

**TRAFFIC**



**OPERATIONALISING A ONE  
HEALTH APPROACH IN  
WILDLIFE TRADE AND  
DISEASE RISK MANAGEMENT**

**Belgian One Health Event – 22 January  
2025**

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# WORKING GLOBAL TO LOCAL

Achieving a nature-  
positive future

Working to ensure that  
trade in wild species is  
legal and sustainable,  
for the benefit of people  
and planet

## TRAFFIC



TRAFFIC'S MISSION IS  
**TO ENSURE TRADE IN WILD SPECIES IS LEGAL AND SUSTAINABLE,  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PLANET AND PEOPLE**

**By 2030, illegal and unsustainable trade in wild species will be significantly reduced**

**By 2030, legal and sustainable trade in wild species will provide significantly increased social, economic, and environmental benefits to people**

**GOALS**

**BY 2030**

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS**

Prioritised global and regional intergovernmental agreements have been strengthened to promote legal and sustainable trade in wild species

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS**

Governments in priority geographies are effectively implementing regulations and policies for improved governance of trade in wild species, and prevention and responses to illegal wild species trade

**COMMUNITIES**

People in prioritised supply chains and geographies have improved livelihoods through from legal and sustainable trade and in wild species

**BUSINESSES**

Businesses in target sectors implement new or strengthened best practices to verify responsible supply chains and reduce illegal wild species trade

**CONSUMERS**

Consumption of illegal and unsustainable wild species products in target consumer groups is reduced

**OBJECTIVES**

**STRENGTHENING  
GLOBAL POLICY  
FRAMEWORKS**



**IMPROVING  
EFFECTIVENESS  
OF NATIONAL  
POLICIES AND  
REGULATIONS**



**EMPOWERING  
COMMUNITIES**



**ENABLING  
RESPONSIBLE  
SUPPLY CHAINS**



**CATALYSING  
RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION**



**S U P P L Y   C H A I N**

**PRIORITY AREAS**



**TRAFFIC**

# THE WILDLIFE TRAPS PROJECT (2020-2024)

**Sectors/Industries:** wild meat (food), traditional medicine, live specimens (pets, biomedical research)

**Perspective and Approach:** Systems-based analysis to map risks (what, where, who, and how to intervene), design pilot interventions (governance, management, traceability, SBC) and capture learnings

## Geography:



Cameroon



PR China



Tanzania



Vietnam

WHERE WILD ANIMAL TRADE TAKES PLACE, IT SHOULD BE CLOSELY MONITORED TO ENSURE **LEGALITY AND IMPROVE SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

### POLICY REFORM

#### APPROACH 1:

Integrate zoonotic disease risk reduction into international policy, law and guidance on wildlife trade

#### APPROACH 2:

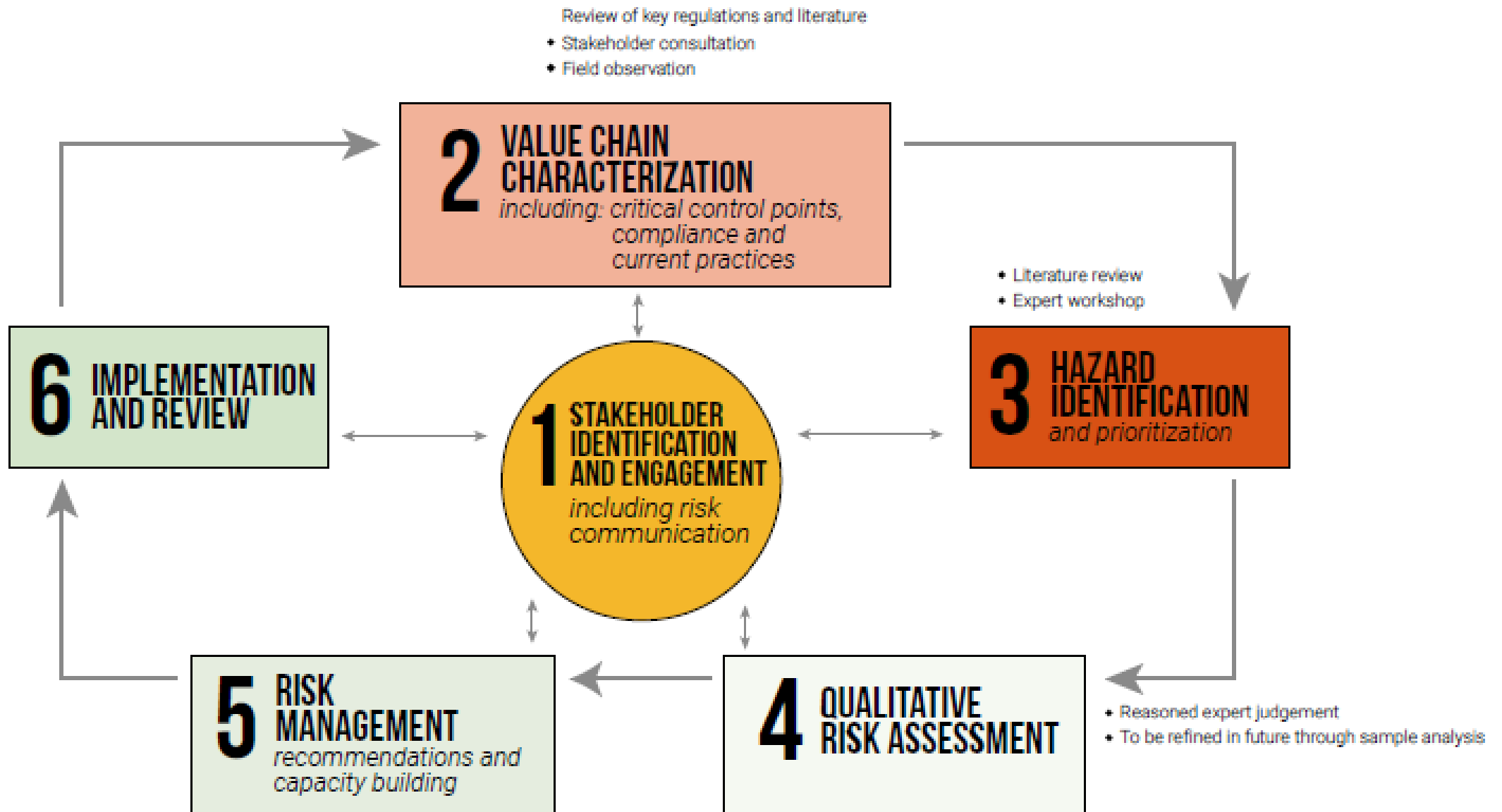
Strengthen inter-agency collaboration for effective implementation of a One Health model for wildlife trade management at the national level

