



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



ROUTES

Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

Awareness for Cabin Crew

Airline/Airport name here

Location and date of training here

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Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species



USAID
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C4ADS
innovation for peace



TRAFFIC
the wildlife trade monitoring network



ROUTES

Reducing Opportunities for the Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

The **USAID** ROUTES Partnership aims to disrupt wildlife trafficking by reducing the use of legal transportation supply chains.

The Partnership is assisting the private sector to respond to the international poaching crisis by targeting how organized criminals move contraband from source to end-use markets.



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

Role-specific Awareness for *Cabin Crew*

Section 1: Wildlife Trade and Trafficking

Introduction to wildlife trade and trafficking



ROUTES video



How Aviation Staff Can Help Stop
the Illegal Wildlife Trade



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

PLAY

Why is wildlife traded?

Timber Trade



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Food



Photograph by Gunawan Kartapranata, distributed under a CC-BY-SA 3.0 license

Traditional Medicine



Photograph by Ruou thuoc, distributed under a CC-BY-SA 3.0 license

Pet Trade



© James Eaton

Zoos & Collectors



Photograph courtesy of TripAdvisor

Trophies, decorations



© Renee Yee/TRAFFIC



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Legal and **illegal** trade

Much of the trade in wildlife is legal, but a significant proportion is not.

Illegal wildlife trade is one of the
TOP 4 CRIMINAL MARKETS

1. Illicit Drugs: \$354 billion/year

2. Counterfeit Goods: \$250 billion/year

3. Human Trafficking: \$32 billion/year

4. Illegal Wildlife (incl. timber and fish): \$26 billion/year

Source: Transnational Crime in the Developing World. 2011. Global Financial Integrity



Laws and regulations

National laws

All countries have laws to protect some wild animals and plants.

International regulations



**Convention on
International Trade in
Endangered Species of
Wild Fauna and Flora**

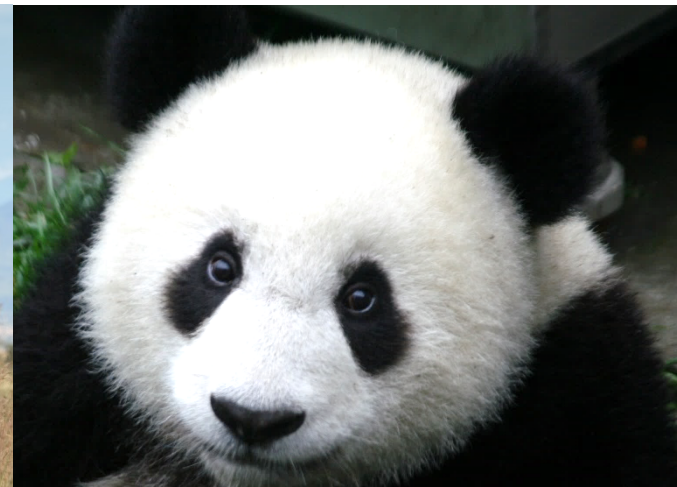
Agreement between more
than 180 governments



Photograph by Rob from Cambridge, MA, distributed under a CC-BY-2.0 license



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Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species



**1 rhino killed
every 7 hours**

Photograph by Heather Lang



**55 ELEPHANTS
KILLED
EVERY DAY**

**20 000
A YEAR**

Photograph by Geir Kiste, distributed under a CC-BY-SA 3.0 license



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

C0P17 Doc 68. Annex 5 (IUCN SSC)

