



**TRAFFIC**



**SETTING THE SCENE:**

**OVERVIEW OF THE SCALE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ILLEGAL WILD MEAT TRADE**

**TRAFFIC & WWF**



Definition of wild meat: “meat and other products derived from wild animals for human consumption” (Resolution 2.64 of the 2000 IUCN World Conservation Congress)

Wild meat is heavily consumed in tropical regions: key dietary, nutritional and/or economic resource for certain populations.

Hunting, processing and consumption of wild meat = important socio-cultural role in certain areas (rural / low-income areas).



**6 MILLION**

TONNES OF WILD ANIMALS ARE HUNTED IN THE AMAZON AND CONGO BASINS ANNUALLY FOR THEIR MEAT



Including 4.5 tonnes in the Congo Basin (2011 study)



Development - Food security, income...



**75% OF EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINATE IN ANIMALS**

### Public health and food safety

- Viruses (Ebola, AIDS, SARS-CoV...)
- Bacteria (Salmonella, ...)

### Conservation



**HUNTING IS THE PRIMARY THREAT TO PRIMATES AND UNGULATES LISTED AS ENDANGERED OR CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**



Bushmeat is traditionally preserved by salting and drying.



## *Evolving trade...*



## *Increased risks...*

- From rural to urban markets
- From consumption in source countries to an international market (evidence of illegal imports and consumption in USA, EU Member States, etc. → *Results for Europe – from slide 11*).

### *Why this evolution?*

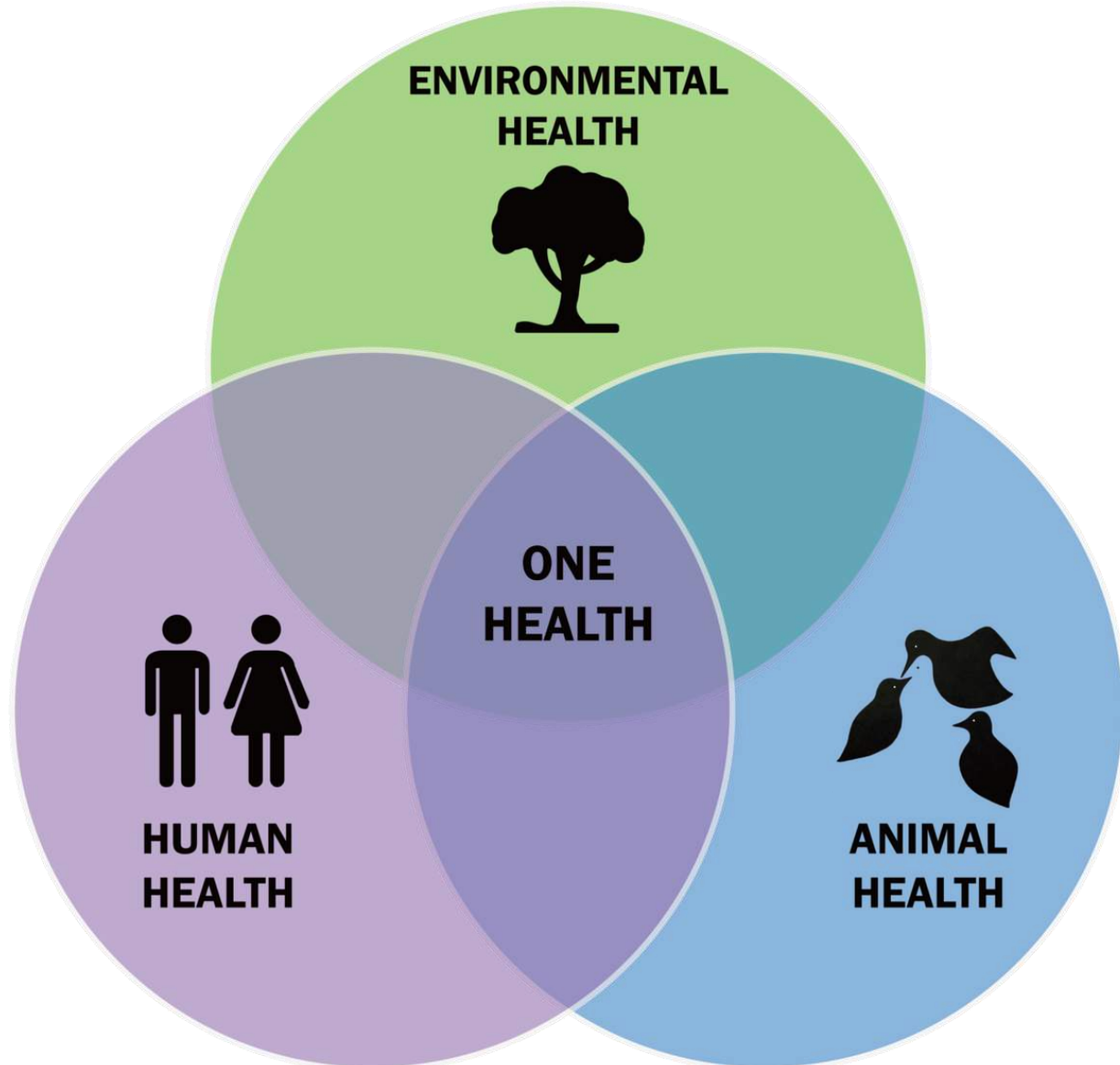
- Link with traditional way of life (diasporas) / Preference in taste, quality / Considered as luxury product / *More research needed.*
- 
- More complex supply chains to deal with
  - More actors involved
  - Increased global risks for animal, human and environmental health.