#### APPROACH 3:

Trial new approaches to encourage and enable businesses, organizations and civil society actors involved in and related to wildlife trade to reduce risk of wildlife trafficking and zoonotic disease transfer in their supply chains

INTER-AGENCY  
COLLABORATION

RISK MANAGEMENT INTERVENTIONS



The disease risk analysis (DRA) framework developed for the study, which broadly followed the OIE (now WOH) and IUCN's wildlife DRA framework (2014) but was adapted and refined for the wildlife trade context. Modifications to the OIE and IUCN framework are highlighted through italicised text (Steps 1, 2, 3 and 5). Step 2 was called 'Value chain characterization' in place of 'Problem description'. Coloured boxes indicate the methods employed at relevant DRA steps.

**APPROACH 1:**  
Integrate zoonotic disease risk reduction into international policy, law and guidance on wildlife trade



**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**



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



**FAO - One Health FTP-WEBE Curriculum development  
Health, Wildlife + Livelihoods nexus paper  
FAO-ECTAD collaboration**



**IUCN Wildlife Health SG** exploring wildlife trade and disease risk;  
**IUCN SuLi SG (IIED)** on 5-D Sustainability Assessment Framework (5DSAF)



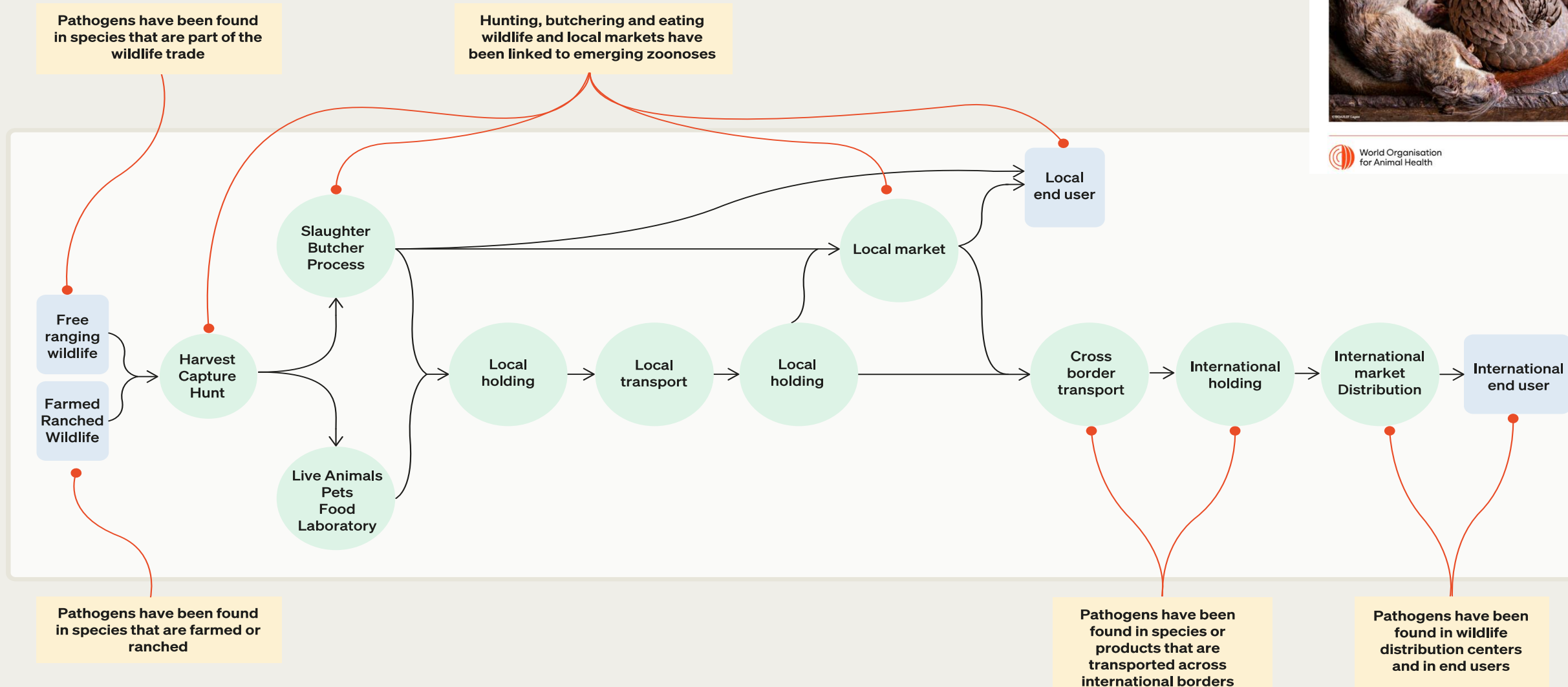
**Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)**