Critically endangered

**Spix's
Macaw**



**Ploughshare
Tortoise**



**Sunda
Pangolin**



**Clifton's
Anguloa**



Just a few of the many species which are threatened by wildlife trafficking



ILLEGAL WILDLIFE TRADE

CAN ALSO LEAD
TO

**Threats to National Security
and Stability**

Loss of Tourism and Income

**Risks to the Environmental &
Global Health**

**Support for Corruption and
Organized Crime**

**Undeclared Revenue and
Taxes with Loss of Money for
Governments**



Potential risks to aviation from wildlife trafficking



Reputation

Media reports
may give airline
name, flight
number or
suggest staff
involvement



Legal

Risk of
prosecution for
failing to ensure
baggage and
cargo is legal



Economic

Increased
scrutiny leads to
lost business,
possible cost of
repatriation

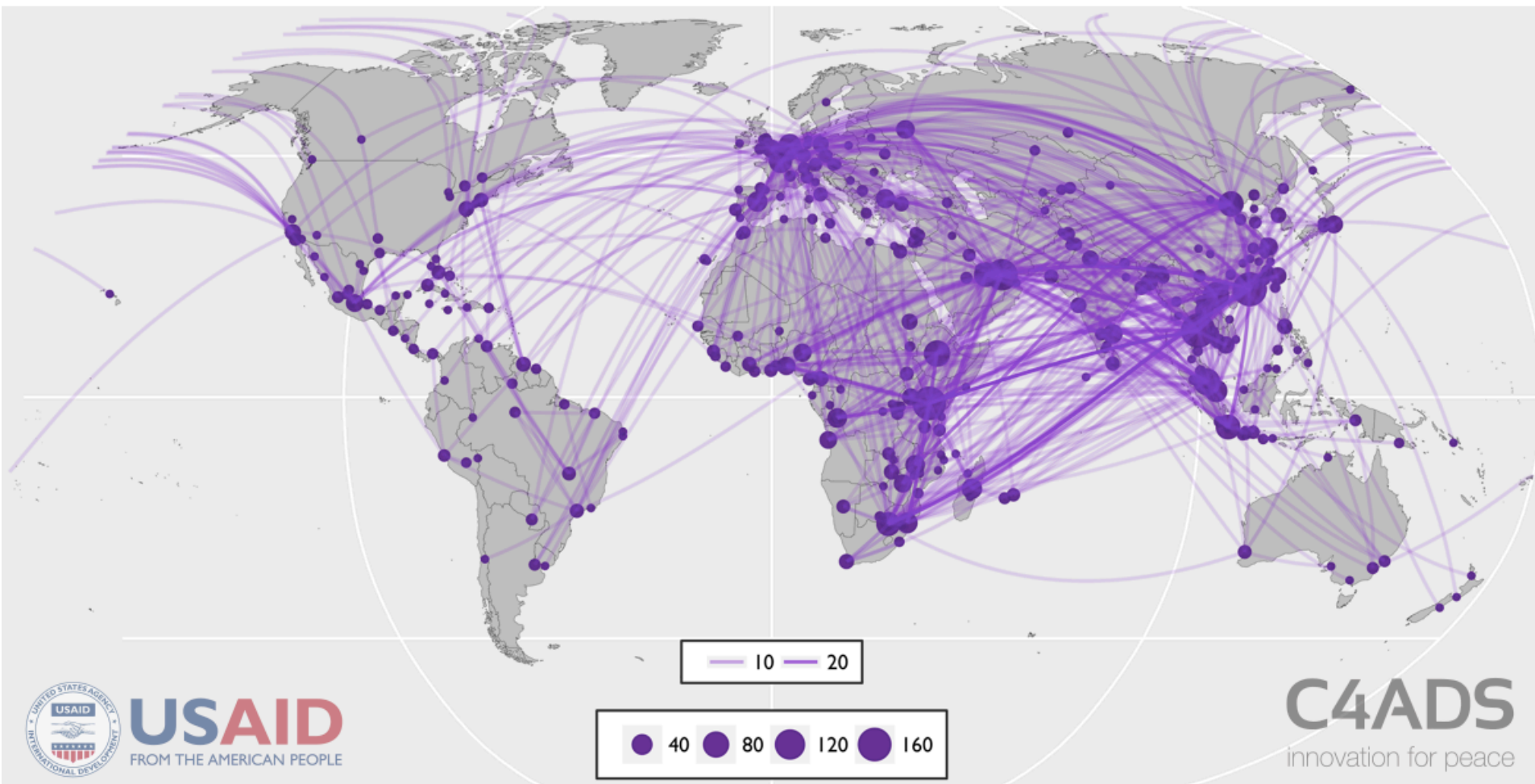


Safety

Risk of injury
and spread of
disease from
smuggled
wildlife



Known air trafficking routes 2009 – 2017



Utermohlen, M. and Baine, P. In Plane Sight: Wildlife Trafficking in the Air Transport Sector. C4ADS and Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species (ROUTES). August 2018.



