

Environmental Investigation Agency:

Stratégies de campagne

Mon parcours

- Ingénieur agronome de l'INA-PG
- Doctorat en Sciences de l'Environnement à l'AgroParisTech (2003-2007)
- Post-doctorat en Sciences politiques à l'Université Laval (Québec, Canada ; 2007-2008)
- « Au boulot »:
 - Nature Québec (Canada)
 - WWF France/Guianas (Guyane française)
 - Pronatura Sur, A. C. (Mexique)
 - Rainforest Alliance (Mexique)
 - Environmental Investigation Agency (US)

Une nouvelle présentation

- Avantages: informations plus actuelles, plus en prise avec mes nouvelles questions et mes nouvelles pratiques
- Limites: moins de recul, campagne en cours (aspects confidentiels)
- Prise de distance et réflexivité par l'enseignement, approcher les questions sous un angle différent
- Plan:
 - 1. EIA: théorie d'action et méthodes
 - 2. Une campagne modèle: le cas de la mine Pebble
 - *Pause*
 - 3. Une campagne classique: le cas de la campagne bois de rose en Afrique de l'ouest
 - 2.1. Contexte de la campagne
 - *Pause*
 - 2.2. La campagne commence
 - 2.3. La campagne continue
 - 4. Q&R en guise de conclusion