**International Alliance Against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade** including connection to GIZ One Health global program

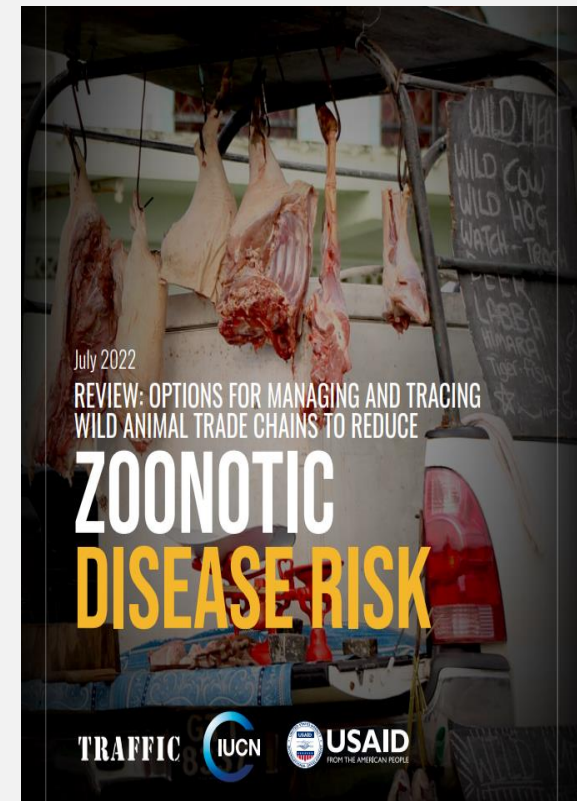
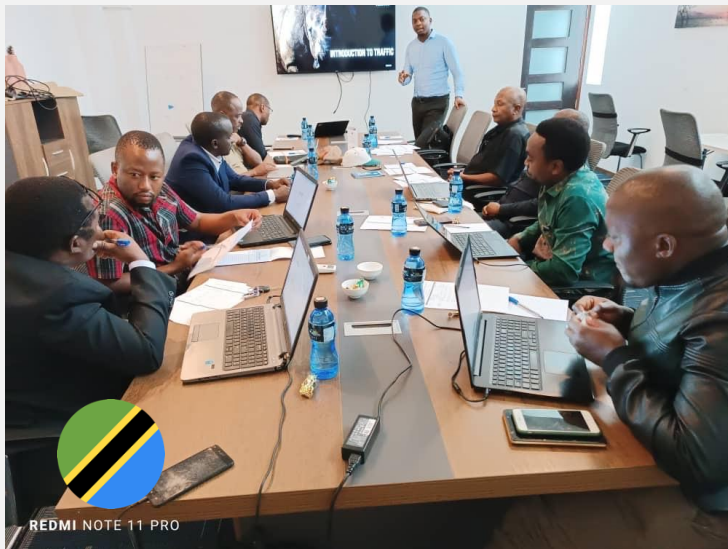
# SYSTEMS-BASED ANALYSIS

