



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

**TRAFFIC**  
the wildlife trade monitoring network



# ROUTES

## Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

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### Awareness for Cargo Acceptance Staff

Airline/Airport name here

Location and date of training here

© Erico Hiller





**C4ADS**  
innovation for peace



**TRAFFIC**  
the wildlife trade monitoring network



# ROUTES

## Reducing Opportunities for the Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

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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.



# **Role-specific Awareness for *Cargo Acceptance Staff***

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## **Section 1: Wildlife Trade and Trafficking**

**Introduction to wildlife trade and trafficking**



# ROUTES video



How Aviation Staff Can Help Stop  
the Illegal Wildlife Trade



PLAY

# Why is wildlife traded?

Timber Trade



Food



Traditional Medicine



Pet Trade



Zoos & Collectors



Trophies, decorations



# Legal and **illegal** trade

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

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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



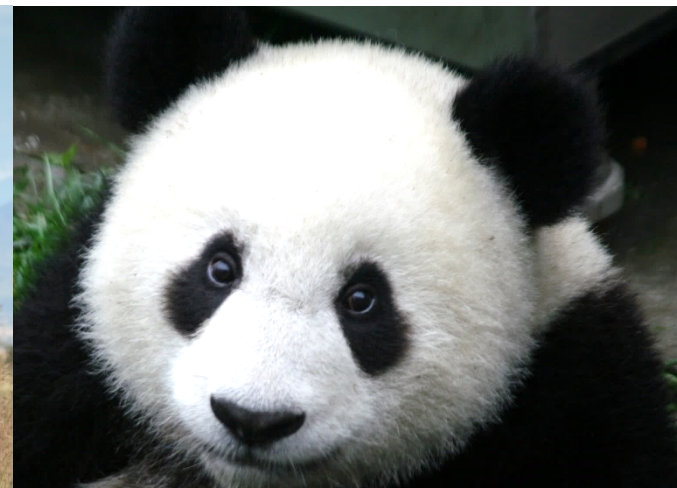
Agreement between more  
than 180 governments



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



Photograph by Muhammad Mahdi Karim, distributed under a GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2



© Wikipedia/SheilaLau





**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

NOT  
EVALUATED

NE

DATA  
DEFICIENT

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IN THE WILD

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# 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