EIA : théorie d'action et méthodes

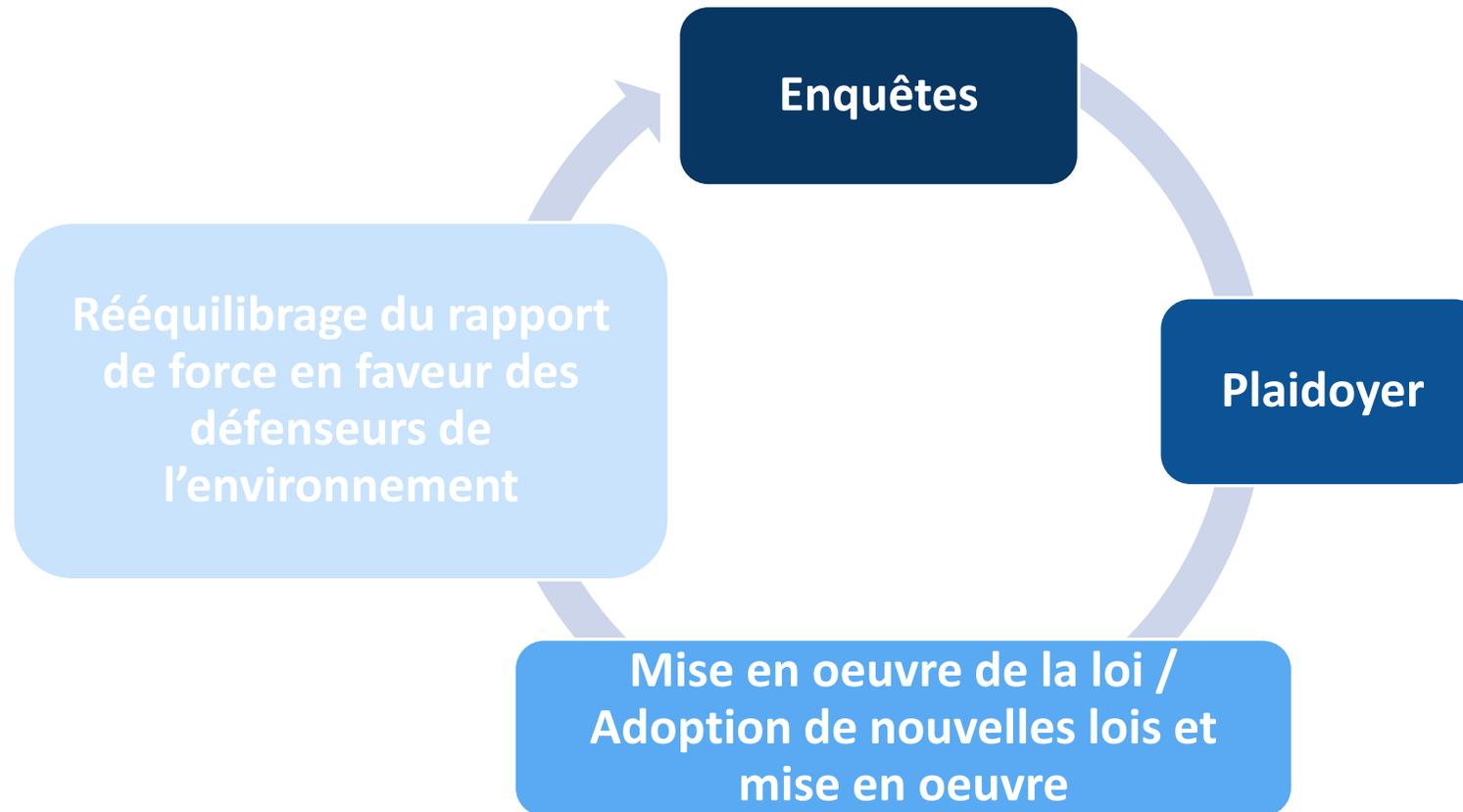
35 ans d'investigation



Nos méthodes

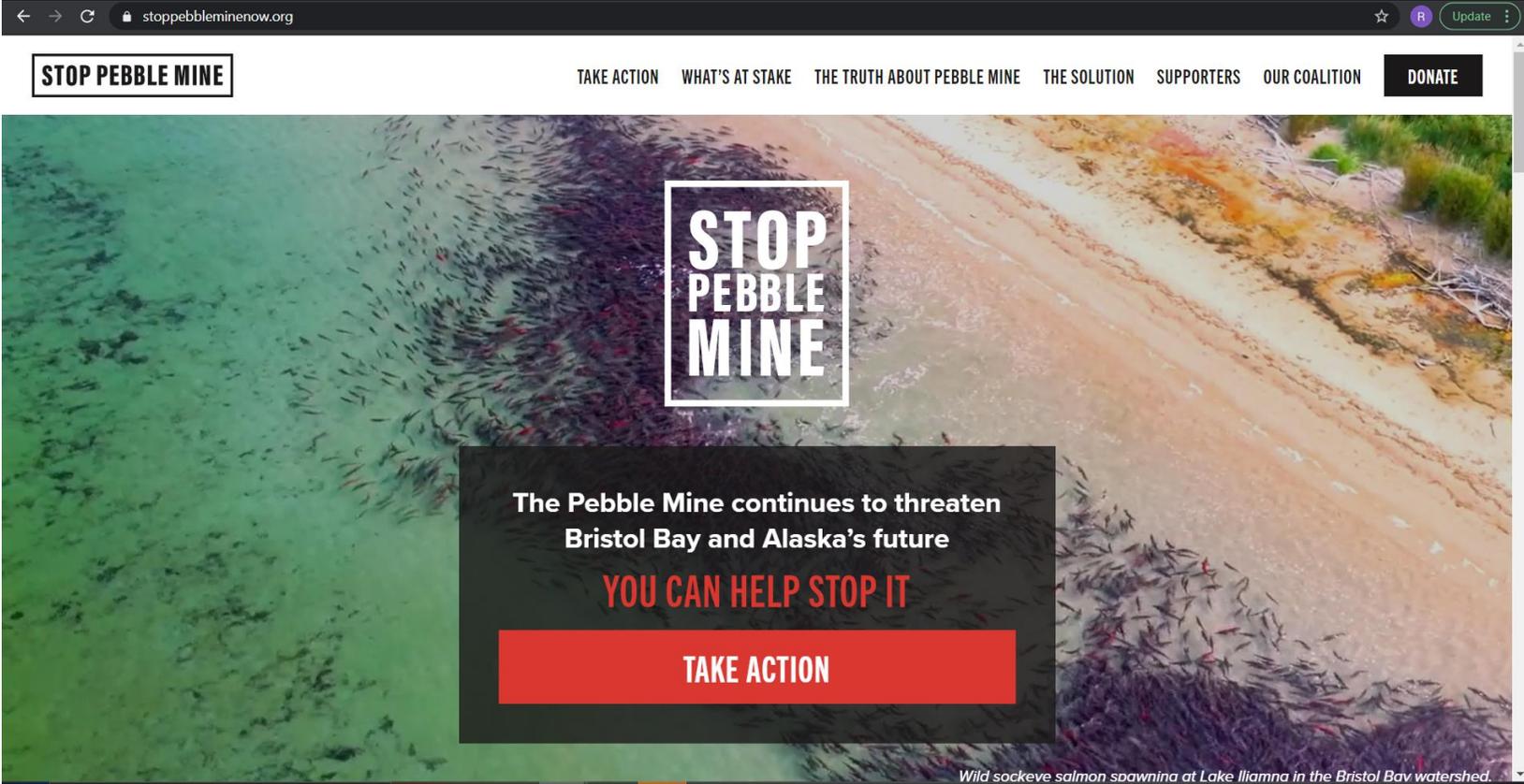
- « EIA is a different kind of environmental organization with a **unique combination of methods**: undercover investigations of criminal activity, a wide variety of scientific, economic and social primary evidence, and campaigning expertise are combined to achieve systemic environmental breakthroughs.
- A **thirty-year track record** reveals EIA as arguably the most consistently independent, fearless, dynamic and effective NGO working on global environmental issues today.
- EIA pioneered the use of investigative techniques, including undercover documentary evidence, to record and **expose the world's most pressing environmental problems** thirty years ago.
- Today we **leverage a global intelligence and advocacy network** at the highest levels of government, civil society, and industry, combined with deep policy expertise, to spur changes in market demand, local, national and international laws, and enforcement. »

De la méthode à la théorie d'action



Une campagne modèle : le cas de la mine Pebble en Alaska

Un projet minier très contesté



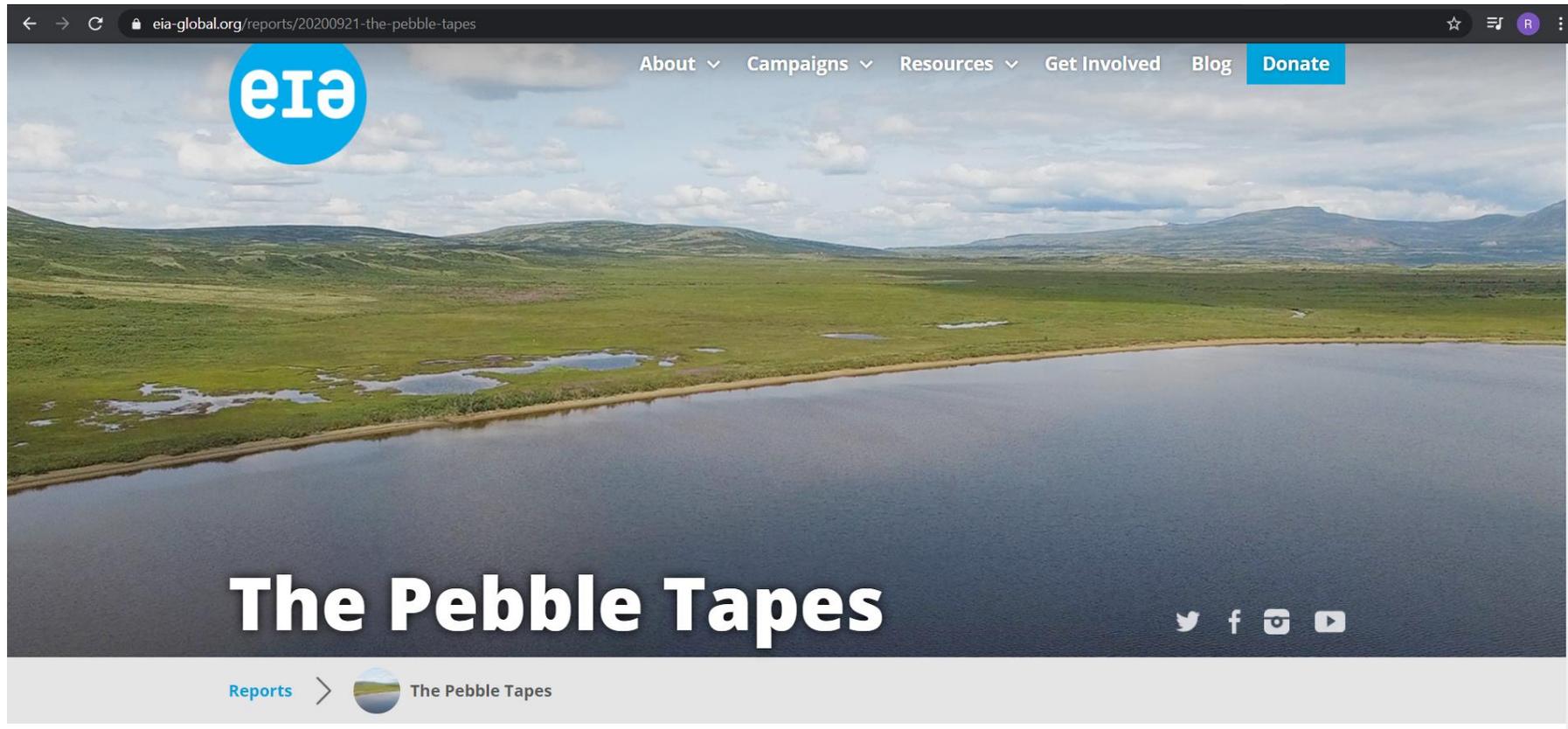
20 ans de lutte

The Pebble deposit

A TIMELINE



Le type d'informations rendues publiques par EIA



Page Web d'EIA

An Alaska Mine Project Might Be Bigger Than Acknowledged

In secretly recorded meetings, executives with the Pebble Mine project said the operation could run nine times longer than outlined in their permit filings.