## Mapping Wildlife Trade Supply Chains

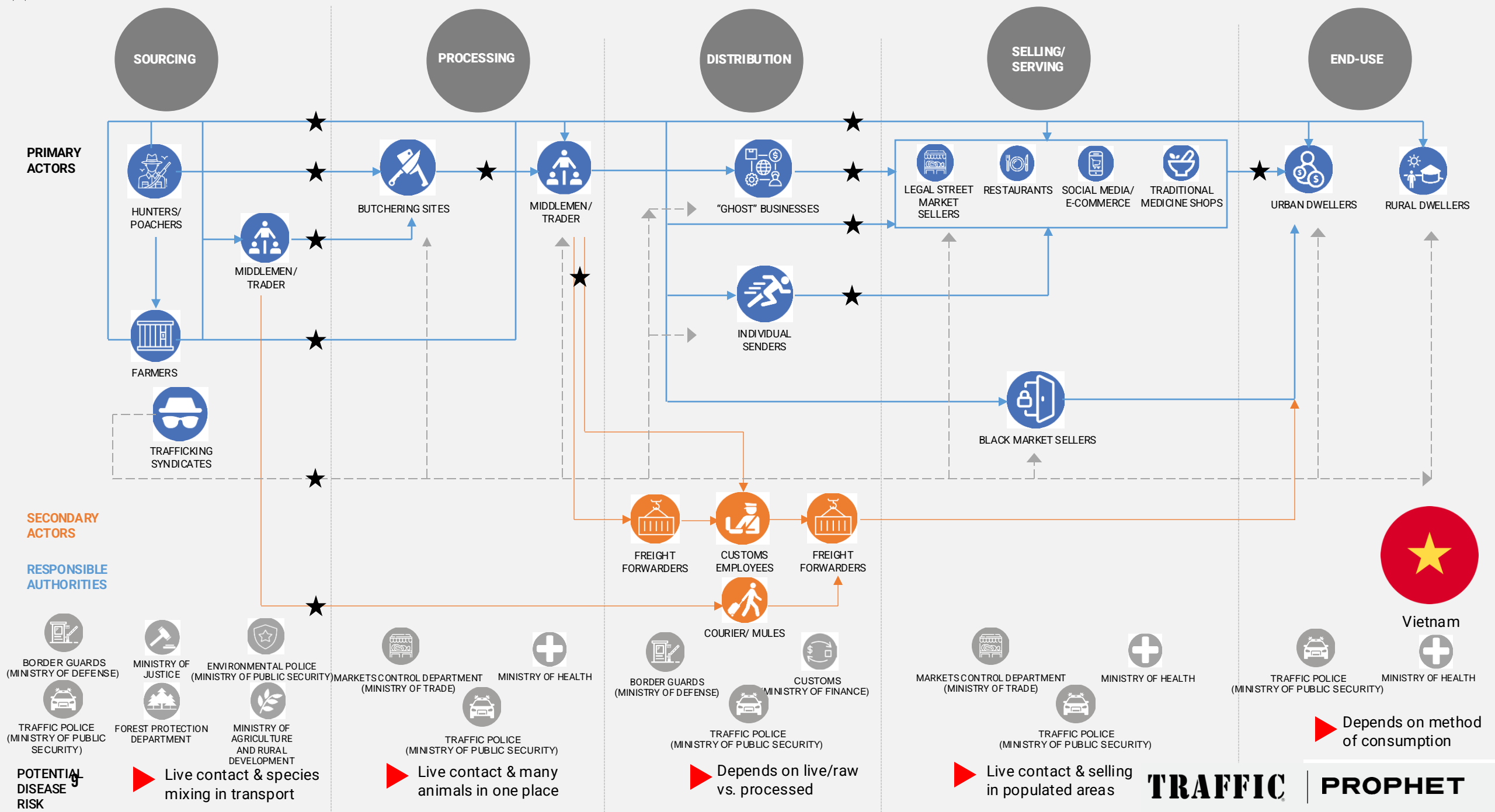


## APPROACH 2:

Strengthen inter-agency collaboration for effective implementation of a One Health model for wildlife trade management at the national level