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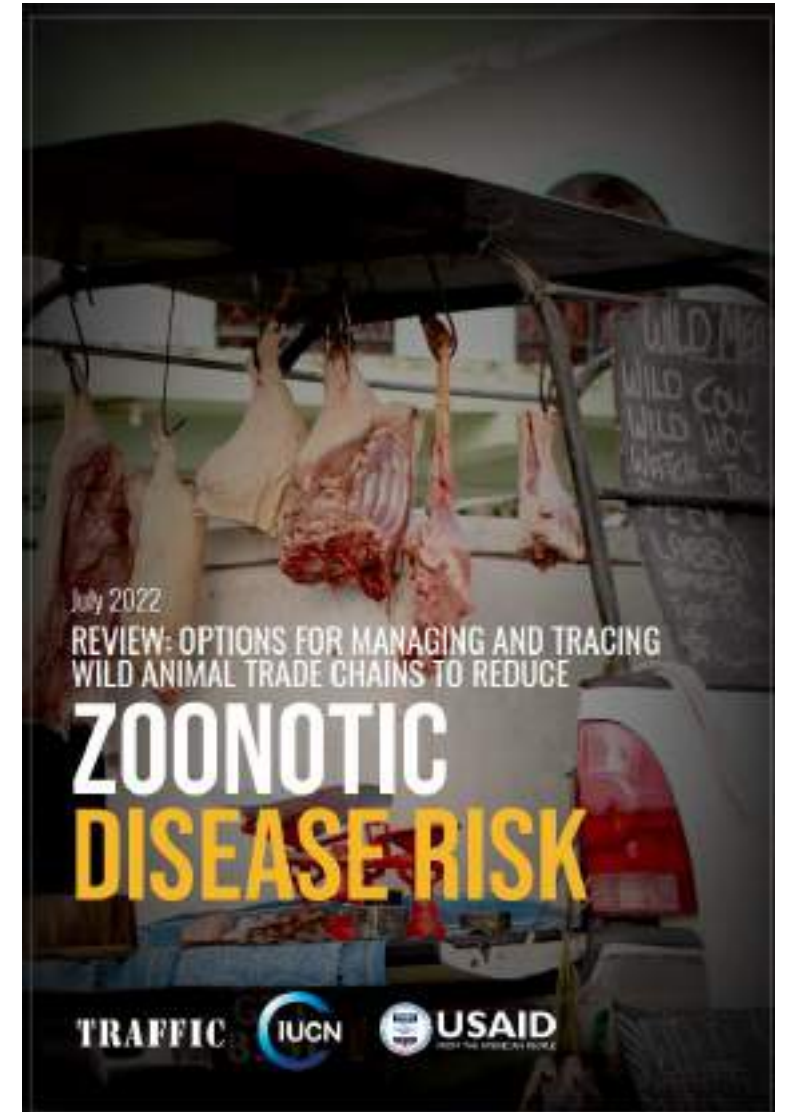
# A ONE HEALTH APPROACH IS ESSENTIAL