The Kaktuli River in southwest Alaska, near the site of the proposed Pebble Mine. Scott Dickerson/Design Pics Inc., via Alamy

By Henry Fountain

Sept. 21, 2020

The New York Times

PLAY THE CROSSWORD Account

Climate and Environment > Supreme Court Trump's Changes Climate and the Election Environmental Racism

Chief Executive of Embattled Alaskan Mine Project Resigns

The executive made "offensive" remarks about the state's political leaders, the company said, in meetings recorded by an environmental group.



A test site for the Pebble Mine project in the Bristol Bay region of Alaska, in 2007. Al Grillo/Associated Press

By Henry Fountain

Sept. 23, 2020

f t m share bookmark

The chief executive of the partnership developing the Pebble Mine in Alaska resigned on Wednesday over comments made in meetings recorded by an environmental advocacy group.

☰ 🔍 **The New York Times** [PLAY THE CROSSWORD](#) [Account](#) ▾

[Climate and Environment](#) ▸ [Supreme Court](#) [Trump's Changes](#) [Climate and the Election](#) [Environmental Racism](#)

Congress Seeks Answers on Alaskan Mine Project

House investigators are seeking records from the developers of the Pebble Mine project and the Army Corps of Engineers, to determine whether the company misrepresented its plans.

[f](#) [t](#) [v](#) [r](#) [b](#)



The site of the proposed Pebble Mine in southern Alaska in 2013. *Bill Roth/Anchorage Daily News, via Alamy*

The New York Times

PLAY THE CROSSWORD Account

Climate and Environment > Supreme Court Trump's Changes Climate and the Election Environmental Racism

Alaska's Controversial Pebble Mine Fails to Win Critical Permit, Likely Killing It

The immense project would have been one of the world's largest gold and copper mines, but regulators found it "contrary to the public interest" due to environmental risks in the pristine Alaskan tundra.

f t v a b



The proposed site of the Pebble Mine project this summer. Acacia Johnson

Alaska senator vows action to stop Pebble mine

[MINING.COM Staff Writer](#) | October 19, 2020 | 11:36 am [Intelligence News USA](#) [Copper](#) [Gold](#) [Molybdenum](#)



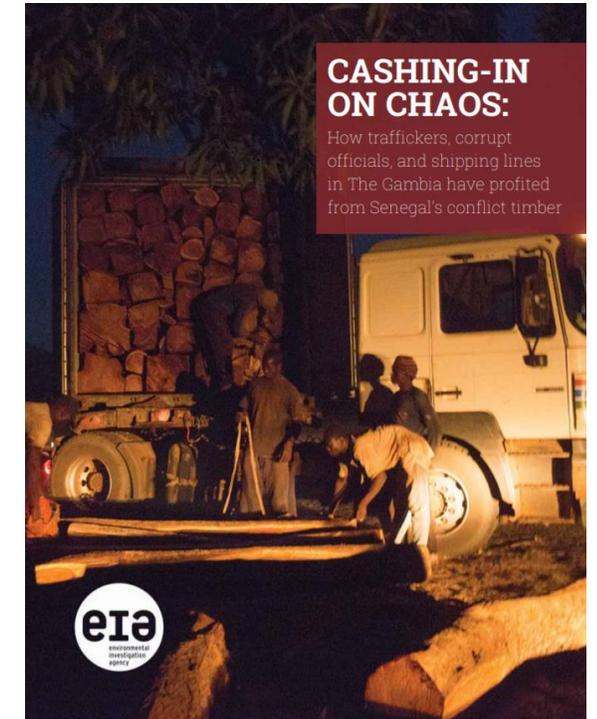
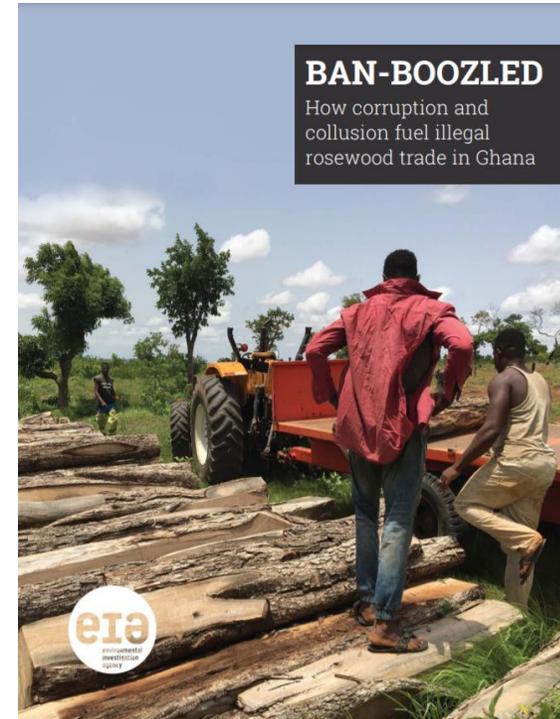
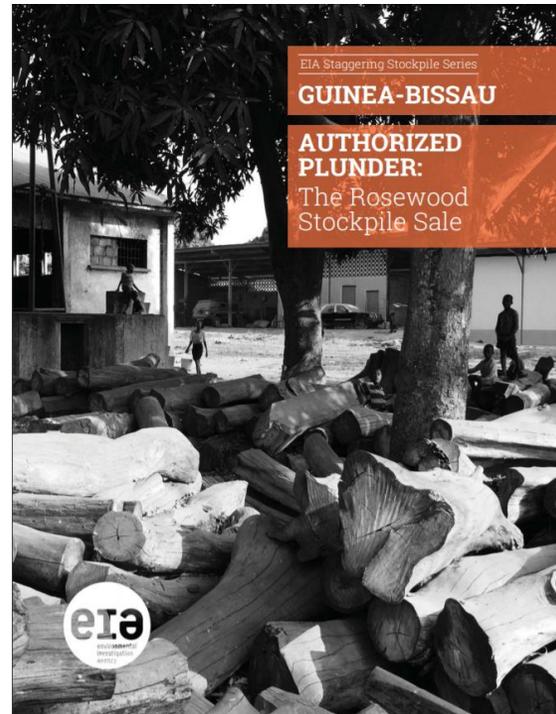
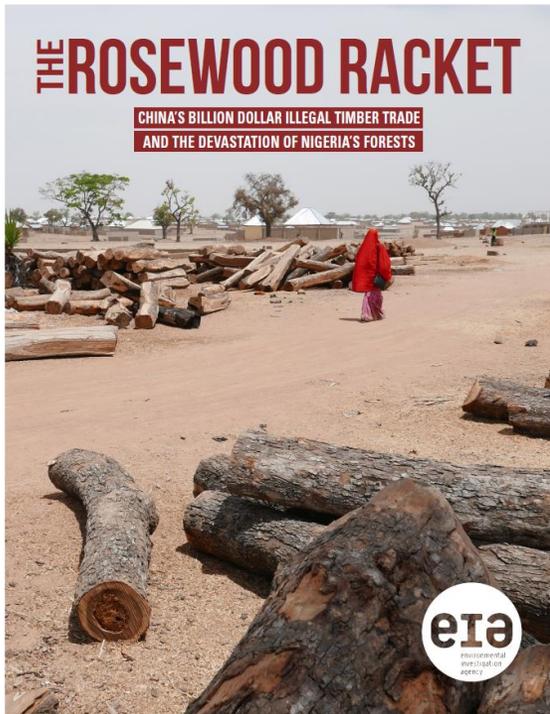
Senator Lisa Murkowski of Alaska. Image from Arctic Circle via YouTube.