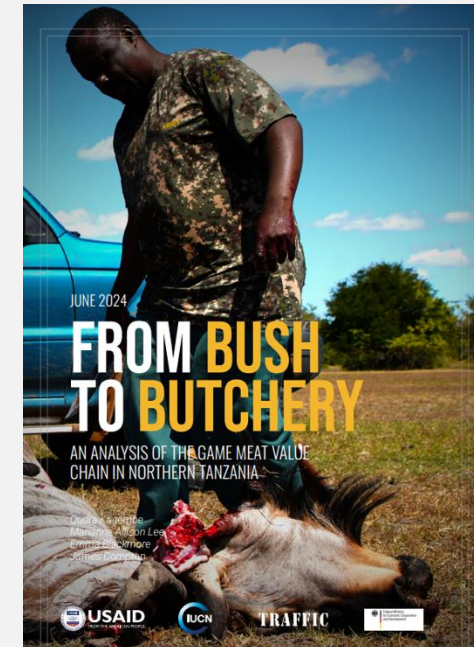
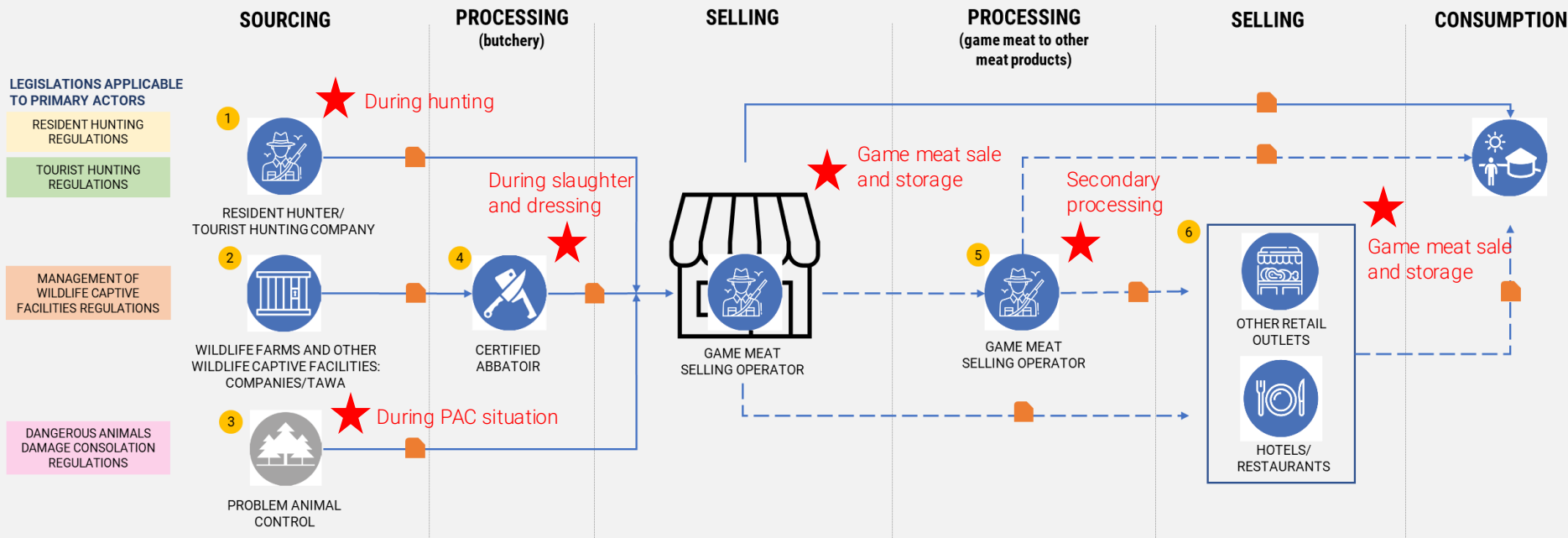






# SYSTEMS MAPPING – GAME MEAT TRADE IN TANZANIA

- Mismatch in legislation and mandate among responsible wildlife, health and livestock agencies
- Meat inspection guidelines specific to wild meat not established
- Harvest quotas need more robust sustainability assessments
- 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





Tanzania

# MULTI-AGENCY ENGAGEMENT

Enhancing Value Chain  
Governance and  
Management

Regulatory changes

Standard Operating  
Procedures



## Strengthened One Health Coordination

Frontline personnel from  
wildlife, veterinary health and  
public health agencies (district,  
regional and national levels)

## Strengthened Capacity of Supply Chain Managers

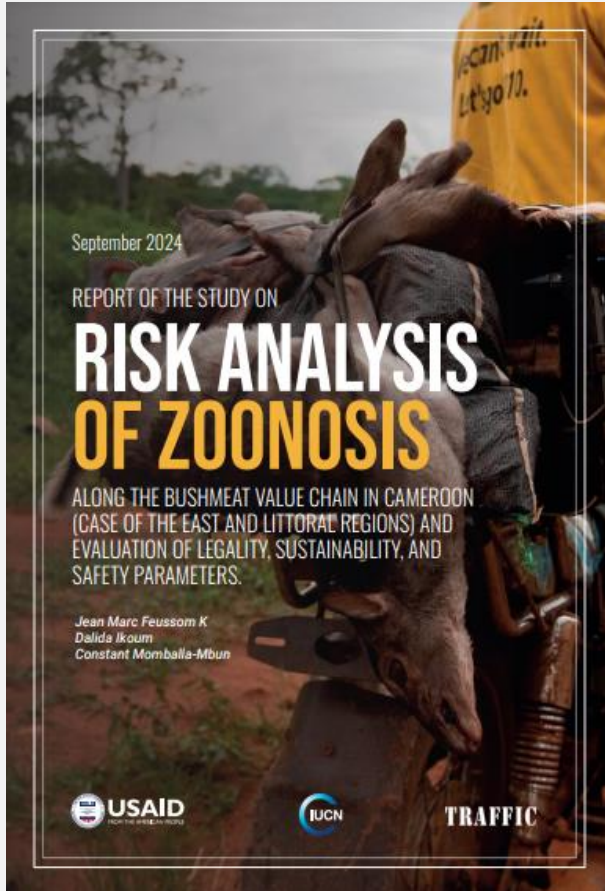
Work with Tanzania's Game  
Meat Selling Advisory  
Committee (national level)

## Regulatory Reforms

Revision of meat inspection  
regulations to include purview over  
wild meat inspection (Ministry of  
Livestock and Fisheries)



