into a conservation fund that ensures financing for conservation purposes.

Wildlife trafficking can often be a transnational crime requiring a coherent, coordinated response. The need was stressed to make better use of relevant best practices derived from our responses to other transnational crimes, such as human trafficking or drug trafficking.

### *Sustainable livelihoods*

It was stressed that the problem of poaching was intricately linked to poverty. Both wildlife and local people are trying to survive and are often competing for the same resources: land and water.

A strong call was made not to criminalize the rural poor. Rather than pointing fingers at people, proper education and proper equipment serve to involve local communities in the efforts to stop poaching. Both education and equipment are needed at a massive scale.

The need for more funding for community projects was highlighted. More impact can be achieved if we look for more effectiveness and for careful design of community projects. Much is to be gained when we learn from earlier experiences.

Furhtermore, the better use of existing funds was stressed, as well as the need of coordination of donor funds.

In many countries, wildlife is an important driver of tourism. How can we ensure that such tourism is responsible, sustainable and that local communities share in the prosperity it brings?

Wildlife conservation can come at a cost for many local communities. How do we incentivize conservation and ensure the support of local stakeholders?

### *Concluding remarks*

1. Importance of engaging local communities law enforcement responses often often rely on cooperation of local communities. However such cooperation can entail significant risks for these communities.

It is important to mitigate negative social impacts of wildlife crime-related law enforcement on local communities.

2. Greater diversification of local economies as a response to wildlife crime. Public and private sectors have an important role to play to prevent and combat wildlife trafficking.
3. EU Action Plan: Comprehensive blue-print for action with great potential. But to work it requires: greater enforcement; better cooperation; and a focus on prevention.
4. Strong need for more coherent approaches focusing on both protection and law enforcement, reducing demand and supporting local communities.

5. Stronger coordination, especially donor coordination in order to match the available funds to that what is really needed on the ground. In this respect funding needs to be increased, access should be much more inclusive.
6. The need for a clearing house mechanism to monitor wildlife deals, show progress, results and lessons learned was mentioned.

Greater diversification of local economies to public private

### *Wildlife deals*

A total of 13 wildlife deals were concluded during the Conference

Participants recognised the concept of Wildlife Deals as an effective means of contributing to the effort to stop poaching and illegal crime in wildlife and bringing together governments and stakeholders from civil society.

On the theme of Law Enforcement 8 Wildlife Deals were concluded. Focusing on demand reduction efforts, using advanced technologies for enforcement and effective governance.

On Sustainable Livelihoods and local community's 5 Wildlife Deals were concluded. Focusing on Park management, providing alternative income for local communities and human/animal conflict.

In the annex of this summary an overview of the Wildlife Deals concluded can be found.

## V. Closing session

Minister Molewa from the republic of South Africa and Chair of the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP) of CITES that will take place in Johannesburg, South Africa from 24 September to 5 October 2016 showed us a video on South Africa management of wildlife resources in relation to law enforcement requirements and the need to balance conservation requirements with economic development. After this inspiring video Minister Molewa introduced the themes of the 17<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES.

Minister van Dam presented his Chair's conclusions which will among other things serve as input for the Conference to be held in Hanoi later this year and the 17<sup>th</sup> CITES Conference of the Parties.

This Conference has made clear that the international community stands ready to translate the political momentum from the London and Kasane conferences into concrete action.

The Conference has shown that if we act now the fight against poaching and illegal wildlife trafficking can be won. It's game on.



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Comments on this draft can be send to: [savewildlife@minez.nl](mailto:savewildlife@minez.nl)

## **Annex Wildlife deals**

### **WORKING GROUP TECHNOLOGY:**

#### **1. Wildlife Deal 'Smart Parks'**

By following other species that are not threatened (like antelopes) with sensors, one is able to recognise their behaviour when poachers are active. Rangers will be trained to work with this technology so they can detect the poachers and collect evidence to bring them to justice.

Contributors to this wildlife deal are Sensing Clues, African Parks, Shadowview, Wageningen University & Advanced Instrumentation.

#### **2. Wildlife Deal 'Wildlife Crime Analyst Toolbox: 'Wild CAT'**

Wild CAT provides a toolbox with software to get an accurate overview of poaching and trafficking. The toolbox functions as an alarm system and will be made available free of charge. Countries like Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, Indonesia as well as countries in the Horn of Africa and organisations such as the black Mamba's in South Africa will be using the software. The objective is to make the system operational within six months.