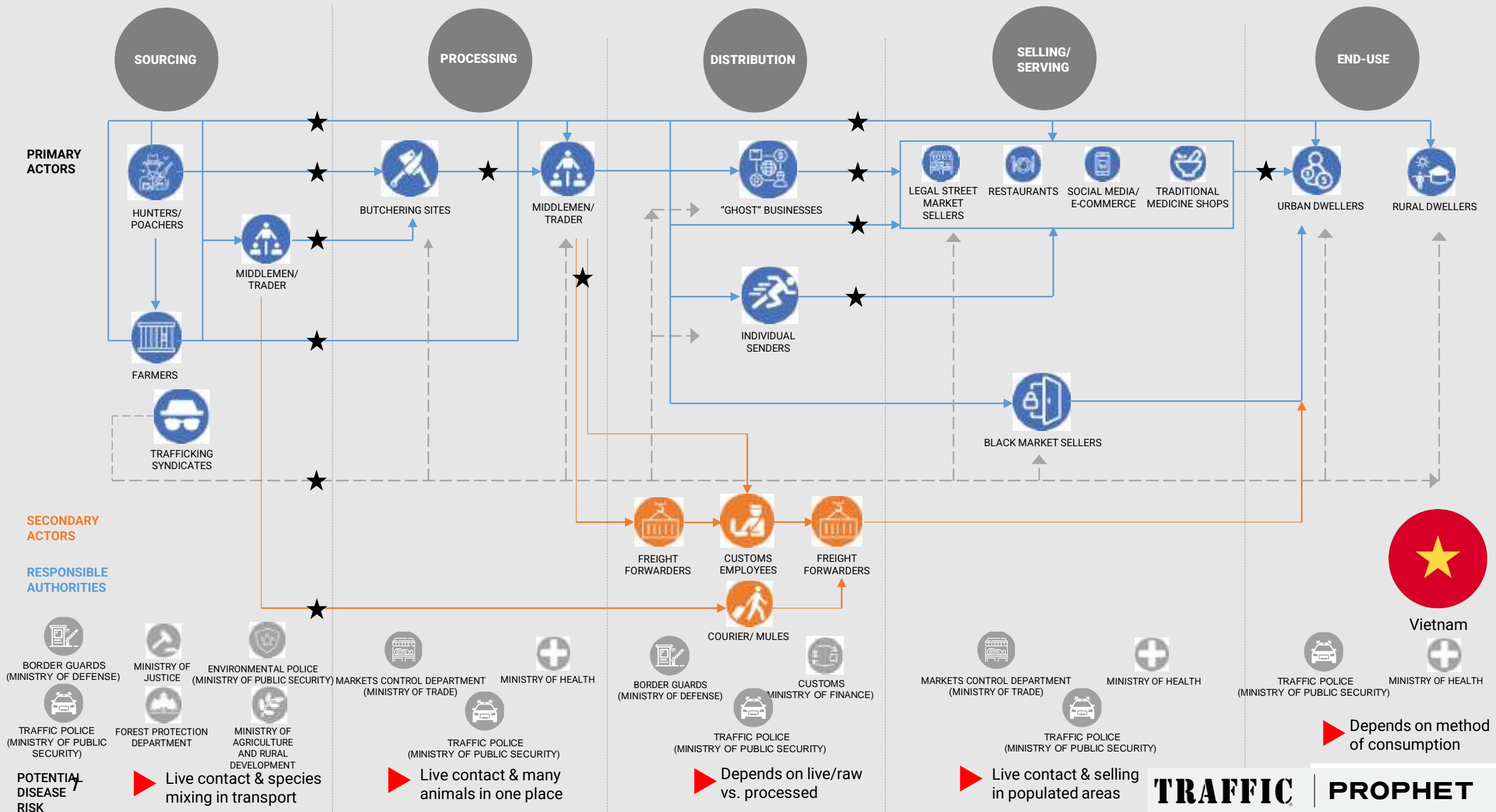
Wildlife trade creates interactions between humans and wildlife, and the environment. The health of those three elements is at risk.