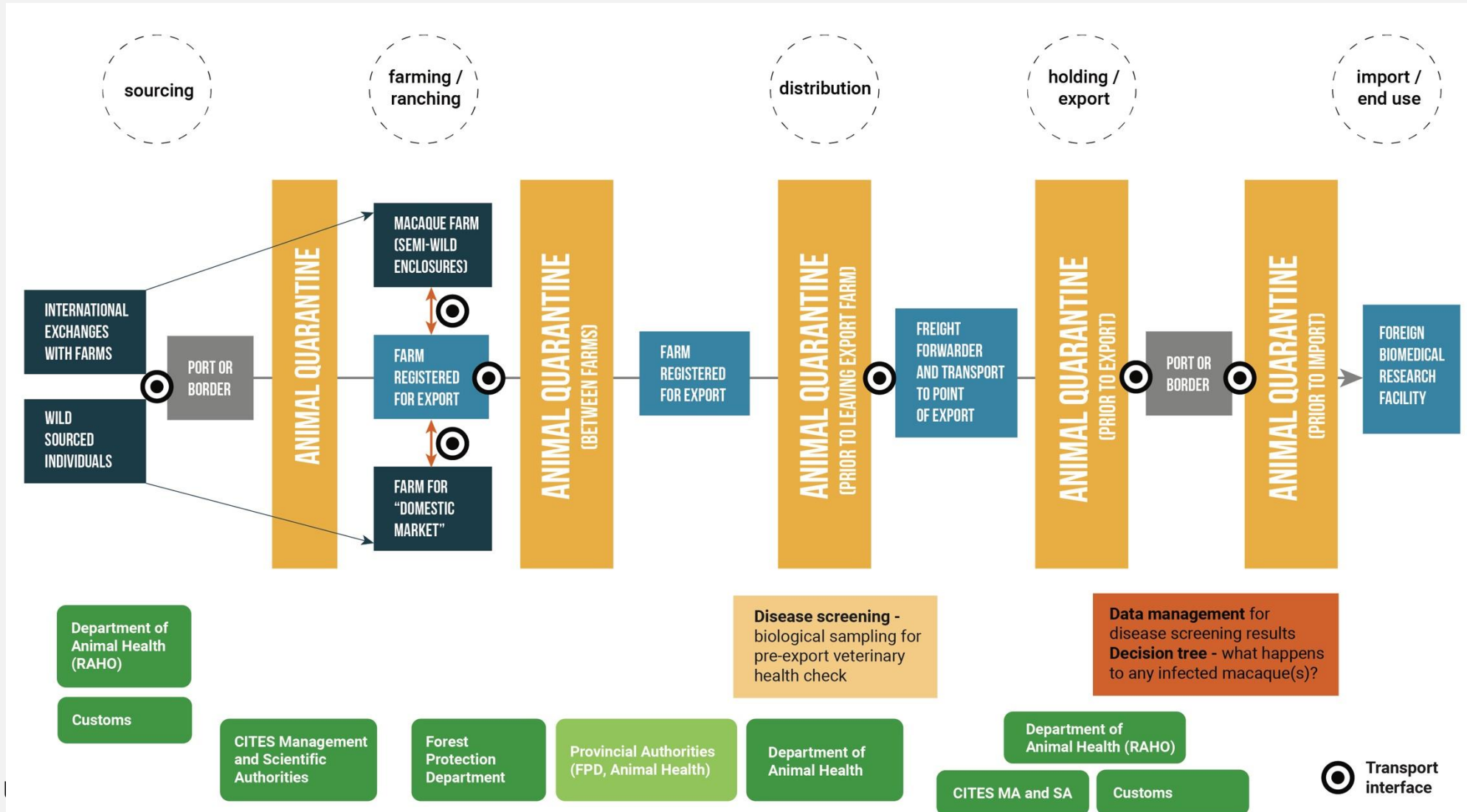
# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES AND TRAINING MODULES FOR BUSHMEAT INSPECTION