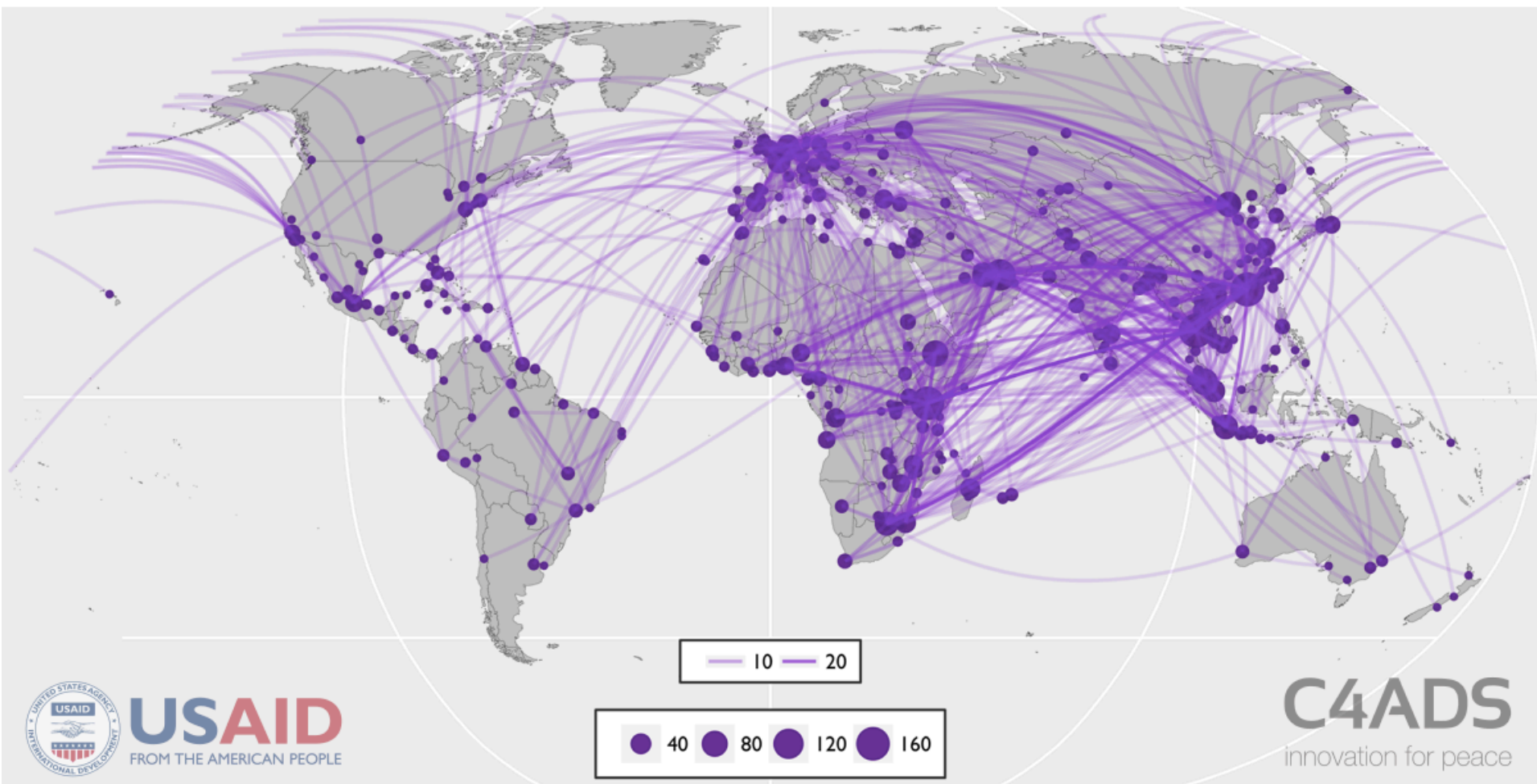


## Safety

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.