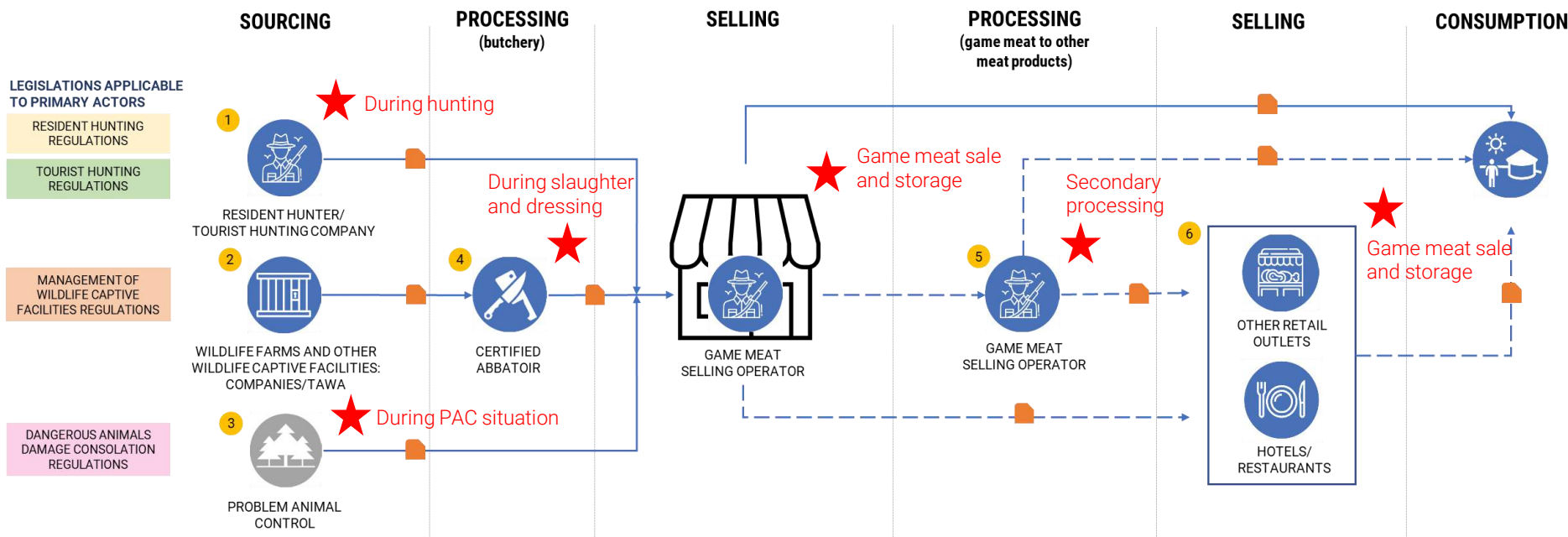
- Mapping and understanding the wild meat supply chain, including interactions between legality and illegality
- Tracing back the product depending on the format it has been seized in: have a cross-border approach.
- Identifying risk points of disease transmission, considering points of sourcing, processing, distribution, selling/serving, end-use.
- Mapping all relevant actors along the chain and cooperate with relevant countries.





# SYSTEMS MAPPING – GAME MEAT TRADE IN TANZANIA

- Harvest quotas need more robust sustainability assessments
- Mismatch in legislation and mandate among responsible wildlife, health and livestock agencies
- Meat inspection guidelines specific to wild meat not established
- Monitoring and surveillance systems for disease not established
- Limited awareness of zoonotic diseases and risk management needs among value chain actors, including government, private sector, communities and end-consumers