Vietnam

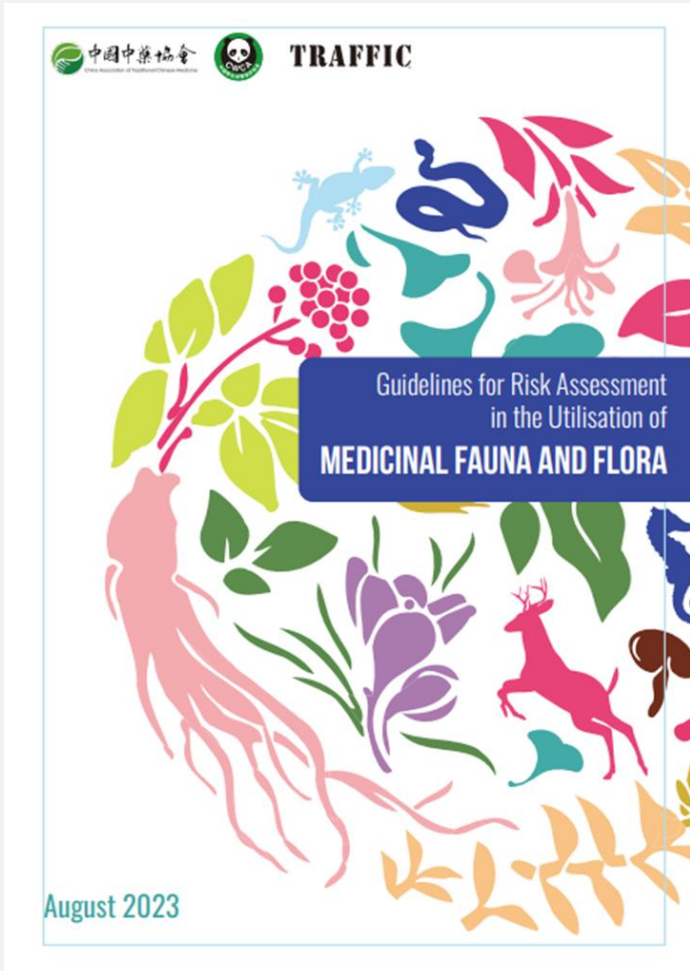
# LIVE ANIMAL TRADE FOR BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH



## Live Macaque Value Chain Structure – Viet Nam



# IMPROVING RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE TCM SECTOR



## RISK ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THE LEGAL, SAFE, AND SUSTAINABLE UTILISATION OF FAUNA AND FLORA

Wild species are traded for different purposes by a range of industries such as construction, pharmaceuticals, clothing, food, cosmetics, and traditional medicine. However, illegal, unregulated, and unsustainable practices in the wild species trade have negatively impacted biodiversity and the communities that depend on nature for their sustenance and livelihoods.

Here, TRAFFIC presents a conceptual framework for assessing risk to help enterprises proactively and independently come to an outcome on the legitimacy of the wild species that they source—addressing questions of legal compliance with both wildlife conservation regulations and health and safety regulations, observance of biosecurity and biosafety measures, and sustainability of usage trends of their industry. Risks covered in this framework include legal, safety, and sustainability risks.

### LEGAL RISK

Risks arising from the failure to comply with laws, regulations and policies that pertain to the process of production, transport and sale of wildlife products.

### SAFETY RISK

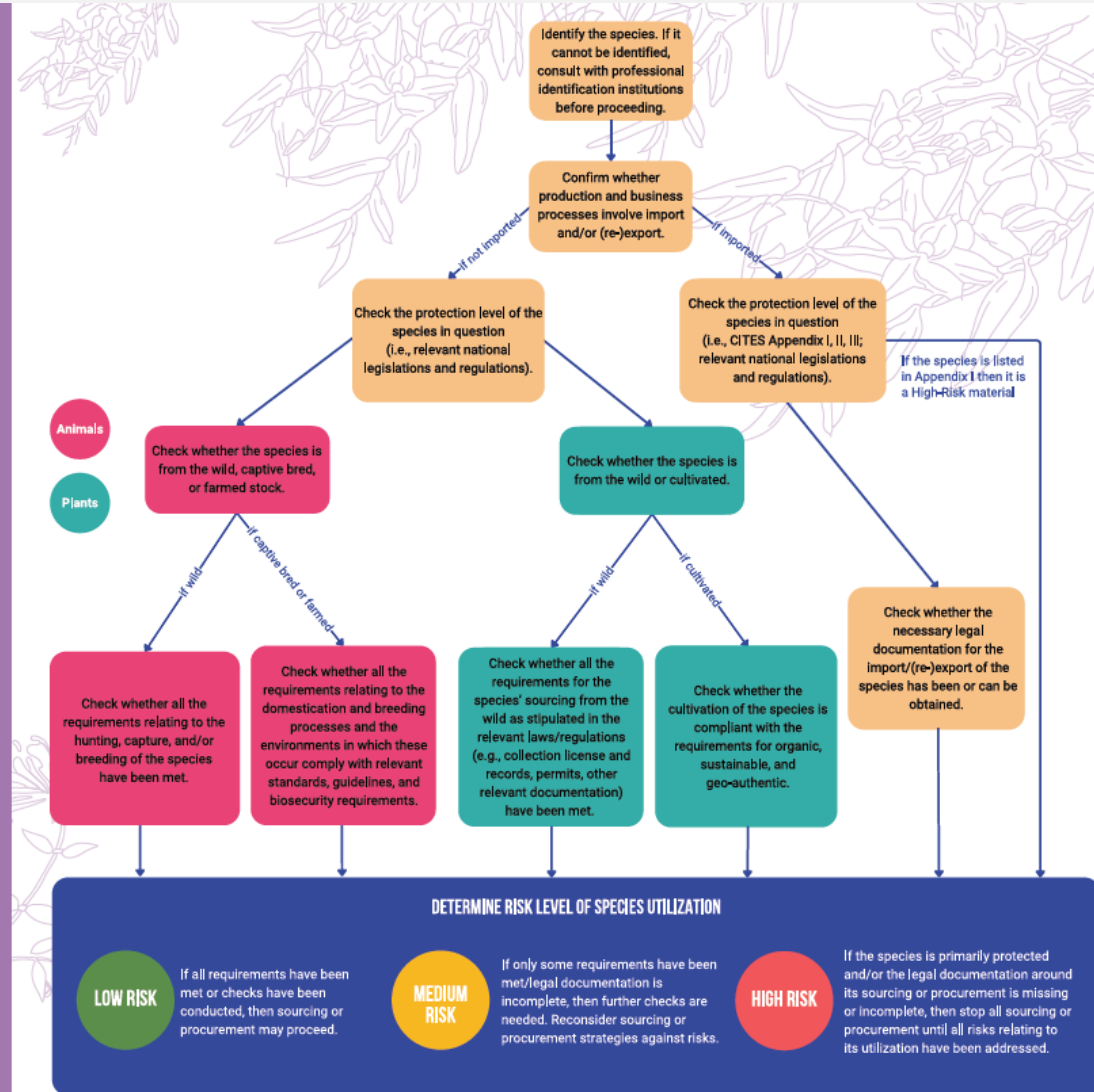
Risks caused to enterprise employees, surrounding communities, and downstream stakeholders due to inadequate surveillance, prevention, control, and response to zoonotic disease risks in sourcing, cultivation and breeding, transport, processing, and distribution, and other steps in the supply chain.