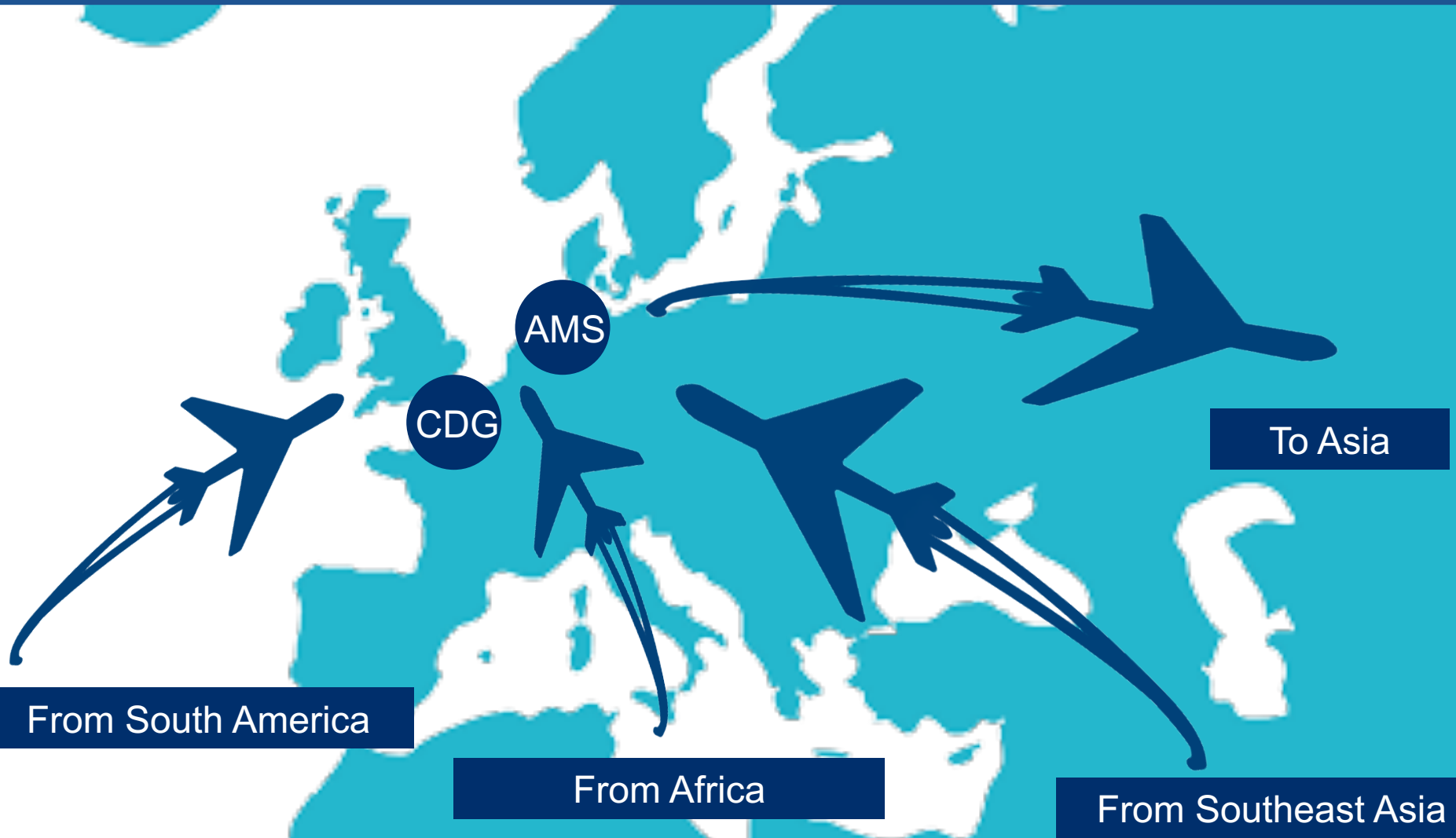
# Global hotspots



# 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



# Trail of the Trafficker

**PASSENGER**  
**START**  
of the journey



Passenger check in

Passenger transit

Security check

Hand luggage  
check & scan

Passenger scan

**CARGO**  
**START**  
of the journey



Ground staff  
baggage control

Luggage scanned

Cargo in transit

Ground crew load  
luggage

Passengers and  
cargo on board

Flight en route

**END**  
Passenger is  
arrested and  
sent to jail,  
Cargo is  
confiscated



Customs find passenger in possession of illegal items. Customs find cargo with smuggled wildlife products

