

Wildlife Trafficking

Brazil

Numbers

Brazil is the country with the largest total number of fauna species. Although this data give an idea of abundance, the truth is usually that they are endemic species and have small population numbers.

In 2018, 12,000 animal species were analyzed and almost 10% were classified in some level of threat. There are 1,173 endangered species in the country.

It is estimated that approximately 38 million animals are taken from the wild in Brazil each year.

Of every 10 animals trafficked, 9 die during the capture and marketing process and virtually all are subjected to mistreatment.

Animal hunting and illegal trade are the second main threat to Brazilian fauna after habitat loss.

Types of Wildlife Trafficking

Private Collectors

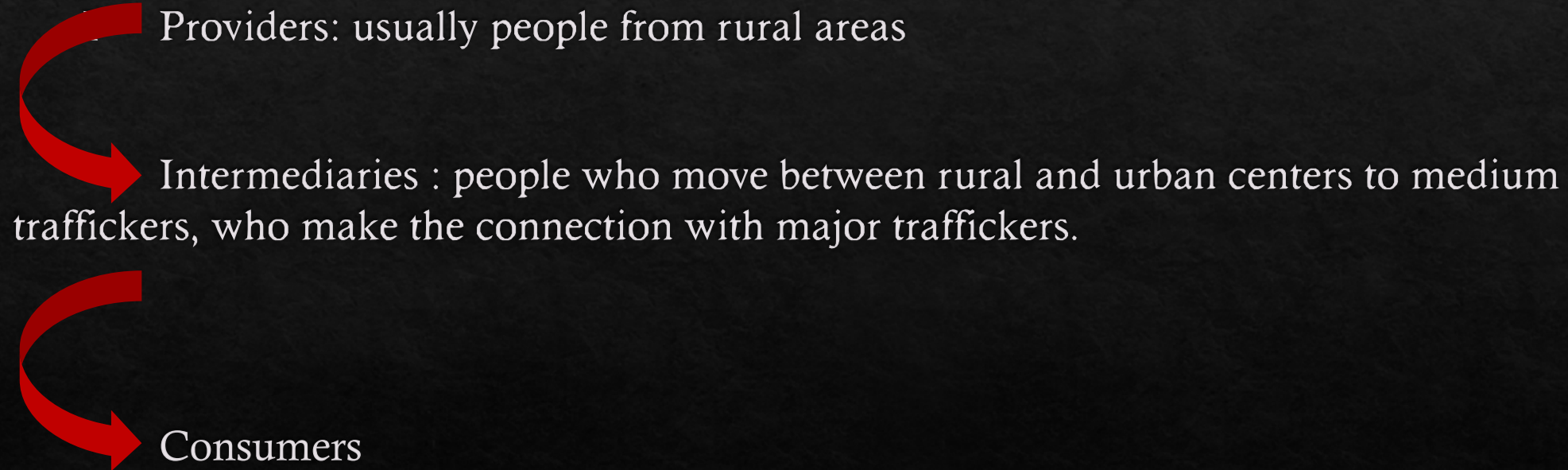
Scientific purposes

Pet

Fauna Products

- ◈ Private Collectors: Usually, trafficked species to outside the country are intended for private collectors.
- ◈ Scientific purposes: biopiracy. In addition to the rich biodiversity, Brazil has a rich socio-biodiversity, represented by over 200 different indigenous groups and other diverse communities. When these two factors are combined, the country becomes one of the main targets of biopiracy.
- ◈ Pet: out of every 100 animals, at least 70% are traded inside our country. 90% are birds.
- ◈ Fauna Products: marketing of leather, especially from otters, reptiles and felines. China example.

Social structure of trafficking



Main
problems
encountered in
combating
trafficking

Lack of data

Lack of resources / oversight

Brazilian territorial extension

Social inequality (poverty in rural areas)

Mild and insufficient criminal
consequences

- ❖ Lack of data: Brazil faces a problem of lack of data in almost all areas. When you combine this deficiency with lack of interest, the problem becomes even more serious.
Deforestation x wildlife trafficking.
- ❖ Lack of resources / oversight: In many cases, you have to make a choice of what to oversee, what to investigate, and what to leave for later, which may never come.
Deforestation > wildlife trafficking.
Airports and roads.



- ❖ Brazil extension: 8.5 million km²
- ❖ Land borders: countries with less rigorous inspections become the first destination for these endangered animals. It is from there that they go out to end consumers.
- ❖ People in rural areas: financial conditions - people are co-opted. Local development. Educational programs.



- ❖ Criminal consequences: The law does not specify trafficking, but cites as a crime the conduct of “killing, stalking, hunting, catching, using specimens of wildlife” without authorization. A person who has an unauthorized pet at home pet receives the same penalty as the trafficker.

The penalty is six months to one year in prison.

However, crimes that do not provide for four years in prison are the ones with the least offensive potential, so the practice is to apply alternative penalties, such as community service.

Examples.

So when you look at:

- ◇ Territorial dimension
- ◇ Length of the borders
- ◇ Lack of resources to maintain effective enforcement to cover most of these locations
- ◇ Lack of data to optimize enforcement and investigations
- ◇ Soft penalties

Terrifying Scenario





The end.