Mais tout ne va pas toujours aussi vite...



Une campagne classique:
la campagne bois de rose
en Afrique de l'ouest

6 ans, 4 rapports et le trafic continue



Contexte de la campagne

Commencer de la chaîne de valeur par la fin



Source: EIA, 2014, 2015, 2016

Une liste sélective d'espèces tropicales

Source: Hongmu National Standard of China, 2000

Scientific name	Common/vernacular name
Asie	
<i>Pterocarpus santalinus</i>	Red Sandalwood
<i>Pterocarpus cambodianus</i>	Vietnamese Padauk, Th'nong
<i>Pterocarpus dalbergiodes</i>	Andaman Padauk
<i>Pterocarpus indicus</i>	Malay Padauk, Amboyna
<i>Pterocarpus mocracarpus</i>	Padauk, May Dou
<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Malabar Kino, Indian Kino Tree
<i>Dalbergia cultrata</i>	Bumese Blackwood
<i>Dalbergia odorifera</i>	Huang Hua Li, Fragrant Redwood
<i>Dalbergia fusca</i>	Black Rosewood, Yinzat
<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Indian Rosewood
<i>Dalbergia bariensis</i>	Burmese Rosewood, Tamalan
<i>Dalbergia oliverii</i>	Burmesse Rosewood, Tamalan
<i>Diopyros ebumum</i>	Ceylon Ebony
<i>Diospyros pilosanthera</i>	Bolong-eta
<i>Disopyros poncei</i>	Ponce's Kamagong
<i>Disopyros philippensis</i>	Kamagong
<i>Diospyros discolour</i>	Kamagong
<i>Millettia leucantha</i>	Sothon/Sathon
<i>Cassia siamea</i>	Siamese Senna

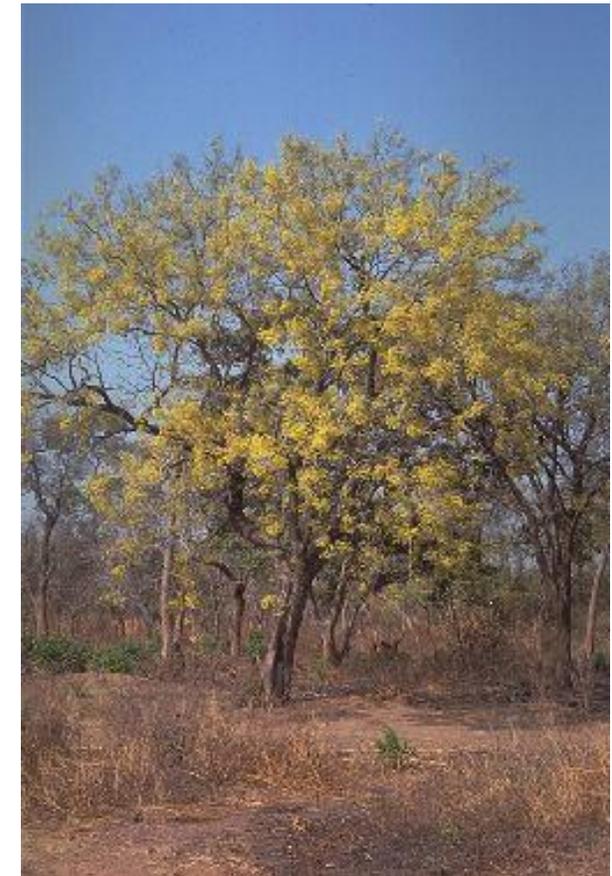
Scientific name	Common/vernacular name
Afrique	
<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>	Kosso, African Kino
<i>Dalbergia melanoxylon</i>	Africa Blackwood
<i>Dalbergia louvelii</i>	Violet Rosewood, Bois de Rose
<i>Millettia laurentii</i>	Wenge, Bokonge
<i>Diospyros crassiflora</i>	African ebony, Gabon ebony

Scientific name	Common/vernacular name
Amérique latine	
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i>	Brazilian Rosewood
<i>Dalbergia spruceana</i>	Amazon Rosewood
<i>Dalbergia stevensonii</i>	Honduras Rosewood
<i>Dalbergia cearensis</i>	Kingwood
<i>Dalbergia frutescens</i>	Brazilian Tulipwood
<i>Dalbergia granadillo</i>	Cocobolo
<i>Dalbergia retusa</i>	Cocobolo

Aire de répartition: l'Afrique de l'ouest



Source: Google Map



Source: www.worldagroforestry.org













La forme classique d'export: containerisé



Source: EIA, 2015



Source: EIA, 2015

Plus de 45 containers exportés/jour (2014-2018)



Source: EIA, 2016, from Chinese Customs Data



Une industrie colossale



Source: EIA, 2016

Impact environnemental

Advanced About Assessment process Resources & Publications More



Kosso

Pterocarpus erinaceus

CITATION
Barstow, M. 2018. *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. *The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species* 2018: e.T62027797A62027800.
<https://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2018-2.RLTS.T62027797A62027800.en>. Downloaded on 16 January 2020.

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Select Language ▼

feedback

LAST ASSESSED
01 December 2017

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT
Global

NOT EVALUATED	DATA DEFICIENT	LEAST CONCERN	NEAR THREATENED	VULNERABLE	< ENDANGERED >	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	EXTINCT IN THE WILD	EXTINCT
NE	DD	LC	NT	VU	EN	CR	EW	EX

Les multiples illégalités

- Exploitation au sein d'aires protégées
- Exploitation dans des pays/provinces où l'espèce est protégée
- Export en violation des interdictions d'exports
- Vente en contrebande et trafic régional
- Corruption

Les gouvernementaux interviennent



Source: Service Forestier Sénégalais, 2015



Source: Service Forestier Sénégalais, 2015

La coopération régionale s'enclenche

The screenshot displays the INTERPOL website interface. At the top left is the INTERPOL logo with the tagline "CONNECTING POLICE FOR A SAFER WORLD". A search bar and language selector (English) are in the top right. Below the header is a navigation menu with categories: HOME, ABOUT INTERPOL, NEWS AND MEDIA (highlighted), MEMBER COUNTRY, INTERPOL EXPERTISE, and CRIME AREAS. On the right side, there are buttons for "WANTED PERSONS" and "MISSING PERSONS".