Passport control

Passenger arrives at  
destination airport

# **Role-specific Awareness for *Cargo Acceptance Staff***

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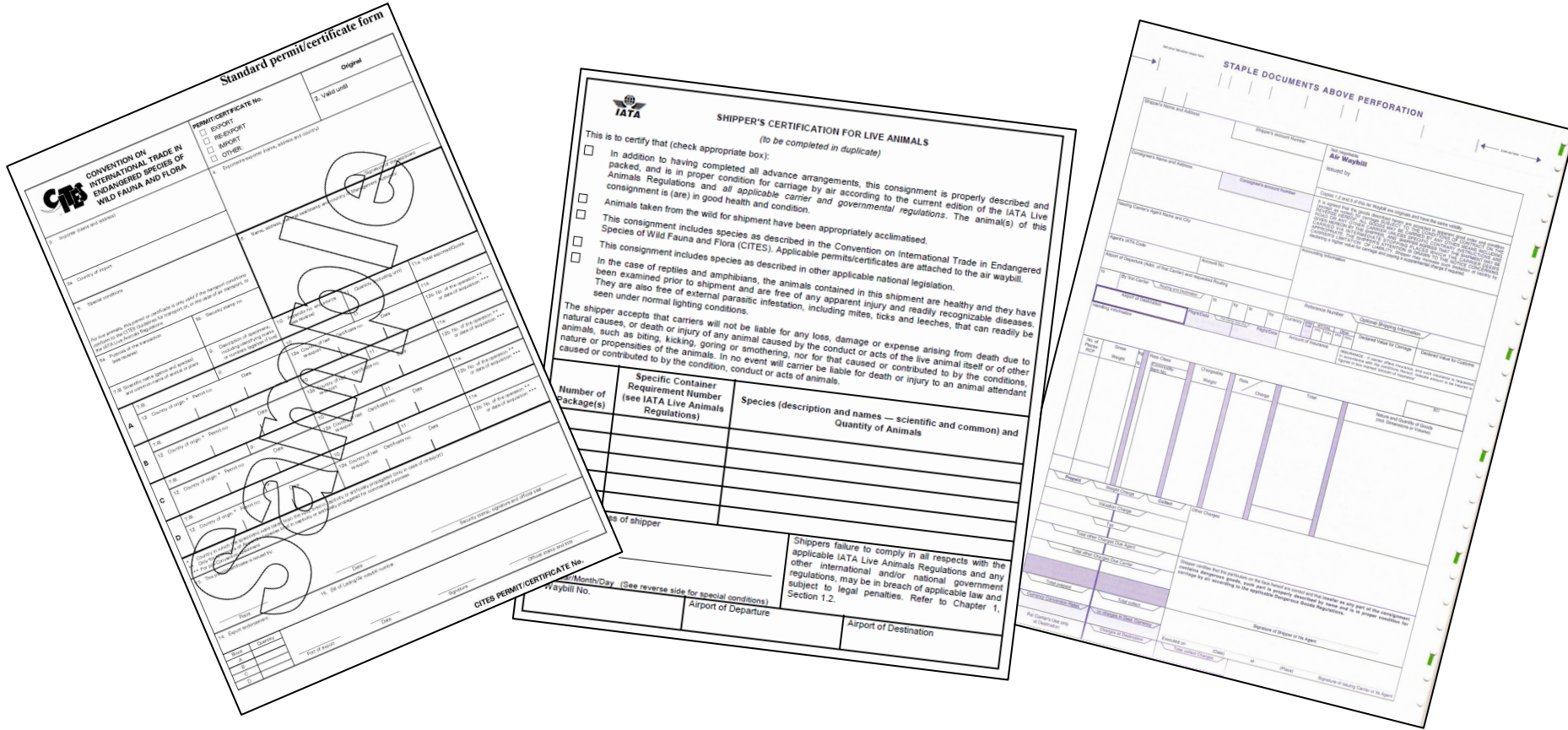
## **Section 2: How to Detect a Smuggler**

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



# Fake or inaccurate documentation

Among the documents that you see, there may be signs that could indicate that all is not what it seems...



# Fake or inaccurate documentation

## One airport, multiple wildlife seizures in just a few weeks

Date	Wildlife found	Declared as
7 April 2017	18 rhino horns	Artwork
1 May 2017	408kg pangolin scales	General products
3 May 2017	304kg pangolin scales	Dry herbs
14 May 2017	330 Madagascan tortoises	Stones
9 June 2017	288kg pangolin scales	Oyster shells
16 June 2017	393kg pangolin scales	Oyster shells

**All these cargo consignments were  
misdeclared and listed fake addresses**



# Fake or inaccurate documentation

**The Jakarta Post**  
Friday, Sep 20, 2017 | Video | 30°C | ASEAN 50

NEWS BUSINESS SE ASIA COMMUNITY OPINION **JPLUS** TRAVEL VIDEO PAPER EDITION JOBS  
POLITICS WORLD NATIONAL CITY

NEWS • NATIONAL

## Hundreds of illegal birds confiscated at Surakarta airport

**JP** Ganug Nugroho Adi  
The Jakarta Post

Surakarta, Central Java | Tue, August 23, 2016 | 11:56 am Like



Illegal trade: Officials check birds confiscated during an operation at Adi Sumarmo Airport in Surakarta, Central Java, on Monday. The birds were sent from Kualanaram Airport in Medan, North Sumatra, using fake documents. (thejakartapost.com/Ganug Nugroho Adi)

## August 2016: Indonesia

- Shipment accompanied by quarantine letter describing the contents as 87 birds.
- Packaging suspiciously large for so few birds.
- 332 birds found, 193 died.