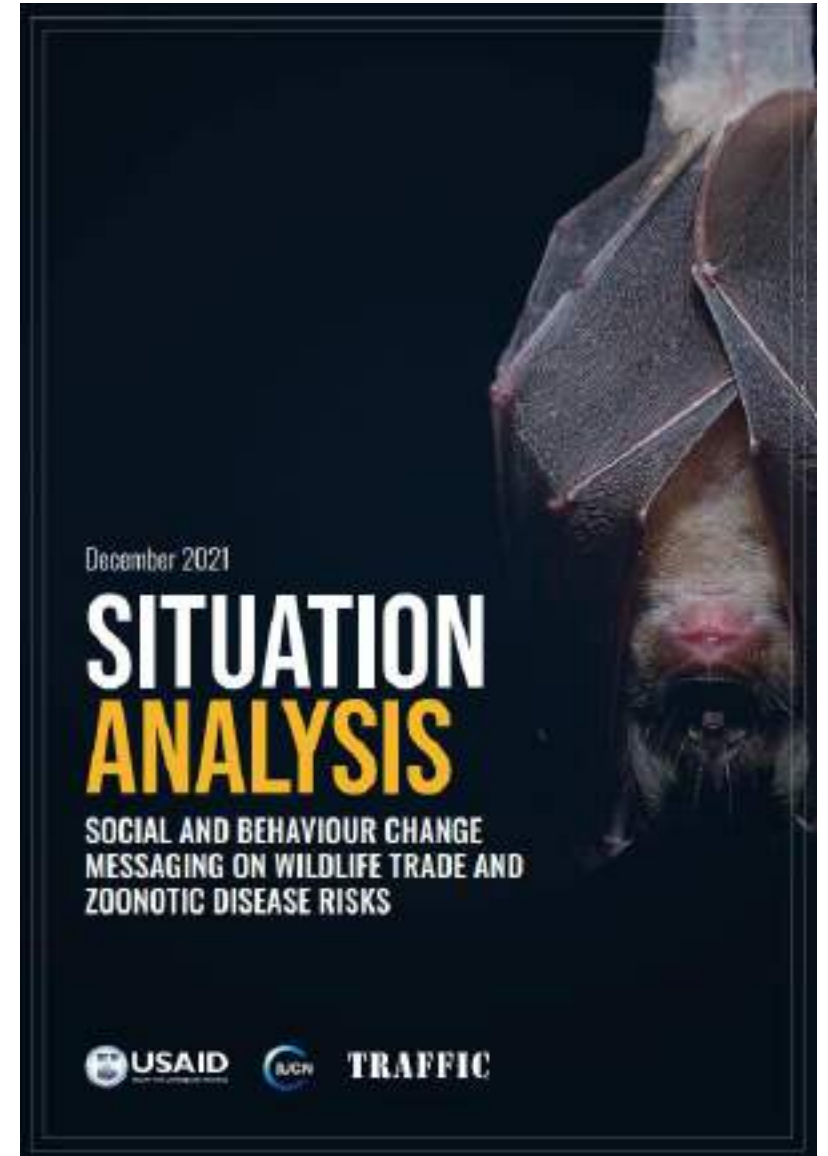
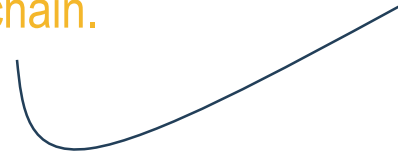




Tackling illegal wild meat trade requires a multi-sectoral (cf. WOAHP Guidelines on Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade) and multi-stakeholder approach:

- Health sector
- Researchers
- Consumers
- Customs
- Police
- NGOs
- Private sector
- Decisionmakers

The reduction of risks in wild meat trade can only rely on changing human behaviour along the supply chain.





Kunming-Montreal

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

### CBD GBF

**Target 5** Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

**Target 9** Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People



**CITES SC and AC Working Groups** on Reducing Risk of Future Zoonotic Disease Emergence Associated with International Wildlife Trade → CITES Decisions 19.15-19.19



World Organisation for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

**Ad-Hoc Working Group** to develop Guidelines on *Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade*; piloting opportunities, training e-Modules



**Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)**



### EU Wildlife Trade Regulations

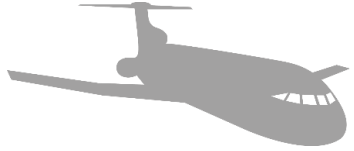
**EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking** Objective 4 - Examine the risks of the spread of zoonotic diseases related to trade in wild animals and products derived from wild animals such as bushmeat.

**European Food Law** Consignments which are found not to be compliant with EU legislation shall either be destroyed.  
General ban on personal imports by passengers or travellers bringing meat or meat products into the EU.