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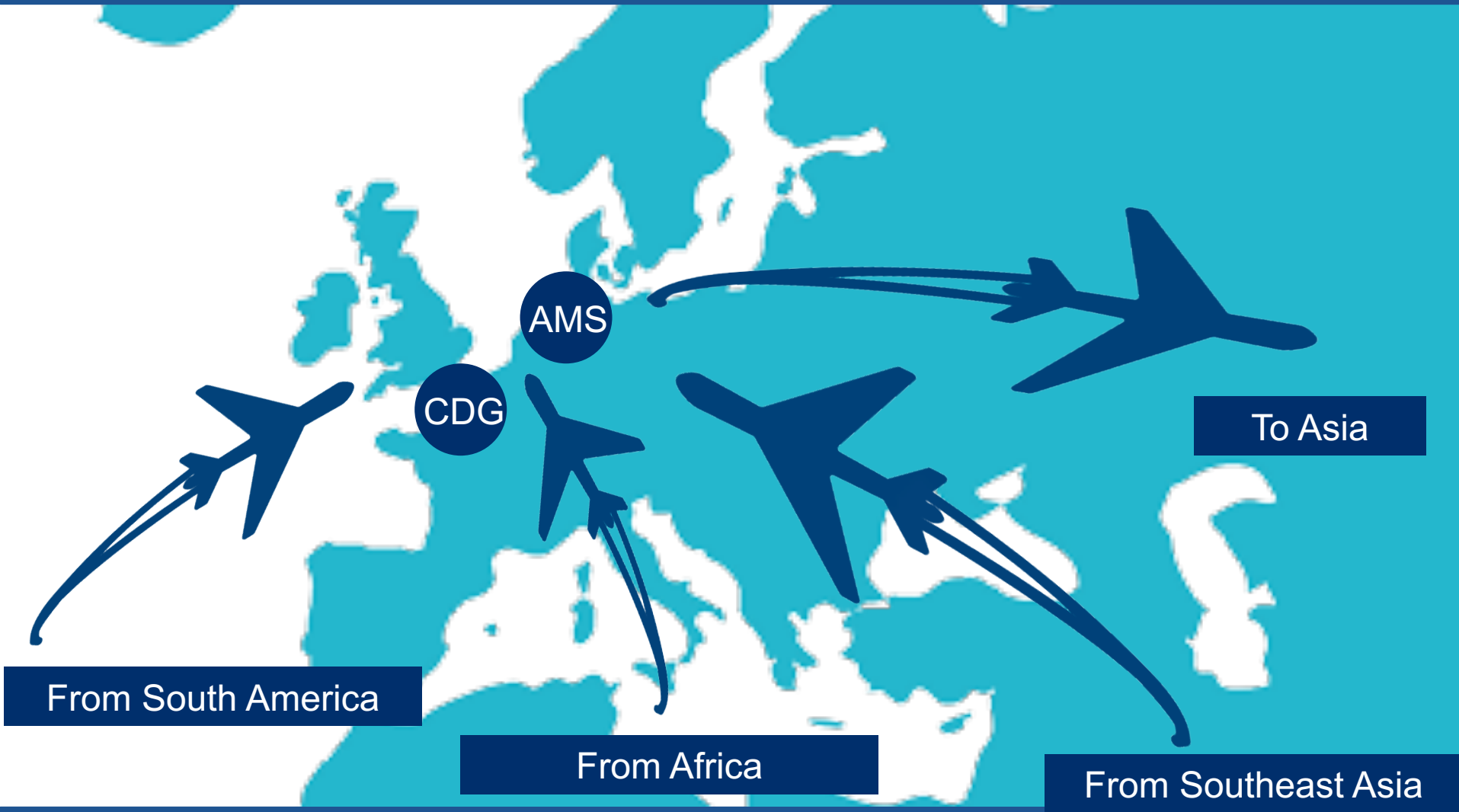
Global hotspots