The main content area features a "Media room" sidebar on the left with options: News (selected), Speeches, Events, Publications, Videos, Photos, Social media, and Visits. The central article is dated "26 November 2015" and titled "INTERPOL operations target illegal timber trade in Africa and the Americas". It includes a sub-headline "More than USD 262 million of illegally harvested timber seized" and a text block starting with "LYON, France – INTERPOL-coordinated illegal logging operations in West Africa and Central and South America have identified key trade routes used by criminal networks to traffic illicitly harvested timber and led to major seizures of protected and valuable timber species worth more than USD 262 million." Below this, it details "Operation Log" in nine West African countries and preliminary results showing the seizure of more than USD 216 million in illegally harvested rosewood and 44 arrests. A quote from the Director General of the Burkina Faso National Police is also present.

On the right side of the article, there are "Share" and "Print" buttons, a "Photos : 7" gallery, and a "SEE ALSO" section with links to "Environmental crime", "Project Leaf", "Africa region", and "Americas región".

La société civile tire l'alarme

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Rainforest Rescue

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Petition - The trees are bleeding: stop the loggers NOW!



Rosewood and ebony are being logged illegally in Africa (© CC BY-SA 3.0)

Please sign
Help us reach 200,000:
158,029

First name Last name
Email address
Country
United States

Sign

Recent activity

- 13 seconds ago
Chandler, Petition Tell the EU to drop biofuel...
- 18 seconds ago
Nicolás, Petition Tell the EU to drop biofuels!
- 1 minute ago
Angie, Petition Tell the EU to drop biofuels!
- 1 minute ago
Thyra, Petition Hands off the helmeted hor...

Call to action

To: Usman J. Ibrahim, Minister of Environment of Nigeria

Loggers are plundering Nigeria's Taraba State for rosewood for the Chinese market. Please stop the export immediately.

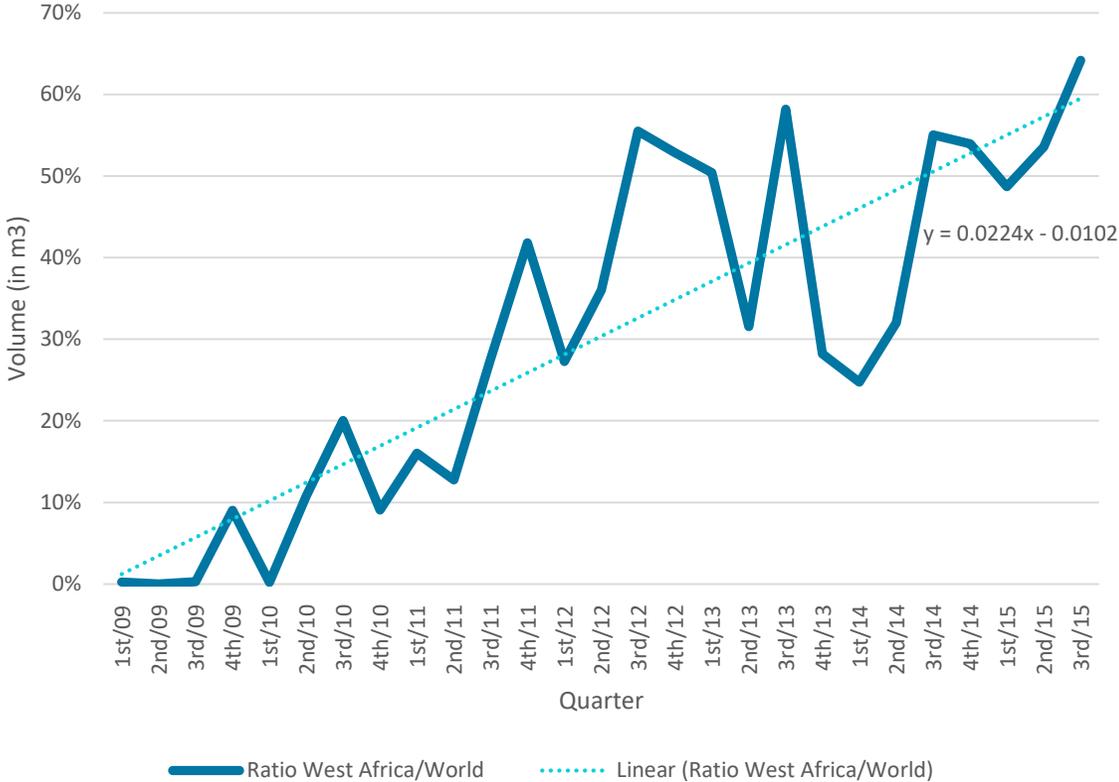
READ LETTER

Loggers are cutting down all the rosewood they can find in Nigeria's Taraba State. The timber is destined for China, where it will be made into faux-antique luxury furniture. For the past year, loggers have been penetrating deeper and deeper into the bush. Logs from trees felled on steep hillsides are simply rolled downhill, flattening everything in their path. According to Chapman, criminal loggers are ignoring the protected status of African rosewood (*Pterocarpus Erinaceus*) and are turning swaths of Taraba State into a nearly lifeless desert.

Rosewood is a key part of the savannah woodlands bordering the Sahel zone, an ecosystem that provides habitat to chimpanzees, white-nose meerkats, and numerous bird and butterfly species. The local people use rosewood sustainably as a source of fodder, medicinal plants, and textile dyes.

Les exportations ne cessent de croître

Share of Hongmu logs coming from West Africa imported in China (in volume)

