ASEAN-USAID PROSPECT on combatting wildlife trafficking

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 out of 4</th>
<th>US$2.5B</th>
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<tr>
<td>emerging diseases are of zoonotic (animal) origin, including SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19</td>
<td>estimated yearly value of illegal wildlife trade</td>
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</tbody>
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10 ASEAN countries have signed Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)

WILDLIFE TRAFFICKING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

| Source: UNODC Transnational Organized Crime in Southeast Asia 2019; USAID Wildlife TRAPS Report 2020; ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity |

ASEAN POLICIES

- Chiang Mai Statement of ASEAN Ministers Responsible for CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (2019)
- Plan of Action for ASEAN Cooperation on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement (2021-2025)

BUILDING A COALITION OF STAKEHOLDERS 2018 - 2023

Bolster regional collaboration and consultation to address illegal trade in animals and plants among ASEAN bodies, law enforcement, forestry, and customs officials, experts, and other regional stakeholders

ADVANCING ASEAN POLICIES 2019 - 2023

Helped develop ASEAN Guidelines on Detecting and Preventing Wildlife Trafficking adopted at the 41st Meeting of ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry in 2019

Support drafting of ASEAN Regional Strategy to Prevent Transmission of Zoonotic Diseases from Wildlife Trade in line with regional COVID-19 response under ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework

POLICY TO PRACTICE 2020 - 2023

With coalition of stakeholders, enhancing collective capacity to combat illegal trade in wildlife across ASEAN member states, prevent transmission of disease from animals to humans, and protect the region's uniquely rich biodiversity

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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