# Incompatible weight against contents



## 2012: Macau

- Officials checked 15 boxes of unusually heavy “chocolate” bars
- They soaked the chocolate in warm water
- It melted to reveal over 500 ivory name seals



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

If you see anything suspicious –

**REPORT IT**



# Shipment of wild animals and plants

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The transport of wildlife (whether living, dead or as parts or derivatives made from them) may be subject to:

- National laws;
- International regulations; and
- IATA's Live Animals Regulations (for living animals only)

**Check** if you are unsure if  
these requirements apply



# CITES documents

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



Regulates international trade in more than 35,000 species of wild animal and plant species.

A permit is required when any CITES-listed specimen is transported across any international border



© TRAFFIC



# CITES documents

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



**Standard permit/certificate form**

<b>CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA</b>		<b>PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> RE-EXPORT <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		<b>Original</b>  2. Valid until:	
3. Importer (name and address)		4. Exporter (name, address and country)			
3b. Country of import		4a. Name, address and country of exporter (Signature of exporter)			
5. Species code(s)		6. Name, address and country of importer (Signature of importer)			
Do the animals, birds or plants in this permit/certificate originate in the country of origin of the species? If so, indicate the country of origin in the 'Country of origin' field.					
7a. Purpose of the transaction (see below)		7b. Security stamp no.			
7.8. Scientific name (genus and species) and common name of animal or plant		7.9. Description of specimens, including identifying marks or markings (number of trade)		7.10. Origin (country of origin)	
7.11a. Country of origin * (Parties no.)		7.11b. Date		7.11c. No. of the operation ** (or serial operation ***)	
7.12a. Country of origin * (Parties no.)		7.12b. Date		7.12c. No. of the operation ** (or serial operation ***)	
7.13a. Country of origin * (Parties no.)		7.13b. Date		7.13c. No. of the operation ** (or serial operation ***)	
7.14a. Country of origin * (Parties no.)		7.14b. Date		7.14c. No. of the operation ** (or serial operation ***)	
* Country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated (only in case of re-export). ** Only for operations in accordance with Article VI, paragraph 1, of the Convention. *** For commercial purposes.					
7.15. This permit/certificate is valid for:					
14. Expiry date		15. Bill of Lading/air waybill number			
16. Date of issue		17. Signature		18. Official stamp and title	

