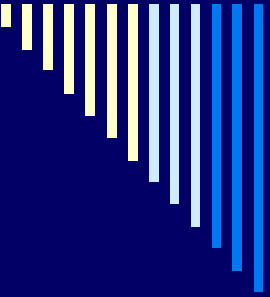


COMHAFAT/ATLAFCO

20-22 July 2016

E. Lapointe
IWMC President



Preparatory Meeting
for
CITES CoP 17 and IWC 66th

Conservation Requirements
vs
Economic Imperatives



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Environment Ministries are responsible for
protecting the marine resources

and

Fisheries Ministries are responsible for
producing food and economic activities
from the same resources.

Protection vs Production



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Reality of the Conflict

It should be recognized as a
“normal” situation.



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But what is abnormal (I)

1. The lack of communication between stakeholders is “abnormal”.
-



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What is “abnormal” (II)

The lack of communication is the perfect occasion for NGOs to promote their agenda regardless of the national Interests of the countries concerned.



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Tactic

The NGOs have classified

Governments, Agencies and Ministries as:

1. The *Protectors* of Nature: Foreign Affairs;
Environment = good guys
 2. The *Destroyers* of Nature: Agriculture;
Fisheries; Forestry = bad guys
-



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It is interesting to note that the above-mentioned three *destroyers* of nature are those called upon by the FAO

To increase their production capacity in order to feed people for the current and future generations.



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Tactic II

The NGOs get commitments from governments before consultation takes place between the various stakeholders.

As early as May 2015, Environment Ministries were approached by PEW to co-sponsor proposals for the Thresher and Silky Sharks at CoP17.



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Tactic III

Some NGOs criminalize fishers. This is a tactic used not only by minor NGOs but by major environmental organizations. In November 2015, WWF distributed a fund-raising pamphlet in the Switzerland mailboxes stating:

*«La pêche industrielle plus menaçante que jamais.
L'industrie halieutique pille véritablement les mers
du globe».*



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WWF accuses the fishers of Looting, one of the most heinous and despicable crimes.

Who wants to be associated with a looter?

The gap between Environment and Fisheries is enlarging.



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The equilibrium between *Conservation requirements* and *economic imperatives* will be achieved by

- Recognizing that sustainable use is not in conflict with conservation... “use to conserve and conserve to use”.
 - Trusting each other; and
-



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Accepting that the internal problems of communication between the various government agencies are, in great part , associated with the undue influence played by irresponsible NGOs.

That could easily be eliminated.



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*“Your best advisers and partners are inside your governmental structure, not outside.
Listen to their voices.”*

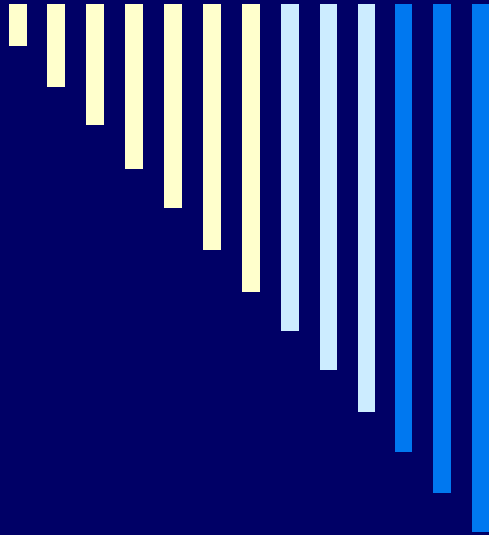
This mandatory cooperation between all those involved with the utilization of marine resources is in the best interest of the national sovereignty and of the integrity of international institutions.



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Thank you!

IWMC
Conserving Wild Fauna and Flora
for the People



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CITES CoP17 and Aquatic Species



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CITES CoP17 Proposals of relevance to fisheries:

Proposal 42 Silky Shark to Appendix II

Proposal 43 Thresher Sharks to Appendix II

Proposal 44 Devil Rays to Appendix II

Proposal 45 River Sting Ray to Appendix II

Proposal 46 Banggai Cardinalfish to Appendix II

Proposal 47 Angel Fish to Appendix II

Proposal 48 Nautilus to Appendix II



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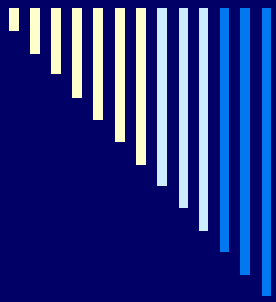
CITES CoP17 “general” Documents of relevance to fisheries:

Rules of Procedure: Documents Doc.4.1, Doc.4.2, Doc.4.3

Financial Documents: Doc.7.3 on

Several Documents related to Wildlife Crimes: Doc.14.2 on

Documents related to Livelihoods and Communities: Doc.13,
Doc.18.1 and Doc. 18.2



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CITES CoP17 “specific” Documents of relevance to fisheries:

Paddle fish (Sturgeon) Doc. 50

Anguilla Doc. 51

Precious Corals Doc. 52

Humphead Wrasse Doc. 54

Sharks and Rays Secretariat Report Doc. 56.1

Sharks and Rays Animals Comm. Report Doc. 56.2

Fresh Water Stingrays Doc. 87



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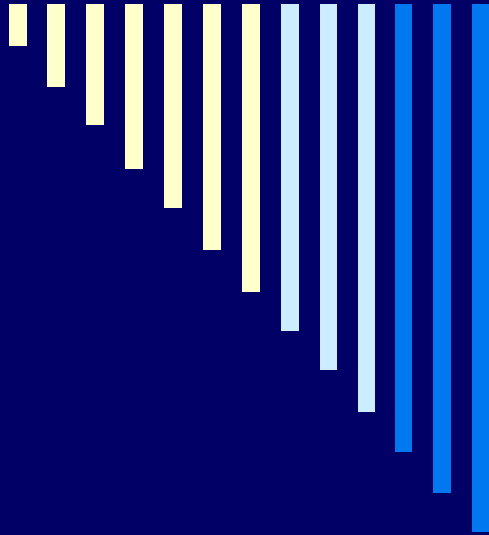
Problems associated with the definition of

Wildlife Crimes



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Food for thought...

The listing of species on CITES Appendices must produce “conservation benefits for the targeted species”.

Poverty is the worst enemy of the Environment



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The benefit conservation of the targeted species

Question

“If the proposals and documents are approved, what is the benefit for the conservation of target species?” (For each proposal and document, based on the information available). (40mn)



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The impacts of proposals and documents on people's livelihoods

Question

“In case of the approval of the proposals and documents, will they have positive or negative impacts on people's livelihoods?” (25mn)



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FAO Five Strategic Objectives (SOs) and CITES conservation objectives

Question

“Does the proposed resolution in support of the FAO Five Strategic Objectives (SOs) have a place within the CITES forum? Could the FAO’s five SOs help in the achievement of CITES conservation objectives”. (25mn)

Synthesis



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At its 38th Conference held in Rome, June 2013, the FAO adopted five Strategic Objectives namely:

- Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable;
- Reduce rural poverty;
- Enable inclusive and efficient agriculture food systems; and
- Increase the resilience of livelihoods to disasters;



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