Common routes – Africa to Asia



Common routes – Europe



Common routes – Asia Pacific



Common routes – The Americas



Key ways wildlife is trafficked by air:

Hidden on body



© Australian Customs Service

In baggage



© Wildlife Checkpoint Suvarnabhumi Airport

Cargo



© TRAFFIC

By post/courier

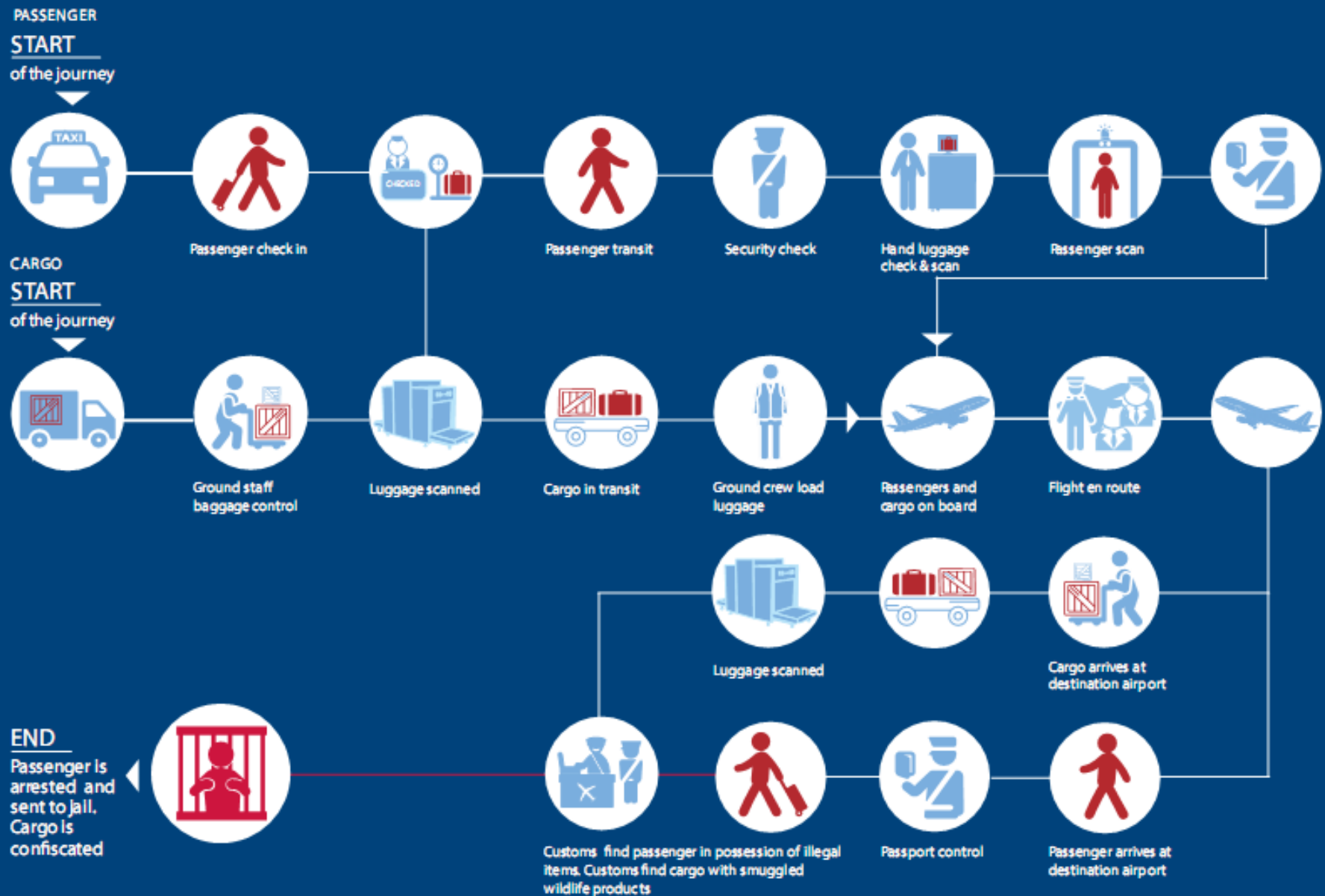


© The Star, Malaysia



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Trail of the Trafficker



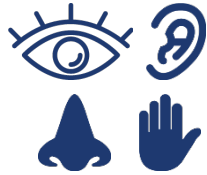
Role-specific Awareness for *Cabin Crew*