### SUSTAINABILITY RISK

Risk of imperiling the species' survival due to over-extraction which causes changes to the environment and/or affects the survival of other species.

The risk assessment framework follows from the development and adoption of the *Guidelines for Risk Assessment in the Utilisation of Medicinal Fauna and Flora* which TRAFFIC produced with practitioners and members of the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) industry in China. The collaborative and consultative process of developing the Guidelines reiterates TRAFFIC's commitment to demonstrating the benefits of the One Health approach in support of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 5 to ensure use, harvesting, and trade in wild species is sustainable, safe and legal. TRAFFIC is also committed to supporting the implementation of regional blueprints such as the EU Action Plan Against Wildlife Trafficking which urges EU member states to "Take a 'One Health' approach into account in the context of regulating wildlife trade in source, transit and destination countries (Objective 4)".

Access the Guidelines for Risk Assessment in the Utilisation of Medicinal Fauna and Flora in full.



### APPROACH 3:

Trial new approaches to encourage and enable businesses, organizations and civil society actors involved in and related to wildlife trade to reduce risk of wildlife trafficking and zoonotic disease transfer in their supply chains



# SBC OPTIONS PAPER FOR REDUCING DISEASE RISKS IN WILD ANIMAL TRADE



## Reduce Risks at Human-Animal-Environment Interfaces

- Target human behaviours and actions at five generic stages of wildlife trade chains, which involve various human-animal-environment interfaces.

- 1) Sourcing
- 2) Processing
- 3) Distribution
- 4) Selling/Serving
- 5) End Use/Consumption

- Materials can be adapted for different taxa, commodity types, countries and communities of focus, as well as end-uses and consumer demand drivers.

- Aiming for **multi-hazard risk reduction**

- Initial targeting of **Southeast Asia** through ASEAN Working Group on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement





# PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT



PR China

## Reducing Risks in Live Animal Transported for the Pet Trade

Working with  
China Express  
Association  
and its  
members



### Outline of Findings

#### Overview of live wild animal transport 1

- Types of live animals transported
- Frequency of live animal transport
- Ability to identify wild animals

#### Ability to identify risks 2

- Awareness of animal disease
- Actions taken on finding wild animal being sent
- Actions taken after being bitten by transported animal

#### Compliance behaviour\* 3

- Packaging
- Inspection
- Disinfection
- Handling
- Transportation

#### Attitudes to risk intervention 4

- Disinfection process
- Awareness of Animal Disease Risk
- Wild Animal Identification Training

#### Improvement Measures for Courier Staff 5

- Measures already in place
- Suggested measures to be taken

9 – © Ipsos

\* Compliance behaviour refers to actions that courier staff is obligated to take when handling live animal packages, in order to keep the live animal, as well as the courier staff that handles such package, safe and secure.



# EMPOWERING COURIER INDUSTRY TO COMBAT ILLEGAL AND UNSAFE LIVE ANIMAL TRADE





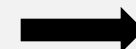
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# ILLEGAL WILD MEAT IMPORTS TO EUROPE: A GROWING ISSUE



**273 tonnes/year**

From West and Central, via Paris-CDG airport

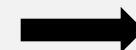


**2008**



**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**



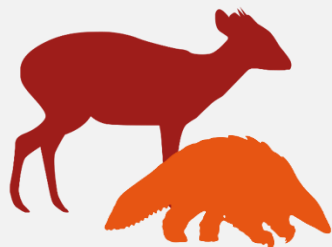
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# TACKLING THE ILLEGAL BUSHMEAT TRADE FROM AFRICA TO EUROPE

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.)



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



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# THANK YOU

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