**FORUM:**General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Tackling Illicit Trafficking in Wildlife

**MAIN-SUBMITTED BY:**Pakistan

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** Australia, France, India, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, USA,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Emphasizing* estimates from the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora show that 22,000 elephants were killed in central and eastern Africa in 2012 alone,

*Noting further,* customs nationwide investigated 467 cases of smuggling endangered animals, plants, and their products, and seized 1,237.6 tons of endangered species and their products, including ivory and pangolin, an increase of 2.2 and 8.6 times over the previous year, respectively,

*Bearing in mind*, the value of illegal trade has been estimated at between $7 and $23 billion per year, making wildlife crime one of the most lucrative illegal businesses,

*Noting with deep concern*, according to the WWF and NRDC, between 1970 and 2000, populations of species on earth declined by 40% on average and 60% of the planet’s vertebrate wildlife populations have been lost since 1970,

*Reaffirming* further the value of biological diversity and its significant contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and various forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

*Bearing in mind*, the global shark fin trade is a $400 million business, killing up to 100 million sharks a year: not only does this have devastating consequences for shark populations and marine ecosystems, the trade in wildlife is also linked to trafficking in drugs, weapons, and other activities,

1. Encourages Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, including from their local wildlife resources, and eradicate poverty by promoting innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities, such as community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism development, revenue-sharing agreements, and other income sources by:
2. devolving power and benefits to local communities aims to enable them to acquire full responsibility for anti-poaching operations including:
3. support for the rights of local citizens and local communities,
4. guaranteeing the right to be consulted as equal partners in wildlife conservation,
5. furthering bottom-up negotiations regarding relevant endangered wildlife,
6. encouraging local citizens to get involved in the progress of conservation, to change attitudes, intentions, and ultimately behavior of the people most likely to exposed to and tempted toward engaging in poaching activity, by:
7. encouraging local former hunters to help prevent community members and outsiders from poaching,
8. providing advice to the NGOs, small family businesses and local communities on governance and institutional issues,
9. developing alternative livelihoods and economic models around core wildlife areas and species that are less dependent on hunting of wildlife by:
10. encouraging legal and regulated trophy hunting,
11. encouraging revenue-generating activities such as guide hiking, game-viewing, wildlife photography,
12. preventing conflict between local citizens and wild animals in order to eliminate the incentive for retaliatory killings by:
13. building predator-proof livestock corrals to eliminate household food insecurity and economic vulnerability from carnivore attacks on livestock,
14. constructing communal corrals to protect domestic animals,
15. providing fox-lights which produce light at random intervals to emulate a moving person carrying a flashlight, and deter leopards and other wildlife to hunt livestock;
16. Encourages the United Nations to alleviate situations regarding the poaching of animals and to support efforts to assess and mitigate risks of corruption in operations linked to wildlife conservation in ways such as but not limited to:
17. establishing nature reserves and strengthen the strict customs inspection of each country,
18. ensuring the protection and observation of various animals without damaging the ecological environment,
19. strengthening local crackdown on animal theft and poaching,
20. actively organizing volunteer activities to publicize animal protection,
21. increasing the effectiveness of deterrence against poachers and communication with local communities,
22. implement forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence,
23. creating a local office dedicated to investigating reports of illicit trafficking in wildlife,
24. investigating work shall be carried out by the local personnel,
25. UN officially making decisions on final judgment in communities,
26. holding accountable those who break the law with local regulations;
27. Suggest education in institutions of higher learning to spread stronger awareness to citizens perils of illegal wildlife trafficking poses on a global scale through means such as but not limited to:
28. increasing the effectiveness of deterrence against poachers through communication with local communities,
29. displaying educational resources to publicize the scarcity of wildlife and to protect their ecological importance using public welfare videos about wildlife,
30. having NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations) and other public service advertisements campaign and provide various education programs:
31. emphasizing the impact of combating illegal trafficking wildlife on society,
32. sharing related videos and articles on the internet,
33. using Information about wildlife protection and the illegal trafficking of wildlife in the news, radio and in schools,
34. contacting local tourist attractions for illegal wildlife trafficking posters;

1. Suggests UN members, government, and every transportation organization to avoid lawbreakers transfering wild animals from water and land traffics and transporting theme to buyers, such as but not least:
2. addressing water transport vulnerabilities by:
3. equiping law enforcement officers with safer and more effective weapons,
4. putting more effort into maritime law enforcement, which is the coast guard, which includes law enforcement ships, patrol ships, patrol aircraft, etc,
5. paying attention to the consultation and survey of charterers and shippers to ensure the authenticity of the informataion,
6. addressing regulatory loopholes in land transport such as but not limited to:
7. increasing the use of police dogs, set up checkpoints on expressways, and let trained police dogs sniff and search for suspicious secret deal,
8. park rangers should maintain communication with local communities to effectively monitor wildlife trafficking,
9. setting up a biological inspection channel for passengers carrying animal carcasses to be screened in this channel, to avoid the problem of missed detection caused by excessive human flow;
10. Recommend governments to eradicate the hunting of wildlife by taking stricter precautions against wildlife reserves, such as but not limited to:
11. equiping forest rangers with weapons and protective devices to ensure their personal safety by:
12. providing guns and ammunition under strict government control,
13. ensuring that each ranger is equipped with flares and communication devices to send distress signals to nearby rangers in case of danger,
14. increasing the number of forest rangers, and recruit forest rangers with certain reconnaissance ability and strong physical fitness from society:
15. choosing former soldiers or hunters with extensive experience are preferred,
16. convening end, long hours of trainning are conducted to ensure the knowledge, experience and physical fitness of the members,
17. setting up monitoring stations on the edge fo wildlife reseves to strictly control the entry and exit of people and to strictly examine those who enter the reserves,
18. using face scans to secure your identity was safety,
19. needing supreior permission to the reserve, accompanied by a ranger with the outsider;
20. Strongly encourages all localities to take corresponding measures in accordance with the “Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)” , in ways such as but not limited to:
21. conducting meetings with the conference of the parties to protect wildlife species that are threatened by trade, such as but not limited to:
22. giving warnings and suggestions for remedial measures by the committee,
23. discuss proposals and hear report from the secretariat, parties, standing committees, Zoological committees, botanical committees or others,
24. recommend proposals to improve the efficiency of the implementation of the convention,
25. establishing committees to provide expertise regarding animals that are, or may be, subject to trade control by:
26. providing for the illegal wildlife trafficking in resolution text,
27. taking punitive measures against the sale or possession of such illegally traded specimens or both;
28. Invites Member states and UN to provide suitable responses and potential solutions, to establish and reinforce local offices, and cover any gaps from global legal framework to prevent and combat illicit trafficking in wildlife, based on their experiences, good practices and challenges and legislation in this sphere by:
29. facilitating government to strength the welfare of citizens to provide job opportunities for people especially who are suffering from financial burden to:
30. stabilize the financial situation of the unemployed people who have potential to be poachers,
31. educate people for a better understanding of the seriousness of illegal wildlife trafficking,
32. enforcing the punishment, law, surveillance of both endangered species trafficking and incentives of reporting wildlife crime to:
33. prevent illegal trafficking through bribing local surveillance,
34. encourage citizens do not hesitate reporting illegal poaching, and supervise and contact relevant department,
35. establishing globally a project called Deterring and Disrupting wildlife trafficking in the airport sector in India to prohibit amounts of illegal poaching wildlife being conducted through airline.