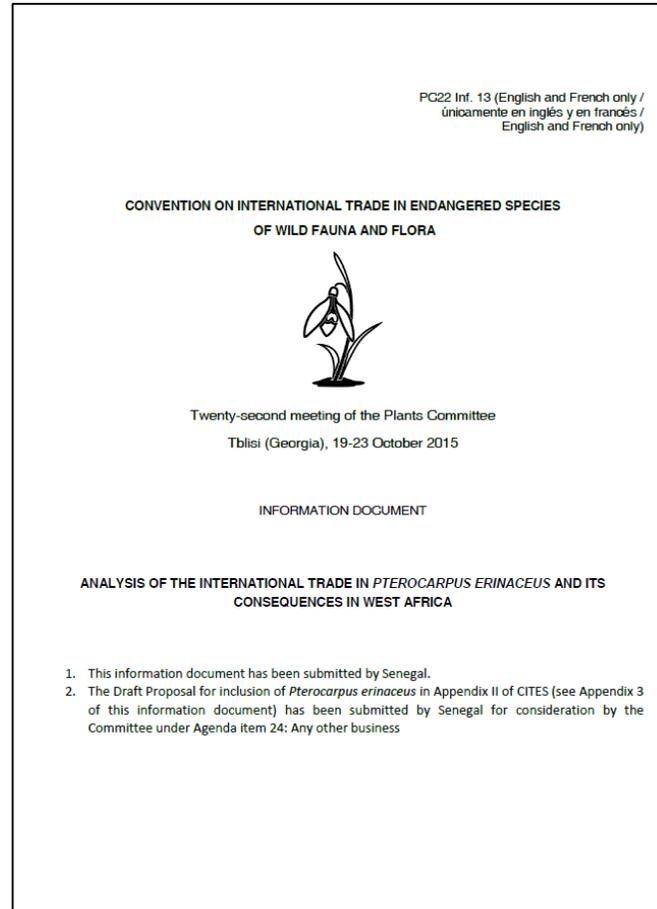


La campagne
commence

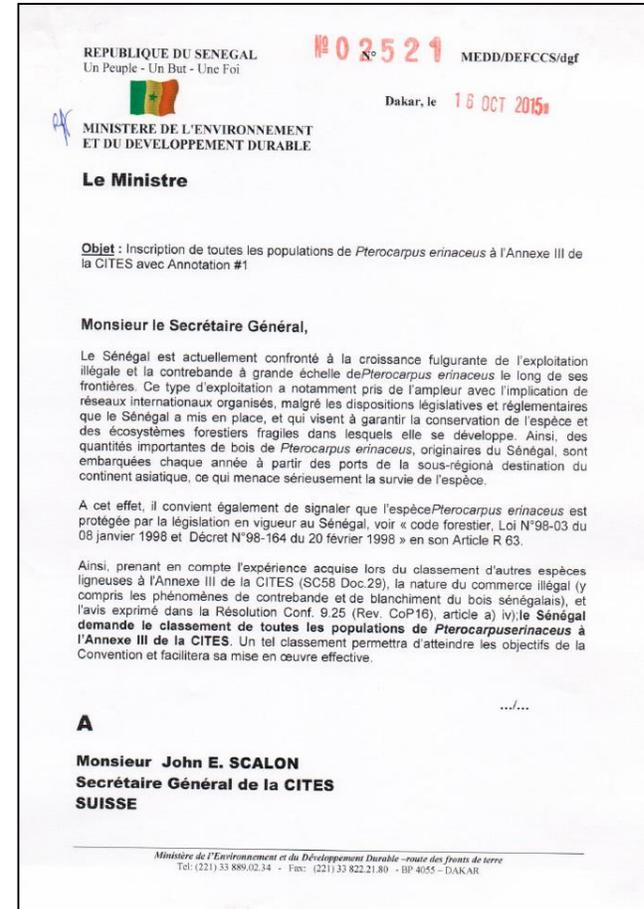
Le problème des problèmes

- La Chine est le plus important importateur de bois au monde, en particulier provenant des tropiques
- La Chine n'a aucune régulation qui limite l'importation de bois tropical illégal
- La demande chinoise – peu ou pas régulée – est probablement le principal facteur de la dégradation accélérée des forêts du globe
- La campagne bois de rose : une campagne globale

Changer d'échelle, changer d'approche: impliquer la Chine via une Convention Int.



Source: Senegal, 2015



Source: Senegal, 2015

Inclusion à l'annexe III de la CITES (mai 2016)



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2016/008

Geneva, 9 February 2016

CONCERNING:

Amendment to Appendix III

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 1, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the following Parties have requested the Secretariat to include in Appendix III the species indicated below:

Brazil

FLORA

MELIACEAE

Cedrela fissilis^{#5}
Cedrela lillo^{#5}

Senegal

FLORA

LEGUMINOSAE
(Fabaceae)

Pterocarpus erinaceus^{#1}

#1 means that parts and derivatives are included, except:

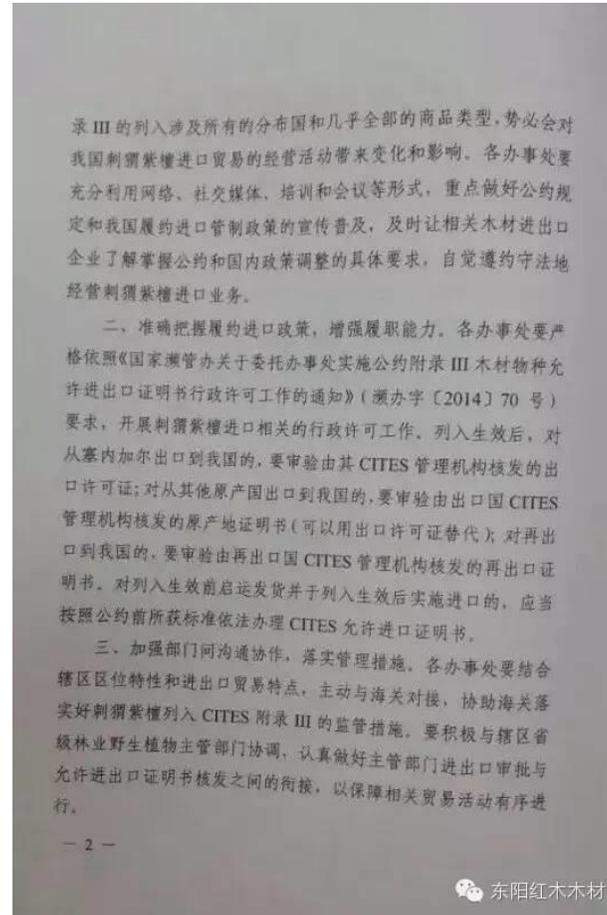
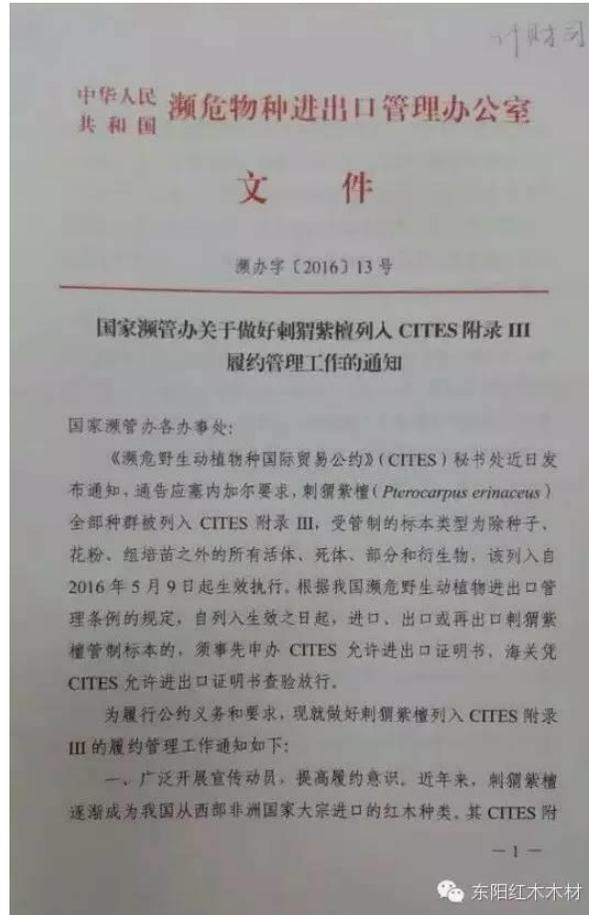
- a) seeds, spores and pollen (including pollinia);
- b) seedling or tissue cultures obtained *in vitro*, in solid or liquid media, transported in sterile containers;
- c) cut flowers of artificially propagated plants; and
- d) fruits, and parts and derivatives thereof, of artificially propagated plants of the genus *Vanilla*.