Section 2: How to Detect a Smuggler

**Tips on how you may be able to detect a
smuggler**



What to look out for (passenger)



- Use your senses (odd smells / sounds / movement in baggage or under clothing)



- Clothes too big and bulky, wrong clothes for climate



- Nervous body movements/speech and involuntary responses



- Doesn't eat or leave the seat even during long flights



Wildlife smuggling by passengers

There are two key ways passengers smuggle wildlife and wildlife products on board aircraft:

- Hidden on their body
- In carry-on baggage



Wildlife smuggling – Hidden on the body



© UK Border Agency CITES team



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

Wildlife smuggling – Hidden on the body



© Hong Kong Customs



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

Wildlife smuggling – In carry-on baggage

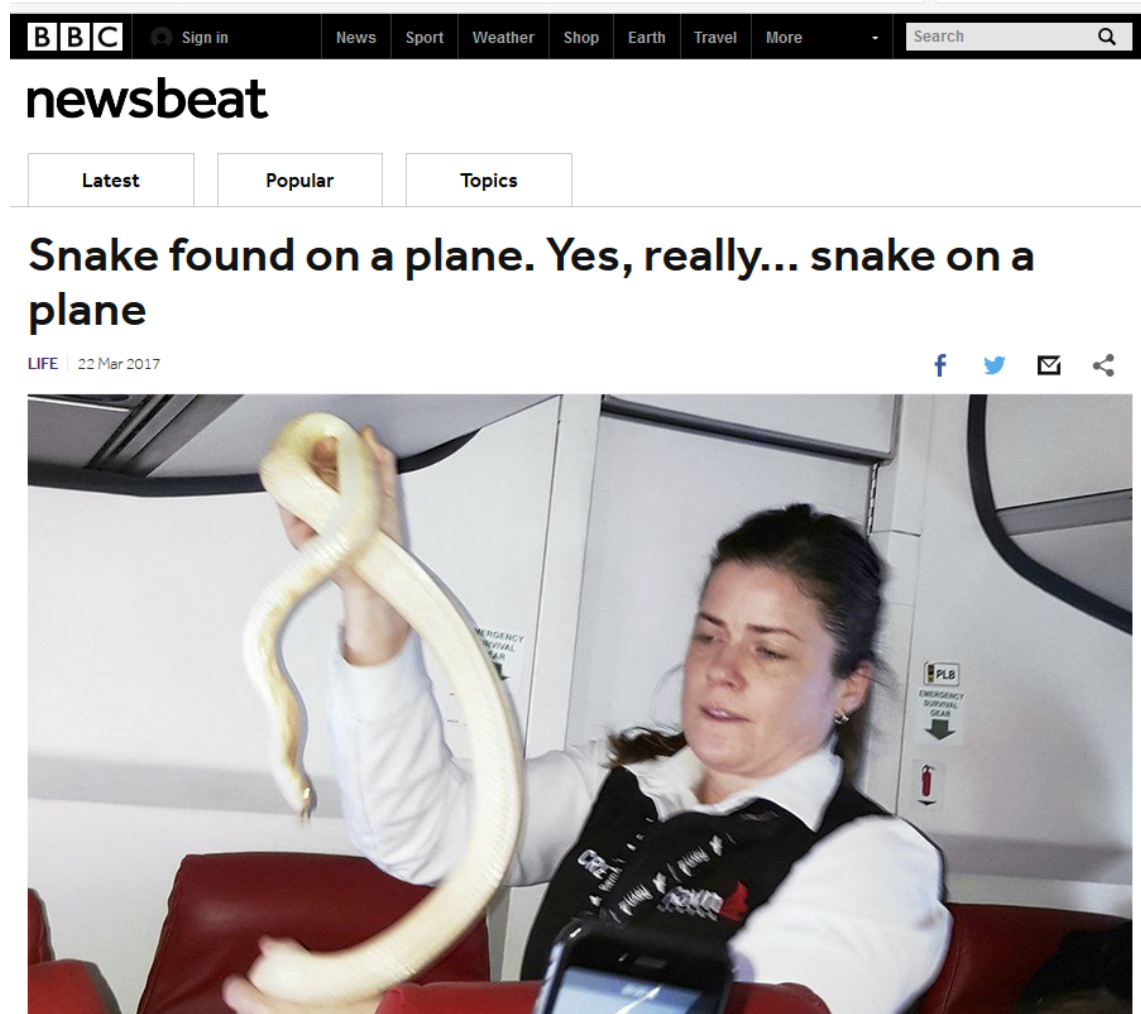


© Wildlife Checkpoint Suvarnabhumi Airport



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

Wildlife on the aircraft



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species


What to do if you find wildlife during the flight

- Inform your Person-in-Charge (PIC)
- Avoid handling animals unless necessary or safe to do so
- Always wear personal protective equipment (e.g. gloves and a mask when handling animals)
- Contain the animal, if necessary lock it in the toilet until landing and inform experts on the ground
- Clean and disinfect all areas that came into contact with the animal(s)



What to do if you find wildlife during the flight

For e.g., follow IATA's Cabin Crew Working Group guidance document



Safe Handling of Escaped Animals in the Cabin: Best Practice

Evidence suggests that the number of incidents of live animals escaping in the cabin is increasing. The impact of this can threaten cabin safety, be intimidating for passengers and crew, and represent a potential health risk from bites, stings and animal-borne diseases. These guidelines are designed to help if you encounter live animals on-board an aircraft. The undecared carriage of live animals breaches airline conditions of carriage and often these animals are being smuggled by wildlife traffickers in contravention of national and international regulations.