Contributors to this wildlife deal are NFI, BMW foundation, the Clinton Foundation and the Shell Foundation.

#### **3. Wildlife Deal: 'Power of Forensics'**

Following existing cooperation between Kenya Wildlife Service and the Netherlands Forensic Institute an International Wildlife Academy will now be build in Kenya. Rangers will be trained in forensic intelligence methods.

Contributors to this wildlife deal are KWS, NFI.

### **WORKING GROUP SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

#### **4. Wildlife Deal 'Community Venture Capital Fund'**

Community Venture Capital Fund will make funds available for local entrepreneurs to start businesses or initiate other alternatives to poaching. Funds will come from different sectors.

To act as an initiative to install robust governance structures in rural communities. Ideally the funds for funded projects will become financially sustainable.

Contributors of this wildlife deal are IUCN, WILD Programme, African Parks.

## **5. Wildlife Deal: 'Holistic approach to engage communities'**

Supporting community engagement in protected area management, use of natural resources and scaling up lessons learned. Increase community engagement in enforcement and enhance livelihoods.

Contributors to this wildlife deal are Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Regional Development Authorities of Kenya, the Kenyan Wildlife Service, the Kenyan Wildlife Conservancies Association, Big Life Foundation and Zoological Society of London.

## **6. Wildlife Deal '10.000 Voices'**

Balancing the needs of wildlife and people in Zambia.

The aim is to do thorough research into the needs and fears of the local people in the Hiuwa Plain National Park (10.000 Lozi) as input into a new land use plan. There is a growing local population that lives in conflict with local wildlife (40.000 wildebeasts).

Contributors to this wildlife deal where African Parks, NRDC, ZAWA, WWF-Zambia

## **WORKING GROUP DEMAND REDUCTION:**

### **7. Wildlife Deal 'Global Network of Demand Reduction Experts'**

To encourage sharing of information, experience, best practices and expertise, promote greater collaboration and create innovative solutions to reduce the demand for threatened species products a *global network of demand reduction experts*, practitioners and stakeholders will be built.

Contributors to this wildlife deal where 40 participants of the working group amongst IUCN, Traffic, Zoological Society of London.

### **8. A Positive List to regulate pet trade**

ENVI Crime Net will inform its network of law enforcers of the goals and practicalities of a Positive List. Given that a Positive List is the most feasible and enforceable regulation for the pet trade.

Contributors to his wildlife deal are Animal Advocacy and Protection (AAP), ENVI Crime Net and Europol.

## **WORKING GROUP EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE**

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## **WORKING GROUP DEMAND REDUCTION (CLOSED AT PARALLEL WORKING GROUP)**

### **9. Wildlife Deal 'Online Resource Bank'**

To act as a one-stop repository for research, campaign materials and other resources useful for implementing demand reduction campaigns an online resource bank on demand reduction will be established. There is currently no place that provides this service.

### **10. Wildlife Deal 'Pangolins'**

Design and implement behaviour change programmes to reduce demand of Pangolin in Asia & Africa by discouraging buyers.

Contributors to this wildlife deal were ZSL, IUCN Pangolin SG, TRAFFIC

## **WORKING GROUP FINANCE**

### **11. Prioritizing enforcement and setting up a conservation of wild birds fund in Malta**

The Wild Birds Regulation Unit in Malta will coordinate the development of the national enforcement priorities to eradicate illegal killing, rapping and trade in wild birds. This exercise will be conducted with participation of stakeholders, including conservation NGOs, hunting organizations, enforcement and conservation authorities.

Contributors to this wildlife deal The government of Malta, Stichting Aap and Europol

## **WORKING GROUP TOURISM**

### **12. Facilitating to make a sustainable choice for tourism**

Enabling tourists to make a sustainable choice.

The money earned will be spend for reduction of poaching in the visited areas and for sustainable local communities.

Contributors to this wildlife deal The government of Tanzania (Wildlife Management Authority, Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism), Stichting AAP and the Government of The Netherlands

## **WORKING GROUP SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**

### **13. 'Re-introduction of Black Rhino's into Rwanda'**

In cooperation with the local community black rhino's will be re-introduced in the Akagera National Park in Rwanda. Rangers will be trained to protect them. The Netherlands will participate with 200.000 Euros, which can save 2 black rhino's.

Contributors to his wildlife deal are the Government of Rwanda, African Parks, the Ministry of Economic Affairs of the Netherlands.