#5 means that the only parts and derivatives are logs, sawn wood and veneer sheets.

2. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 2, of the Convention, inclusion of these species in Appendix III shall take effect 90 days after the date of this Notification, i.e. on 9 May 2016.
3. In accordance with the provisions of Article XVI, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Government of Honduras has withdrawn the following species from Appendix III:

La mise en œuvre en Chine

Source: People's Republic of China, 2016



L'impact sur les marchés

Source: Zhangjiagang Wood Association, 2016

← → C https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s?__biz=MzA5MzExMjMyNQ==&mid=403833103&idx=3&sn=c1182c78a4381991bd7ea4740b0307f1&scene=1&srcid=02246L4e4yabt36NKl2YnReS&pass_ticket=rcm8Y43rE9pEA3FjLSgg2kQvuskDeFpHEoH

重磅消息!!! 刺猬紫檀列入濒危物种公约附录保护

2016-02-24 张家港市木材行业协会

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根据《濒危野生动植物种国际贸易公约》(CITES)秘书处公布关于附录Ⅲ修订的2016/008号通知公告称,塞内加尔政府要求将刺猬紫檀(Pterocarpus erinaceus)列入CITES附录Ⅲ,此修订将于2016年5月9日生效。

L'inclusion à l'annexe II de la CITES (jan. 2017)

<p><i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> (African rosewood, Kosso)</p>	<p>CoP17 Prop. 57 Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the European Union, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo</p>		<p>Include <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> in Appendix II, without annotation</p>		<p>13/06/16</p>
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Source: CITES, 2016



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2016/063 Geneva, 29 November 2016

CONCERNING:

AMENDMENTS TO APPENDICES I AND II OF THE CONVENTION

[adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its 17th meeting, Johannesburg \(South Africa\), 24 September – 4 October 2016](#)

- In accordance with the provisions of Article XV of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, at its 17th meeting, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 4 October 2016, considered the amendments to Appendices I and II proposed by the Parties. These proposed amendments were communicated to the contracting States of the Convention by Notification to the Parties No. 2016/043 of 26 May 2016.
- At its 17th meeting, the Conference of the Parties took the following decisions (the abbreviation 'spp.' is used to denote all species of a higher taxon):
 - The following taxa are deleted from Appendix II of the Convention:

F A U N A

CHORDATA

MAMMALIA

ARTIODACTYLA

Bovidae *Bison bison athabascae*

F L O R A

BROMELIACEAE *Tillandsia maurayana*
 - The following taxa are transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II of the Convention:

F A U N A

CHORDATA

MAMMALIA

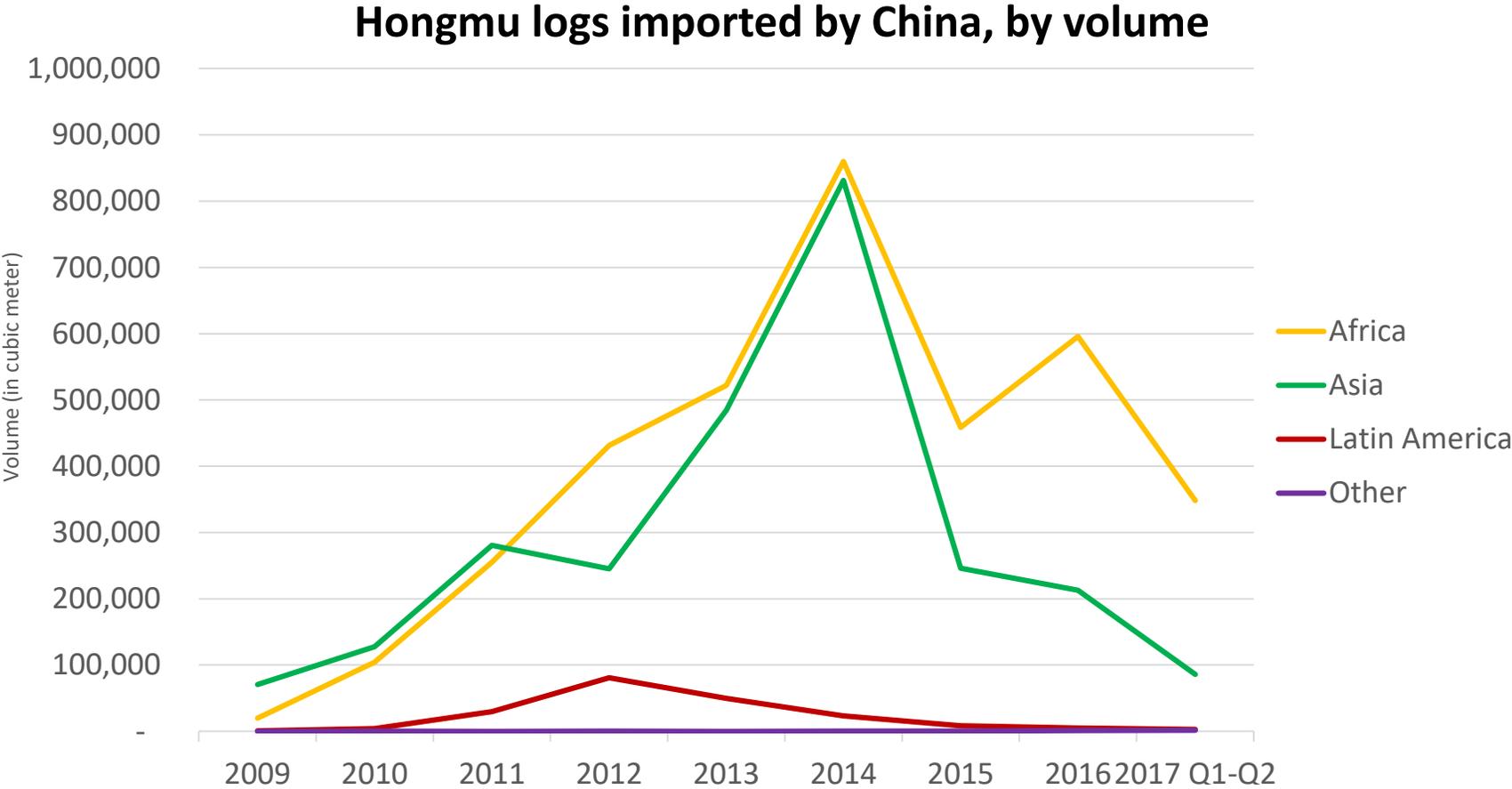
CARNIVORA

Felidae *Puma concolor coryi*
Puma concolor couguar

International Environment House • Chemin des Anémones • CH-1210 Châtelaine, Geneva • Switzerland
Tel: +41 (22) 917 81 3640 • Fax: +41 (22) 797 34 17 • Email: info@cites.org • Web: <http://www.cites.org>