If you see or suspect a live animal has escaped in the cabin or hold, you should report it to your PLC, as soon as possible but do not touch the animal until you have read this guidance.

If you find something - stay calm and do not put yourself or others at risk

Do not take unnecessary risks
Contain where possible, try and observe where you can't
Don't handle any animal unless you believe it is necessary or safe to do so
Move passengers away slowly and be cautious of sudden changes to weight distribution
Inform the station managers of your need for experts at arrival

Assess the situation

- What is it?
- Is it alone or are there more than one?
- Does it pose an immediate risk?
- Does it belong to anyone?
- Is it calm/quiet/afraid/aggressive?
- Where is it?
- Is it completely contained (locked in the toilet or in a container)?
- If it is, leave it and do not let anyone access the area
- If it is still and not an immediate risk you may be able to leave it and watch it.

If anyone is bitten or stung and the animal is dead, retain the body so that medical professionals know what treatment is required.

Prevention

Do not leave aircraft doors open and unattended for extended periods
Check the cabin before passenger embarkation and departure
Investigate and report anything suspicious as soon as possible.

Live animals may be brought onto an aircraft on passengers or hidden in their luggage. What to look out for:


Luggage that moves, smells or makes a noise

Passengers who don't eat or move, are very nervous, smell unusual, wear baggy clothing


Small animals:
Place container (preferably transparent e.g. drinking glass/plastic box) over the top of the animal (1), slide a piece of paper underneath (2) and a rigid flat object beneath this (3). Tape the rigid base to the top of the container (4).
For small insects you may be able to seal with plastic film.

Larger animals:
If the container method is not feasible, it may be possible to place a blanket or coat over the animal so that you can try to catch it without touching it.
Drop the animal in a larger container (solid) and secure. Place in the toilet and lock the door.
A calm snake may be willing to enter a dark bag held open in front of them. Wear gloves and do not place yourself at risk.