**CITES PERMIT/CERTIFICATE No.**

**Instructions and explanations**  
 (These correspond to block numbers on the form)

1. Tick the square which corresponds to the type of document issued (import permit, re-export certificate, import permit or other). If the box "other" has been ticked, the type of document must be indicated. The original number is a unique number allocated to each document by the Management Authority.
2. For import permits and re-export certificates, the date of expiry of the document may not be more than six months after the date of issuance (see page 10 for import permits).
3. Complete name and address of the importer.
- 3a. The name of the country must be written in full.
4. Complete name and address of the exporter/re-exporter. The name of the country must be stated. The absence of the signature of the applicant renders the permit or certificate invalid.
5. Specific conditions may refer to national legislation or specific conditions placed on the shipment by the issuing Management Authority. This block can also be used to justify the issuance of certain information.
- 6a. The following codes should be used: T for commercial, Z for zoos, G for botanical gardens, Q for circuses and travelling exhibitions, B for scientific purposes, M for hunting trophies, P for medical, R for education, N for reintroduction or introduction into the wild, and S for breeding in captivity or artificial propagation, L for law enforcement / judicial forense.
- 6b. Indicate the number of the security stamp issued in block 7b.
7. The name, address and country of the issuing Management Authority should already be printed on the form.
- 7.8. Indicate the scientific name (genus and species, where appropriate) subspecies of the animal or plant as it appears in the Convention Appendix or the reference lists approved by the Conference of the Parties, and the common name of the animal or plant as known in the country issuing the permit.
- 7.9. Describe, as precisely as possible, the specimens entering trade (live animals, skins, flasks, vials, etc., etc.). If a specimen is marked (tags, identifying marks, rings, etc.), whether or not this is required by a Resolution of the Conference of the Parties (specimens originating in a breeding operation, specimens subject to quotas approved by the Conference of the Parties, specimens of Appendix I species bred in captivity for commercial purposes, etc.), indicate the number and type of mark. The sex and age of the live animals should be recorded, if possible.
10. Enter the number of the Appendix of the Convention I, II or III in which the species is listed.
11. Use the following codes to indicate the source:
  - W: Specimens taken from the wild
  - B: Specimens originating from a breeding operation
  - A: Appendix I animals bred in captivity for commercial purposes and Appendix I plants artificially propagated for commercial purposes, as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 4, of the Convention.
  - D: Plants that are artificially propagated in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. COP10), paragraph a), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 5, specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been propagated artificially for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices I and II.
  - C: Animals bred in captivity in accordance with Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. 1), as well as parts and derivatives thereof, exported under the provisions of Article VI, paragraph 5, specimens of species included in Appendix I that have been bred in captivity for non-commercial purposes and specimens of species included in Appendices II and III.
  - F: Animals born in captivity (P1 or subsequent generations) that do not fulfil the definition of 'bred in captivity' in Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. 1), as well as parts and derivatives thereof.
  - U: Source unknown (must be justified)
  - I: Confiscated or seized specimens
  - O: Pre-Convention may be used with other source codes.
11. The quantity and units indicated should conform to the most recent version of the *Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports*.
- 11a. Indicate the total number of specimens exported in the current calendar year (including those covered by the present permit and the current annual quota for the species concerned (for example 500/1000). This should be done for the national quotas as well as for those determined by the Conference of the Parties.
12. The country of origin is the country in which the specimens were taken from the wild, bred in captivity or artificially propagated, except in the case of plant specimens that cease to qualify for an exemption from the provisions of CITES. In such instances, the country of origin is deemed to be the country in which the specimens ceased to qualify for the exemption. Indicate the number of the permit or certificate of the exporting country and the date of issuance. If all or part of the information is not known, this should be justified in block 5. This block must only be completed in case of re-export.
- 12a. The country of last re-export is the country from which the specimens were re-exported before entering the country in which the present document is issued. Enter the number of the re-export certificate of the country of last re-export and its date of issuance. If all or part of the information is not known, this should be justified in block 5. This block must only be completed in case of re-export of specimens previously re-exported.
- 12b. The "No. of the operation" is the number of the registered captive-breeding or artificial propagation operation. The "date of acquisition" is defined in Resolution Conf. 10.6 and is required only for pre-Convention specimens.
13. To be completed by the official who issues the permit. The name of the official must be written in full. The security stamp must be affixed in this block and must be cancelled by the signature of the issuing official and a stamp or seal. The seal, signature and security stamp number should be clearly legible.
14. To be completed by the official who inspects the shipment at the time of export or re-export. Enter the quantities of specimens actually exported or re-exported. Strike out the unused blocks.
15. Enter the number of the bill of lading or air waybill if the method of transport used requires the use of such a document. The document must be written in one of the three working languages of the Convention (English, Spanish or French) or must include a full translation into one of these languages. Exported and re-exported specimens should not appear on the same document unless it is clearly indicated which specimens are being exported and which re-exported.

*NOTE: Use this document only as returned to a Management Authority or the competent authority.*

If you have any doubts about CITES documentation, check with your CITES Management Authority.

FRONT BACK



## Do you have document examples you can compare?

### Look out for:

- Obvious mistakes: (e.g. wrong name of agency etc.)
- Spelling mistakes or inconsistencies: (e.g. permit number or date does not match, expired documents, item description misspelt etc.)
- Odd formatting or blurry text: (May occur where documents are altered)



# Document verification – What to do

## **Ask** if something is unclear

Does this shipment contain any wildlife?

Can I see another, clean copy of this document?

Can you tell me more about the contents?

Why does this document look strange?

Does this country produce this item?

Where is the agent who normally deals with this?



# **Role-specific Awareness for *Cargo Acceptance Staff***

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## **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!