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# ILLEGAL WILD MEAT IMPORTS TO EUROPE

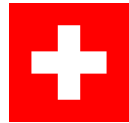


**273 tonnes/year**

From West and Central, via Paris-CDG airport



**2008**



**40 tonnes/year**

Via Zurich and Geneva airports



**2012**



**46 tonnes/year**

From Subsaharan Africa, via main Brussels airport

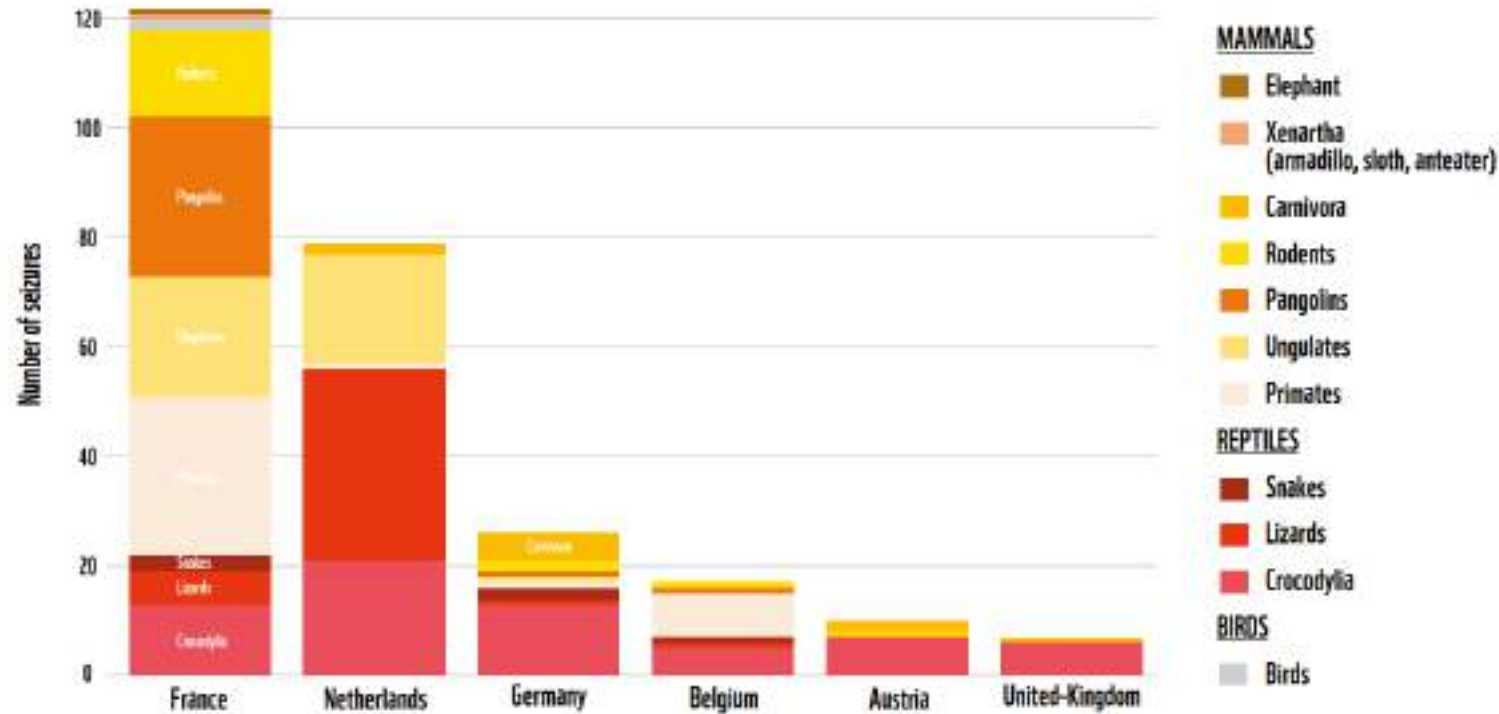


**2017-2018**



**1/3 of the seizures involve CITES-listed species**

## 2010-2020 terrestrial wild meat seizures in Europe



Distribution of terrestrial wild meat seizures across the key taxonomic groups reported by the top six reporting European countries (n = 261)

Source: EU-TWIX database





## Routes

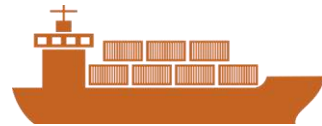
**Main countries of departure:** Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Côte d'Ivoire

**Intermediate stopovers:** Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Casablanca (Morocco), and Istanbul (Turkey, mostly for flights to the UK)

## Modus operandi



86%  
of seizures





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# THE EUROPEAN MARKET

Where to buy?