1) Trap the animal under a container




2) Slide a piece of paper under the container







1) Slide a rigid flat object underneath the paper





1) Tape the rigid, flat object to the top of the container



Most common types of animals found on aircraft:

 Spiders Most are not dangerous Be careful of... Bites can be extremely venomous Hair can cause irritation Containment: Plastic container (bin, glass, ice bucket etc.) with lid Well sealed cardboard box Safety equipment Gloves	 Scorpions All can sting Be careful of... Stings can be extremely venomous Containment: Plastic container (bin, glass, ice bucket etc.) with lid Well sealed cardboard box Safety equipment Gloves	 Rodents Good chewers Be careful of... Bites risk of disease Chewing of equipment Containment: Plastic container (bin, glass, ice bucket etc.) with lid !!! can chew through cardboard, thin plastic, cloth Safety equipment Gloves	 Snakes All can bite Be careful of... Bites some are venomous Squeezing dangerous in large specimens Containment: Plastic container (bin, glass, ice bucket etc.) with lid Cloth bag (not or tied at top). Can bite through bag so only handle this above the knot. Place in other container. Safety equipment Gloves Goggles
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Routes
National Operations
by Licensed Transport of Dangerous Goods





Role-specific Awareness for *Cabin Crew*

Section 3: What you should do

What action should you take?



Protect yourself



- Rabies
- Ebola
- SARS
- MERS
- Tuberculosis
- Anthrax
- Plague
- Salmonellosis

- Lyme disease
- Monkeypox
- Hantavirus
- West Nile Virus
- Tularemia
- Avian influenza
- Brucellosis



Goggles



Mask



Rubber boots



Gloves



Don't handle smuggled wildlife



© Australian Customs Service

Report and wait for the experts!



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Report wildlife crime



REPORT suspected wildlife trafficking to your
P.I.C. (Person in Charge)

Insert appropriate contact number/s here



Tip offs work

Record seizure 18 rhino horns



South African authorities stop plane
after tip off from airport staff

Notorious smuggler 14 Peregrine Falcon eggs



Photograph by Ltshears, distributed under CC-SA 3.0 license

Suspicious passenger activity led to
tip off at Birmingham Airport, UK



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Corruption enables wildlife trafficking



Follow your company's standard reporting procedures/whistle blowing policy to report your suspicions.

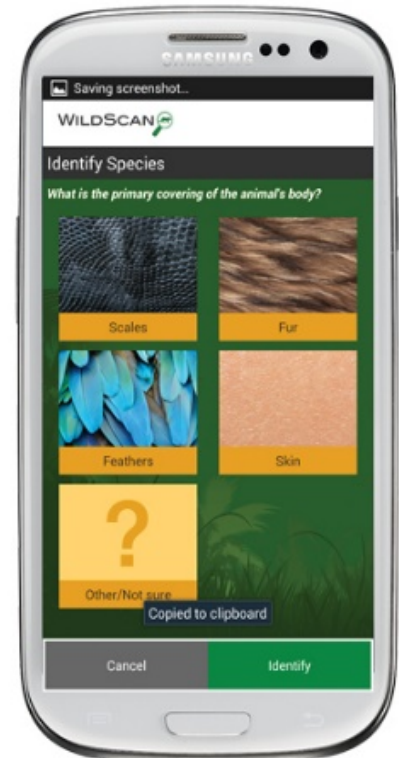
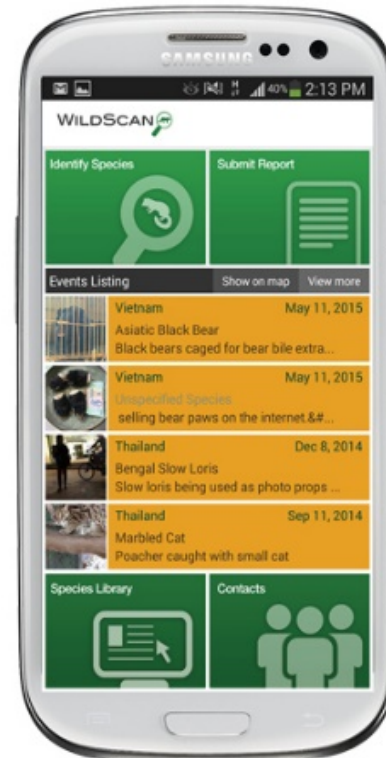


Apps to report wildlife crime

WILDLIFE WITNESS APP



WILDSCAN SPECIES IDENTIFICATION & RESPONSE



For further information:

<https://routespartnership.org>



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THANK YOU



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