© TRAFFIC



© Adrian Pingstone/Commons Wikimedia





# Report wildlife crime

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REPORT suspected wildlife trafficking to your supervisor and/or authorities.

**Insert appropriate contact number/s here**



## Record seizure 18 rhino horns



The image is a screenshot of a news article from Phys.org. The article title is "S.Africa arrests two Vietnamese with record 41kg of rhino horns" dated November 1, 2014. The main image shows a cache of 18 rhino horns. Below the image, the text reads: "A cache of 41kg of smuggled rhino horns is seen at O.R. Tambo Airport in Johannesburg after it was confiscated from two Vietnamese passengers on a flight to Hanoi from Mozambique." At the bottom of the article, it states: "Two Vietnamese men were arrested at Johannesburg airport with a record haul of 18 rhino horns, weighing 41 kilos (90".

South African authorities stop plane  
after tip off from airport staff

## Notorious smuggler 14 Peregrine Falcon eggs



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



# Corruption enables wildlife trafficking



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



# Wildlife trafficking thrives in corrupt environments

## Thailand customs make new three-tonne ivory seizure

Posted 27 Apr 2015, 5:07pm



PHOTO: Thai customs officers inspect confiscated elephant tusks during a press conference at the Customs Bureau in Bangkok.  
(AFP: Pornchai Kittiwongsakul)

- Tanzania to Asia – 6 tonnes of pangolin scales
- Democratic Republic of Congo via Malaysia to Thailand – 2.1 tonnes ivory
- Democratic Republic of Congo to Viet Nam – 1.5 tonnes ivory

Investigations led to the arrests of 11 people including government officials and shipping company executives in the Democratic Republic of Congo



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species

If you see anything suspicious –

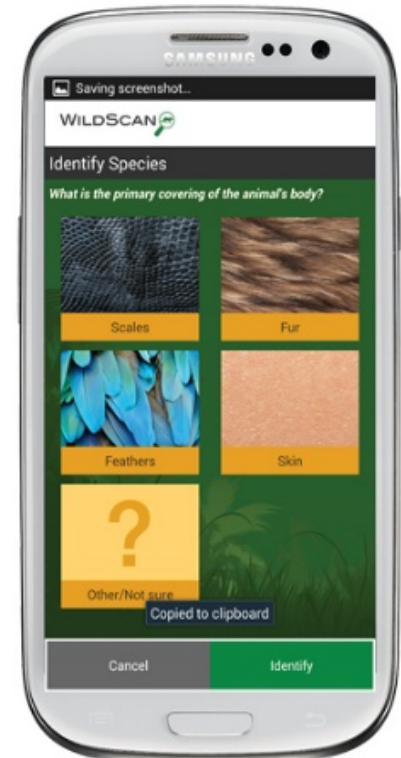
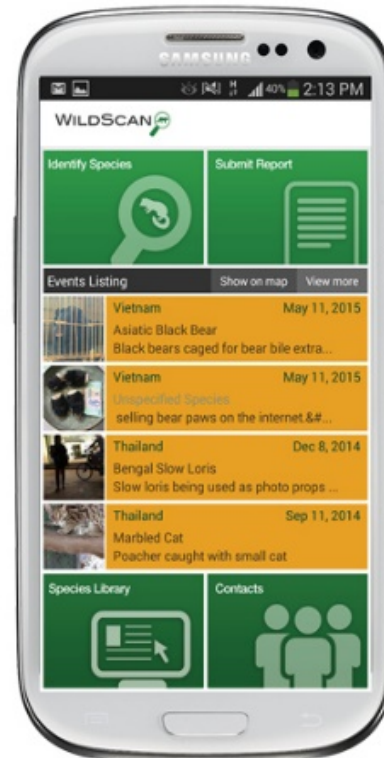
**REPORT IT**

# Apps to report wildlife crime

## WILDLIFE WITNESS APP



## WILDSCAN SPECIES IDENTIFICATION & RESPONSE



For further information:

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<https://routespartnership.org>





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# THANK YOU



Reducing Opportunities for Unlawful Transport of Endangered Species