Sustainability vs
Overexploitation: A
Nexus Between
Illegal Wildlife
Trafficking and the
Climate Crisis

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Overarching Themes:

- Sustainability
- Development
- Climate Crisis
- Illegal Wildlife Trafficking
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Endangered Species Act





The Growth of Sustainability

Historical Progression

- 1798, Thomas Malthus- An Essay on the Principle of Population
- 1968, Garrett Hardin- *Tragedy of the Commons*
- 1987, Brundtland Commission- Our Common Future
- 1992, United Nations, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development

Our Common Future

- "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."
- Mandate- To address environmental issues as well as problems traditionally considered the domain of international law

Rio Declaration

- "Equitable Global Partnership" 27 Principles
- First 4 apply to sustainable development
 - Main theme- Humans are at the center of concern, and policies must incorporate environmental protection to meet developmental needs





The Dark Side of Development

- Difficulties in a growing world
- Government runs on regulatory scheme
 - EPA consideration in 2011
 - Gina McCarthy- Core Theme for 2014-18







The Climate Crisis and Sustainable Development

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Climate crisis is "one of the greatest challenges of our time"
- "Adverse impacts undermine the ability of all countries to achieve sustainable development"
 - Increase in global temperature
 - Sea level rise
 - Ocean acidification

Failures in Implementation

- Internationally
 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITIES)
- Domestically
 - Endangered Species Act (ESA)





Classification of species under CITES

Appendix I

Trade permitted only in exceptional circumstances -3% of all species



(Example: African rhinoceros - threatened with extinction)

Appendix II

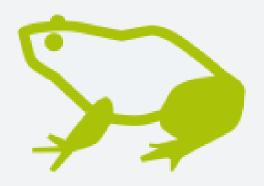
Trade strictly controlled -97% of all species



(Example: Orchidaceae - at risk of becoming threatened)

Appendix III

Request for assistance in controlling trade of species protected in a specific country



(Example: Chilenian toad)

Source: CITES

The Overexploitaitve Nature of Illegal Wildlife Trafficking

- Wildlife Trade- Specialized area of organized crime
 - "One of the most lucrative businesses in the world"
 - 4th largest source of criminal earnings
 - 23 billion dollars, annually
 - Mature and complex with diverse customers
 - Active Network
 - Spans from Africa to the Amazon, Western Central Pacific, Indonesia and South East Asia with the main destination countries as China, Japan, Western European countries, and North America
 - II- Can be traded with permits
 - III- Ask other countries for support in monitoring trade
 - Decisions reverberate into domestic trade
- Environmental crimes
 - Cause ecosystem disruption, biodiversity loss, and cripple ecosystem, services





Case Studies







African Elephant- The Well-Known

- Great Elephant Census- 375,000 remaining in Africa
 - Ivory Demand
 - Crime on elephants costs Africa 1.9 billion dollars annually
 - Street value of ivory in Asia- 165-188 million

Climate Crisis

- Land-use changes
 - Reduce size of African habitat 81-97%
- Reduces Ecosystem Services
 - Carbon Capture
 - Seed dispersal
- 90% of elephant mortality is because of poaching
 - More elephants die from poaching than natural causes



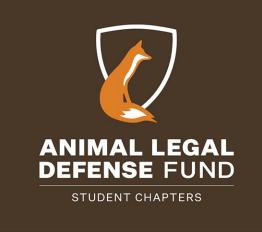




Seahorse- The Mismanaged

- Annual amounts of approximately 150 million caught and sold illegally
 - 24.4% of total marine products confiscated globally
 - Chinese traditional medicine market (TCM)
 - Exhibit antitumor, antiaging, and antifatigue properties and are able to suppress neuroinflammatory responses and collagen release
- Souvenir and Aquarium trade- 1 million each annually
- Although there are seahorse bans, 22 countries supply, some with bans still in place- Thailand and Philippines
- Climate Crisis
 - Coastal reef destruction, deforestation, plastic pollution, ocean acidification
 - Ocean acidification has greatest impact
- Could be functionally extinct in some areas of the world in 25-30 years







Pangolin-The Poster Child

- One of the most illegally trafficked nonhumans
 - All 8 species threatened
 - Reproduce slowly
- Killed for meat and scales
 - Scales used in TCM
 - Everything from breastfeeding issues to arthritis
- Climate Crisis
 - Sensitive to temperature variation
 - Habitat loss
 - Interspecies interaction
- Ranked Class I under CITIES
 - Still poached
 - Amounts tripled 2017-2019
 - 2019- 97 tons of pangolin scales intercepted







Difficulties in Combating Illegal Trafficking

- CITIES- Premiere agreement
 - Conflicting commercial interests
 - Giraffe
 - Regulate, not combat
 - Organized crime not in purview
 - Low risk, high profit enterprise
 - Expanded portfolio
 - Countries cannot adapt quickly enough to enforce
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo
 - Multilateral agreements are crucial





Shortcomings of the ESA

- Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt (END) Act
 - Enacted in 2016
 - Directs federal agencies to work to strengthen law enforcement, reduce demand, and build international cooperation and commitment
- US ranks as second largest market for illegal wildlife trafficking
 - ESA rollback
 - Prohibition to consider climate crisis as "foreseeable"
 - Eradicates trade limits for threatened species
 - Allows for more trophy hunting
 - Reduces international cooperation regarding foreign species





Thank you!

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