Price

Drivers of consumption

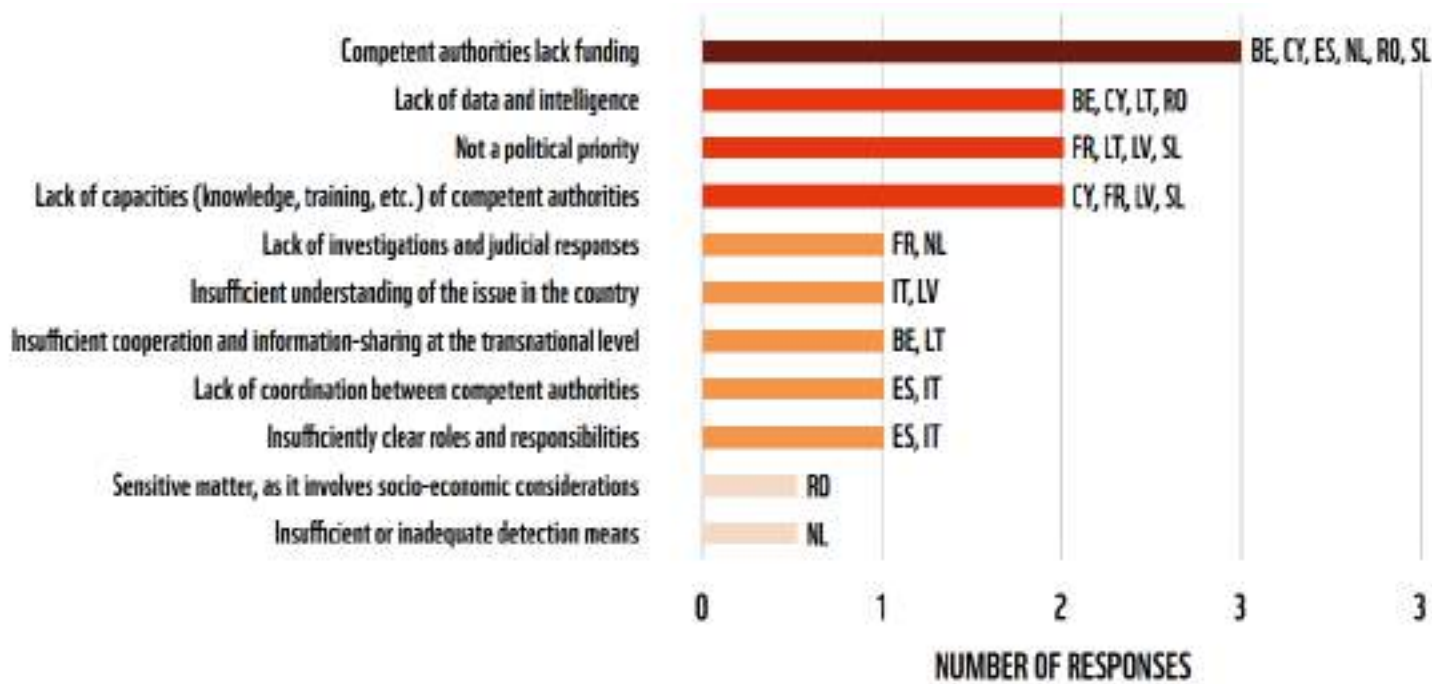
Low perception of health risks

Market trend





## Main challenges perceived by public authorities in Europe:

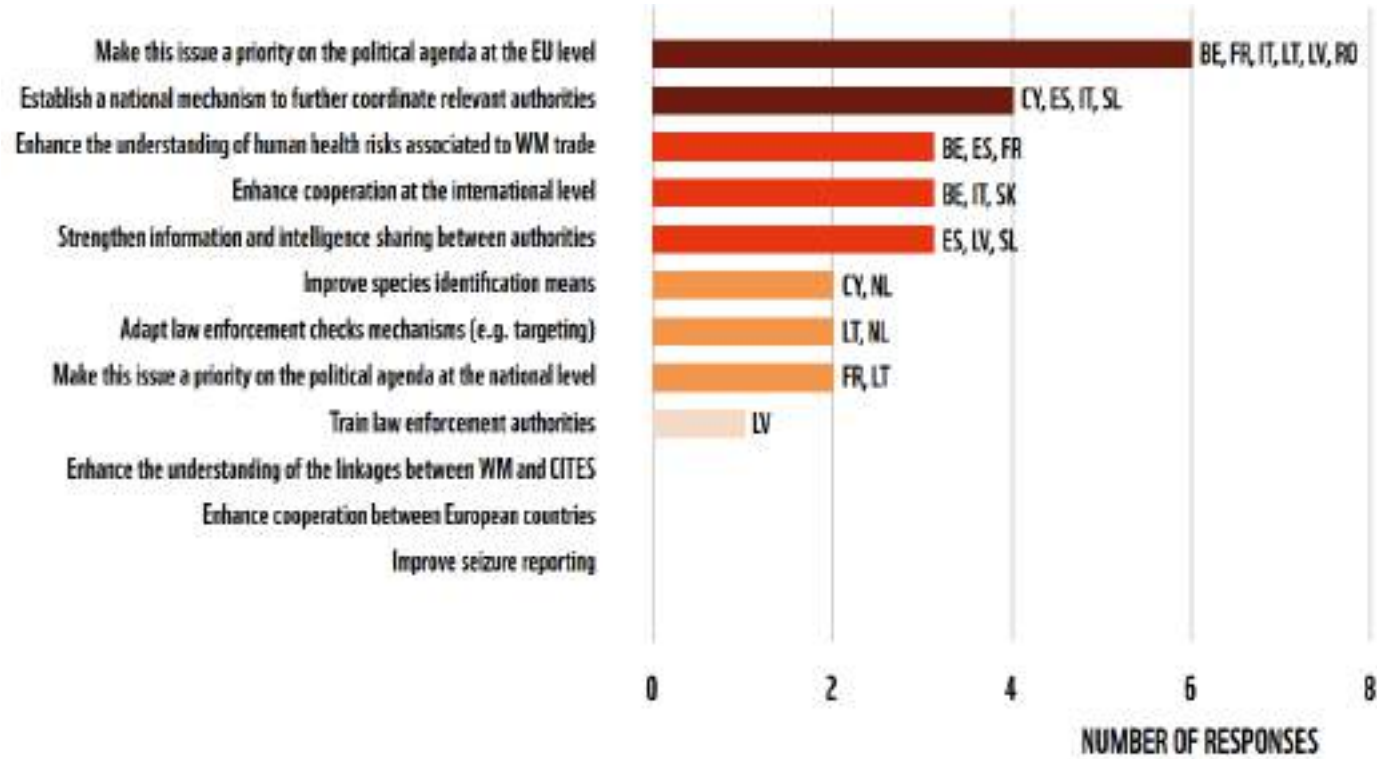


The main challenges in regulating, controlling, monitoring and investigating the wild meat trade  
Note: up to three answers were allowed





## Main needed improvements, according to public authorities in Europe:



Areas for improvement identified as a priority for regulating, controlling, monitoring and investigating the wild meat trade

Note: up to three answers were allowed







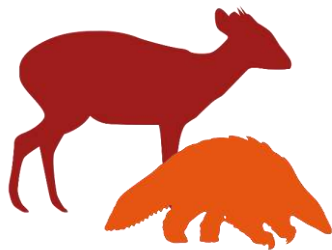
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# TACKLING THE ILLEGAL BUSHMEAT TRADE FROM AFRICA TO EUROPE

**WWF France and TRAFFIC programme**

**Objective:**

To stop the Central Africa-to-Europe illegal bushmeat trade, including inter-regional trade across Europe.





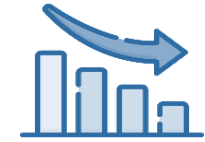
## Improved knowledge & understanding

- **Trade dynamics**
- **Risks** associated to bushmeat trade
- **Regulatory frameworks** governing trade
- **Sanitary regulations & controls**
- **Drivers of demand** in Europe



## Tailored and targeted responses

- Design **interventions** to stop illegal flows
- Strengthen **regulatory frameworks and controls**, to address gaps and to adapt to a "One health" approach
- Ensure **monitoring systems** are in place and coordination between public health, veterinary and law enforcement agencies is improved
- Engage with relevant stakeholders from **private sector**
- Deliver **behaviour change** messaging



## Results

- **Reduced supply/availability** of bushmeat in European marketplace
- **Reduced demand** for bushmeat in Europe
- **One Health approach** to improve the management of sanitary risk (biosurveillance etc.)



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**Thank you!**