Source: CITES, 2016

Impact positif de la campagne

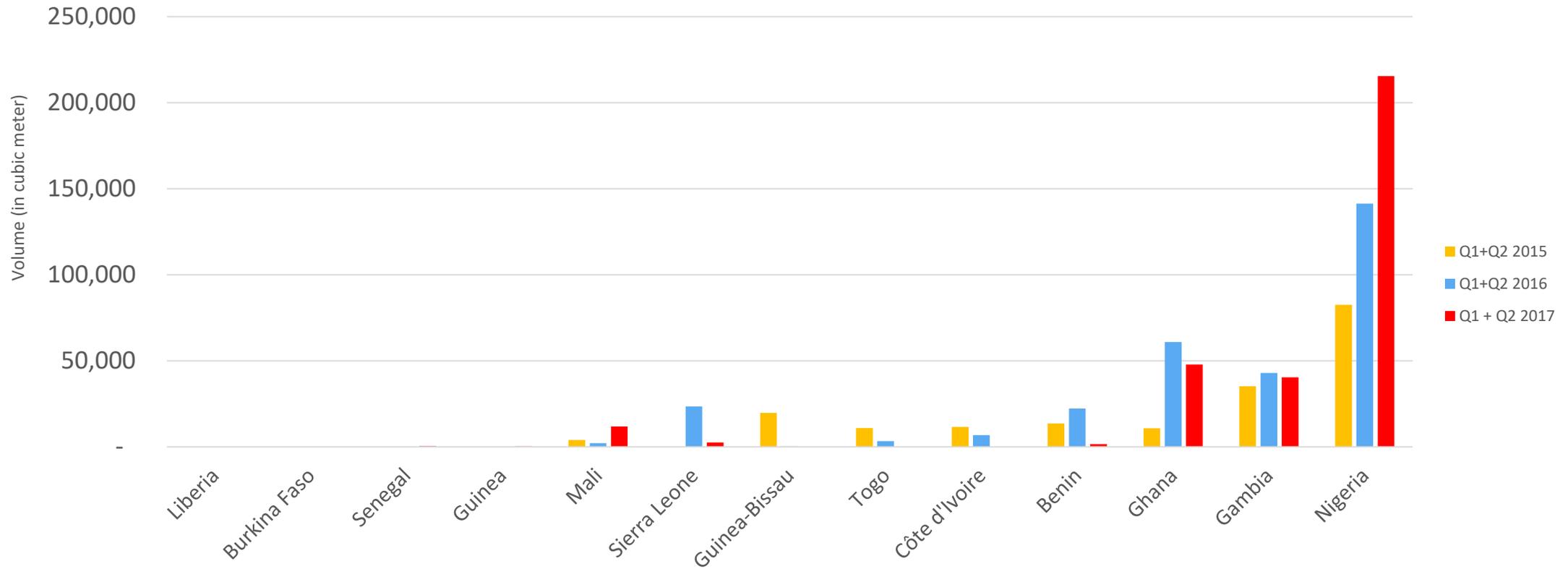


Source: EIA, 2017 based on data from the Global Trade Atlas (GTA)

Le problème semble résolu n'est-ce pas?

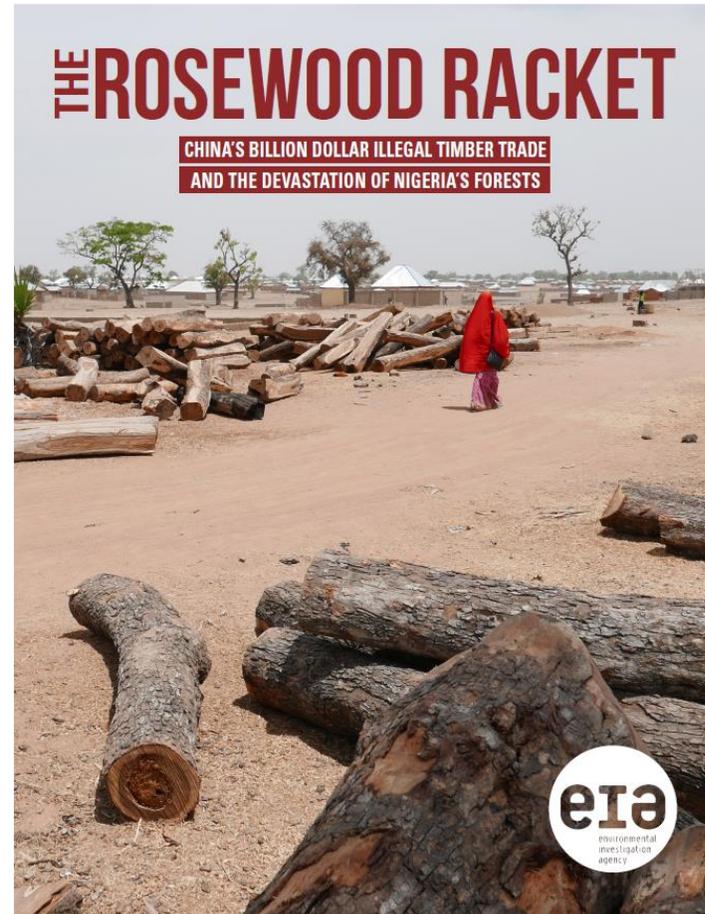
L'impact très relatif de l'inclusion à l'annexe II

Hongmu logs imported by China, by volume



La campagne
continue

Une enquête et un rapport sur le Nigeria, la Chine... et la CITES



Source: EIA, 2017

La vidéo *Rosewood Racket*

Source: EIA, 2017

Près de 3 000 permis émis

CITES CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA FMEEnvD 002748

1. Permit/Certificate No.: **NG-1581-17** Valid until: **16-7-2017**

3. EXPORT 4. Country of (Re-) Export: 5. RE-EXPORT 6. IMPORT 7. Country of Import: **CH**

8. Exporter/Re-exporter (Full name and address): **J.B. BAHRIKA CONCRETE LTD, 25 FADLI AVENUE, ONIKOYO, EJOLEBO LAGOS**

9. Importer (Full name and address): **SHENZHEN ZHONGGUO WOODS TRADE LTD R019, 352 ROOM, HUANGGUANG STREET, BAGUO TITIAN AREA, SHENZHEN, CHINA**

10. Special conditions: Transport of live animals must conform with relevant CITES guidelines and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) regulations

11. Issuing management authority: **CITES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY, FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY, Plot 393/394 Augustus Aikhomu Way, Utako District, Abuja, Nigeria.**

12. Purpose: **T** 13. Country of last (re) export: 14. Country of origin: **NG**

13a. Certificate No.: 14a. Permit No.: **NG-1581-17**

15. Security Stamp No.: 13b. Date of Issue: 14b. Date of Issue: **16-1-2017**

16. Details of specimens (including identifying marks): **Semi processed wood**

17. Scientific name & common name of specimen	18. Appendix	19. Source	20. Quantity	21. Weight (kg.)	22. Sex
A Alseodermis crinitus	II	W	16-100 CBM	23000-000	
B African Rose wood (KOSCO)					

23. Authorisation: This permit was issued by: **ABUJA, NIGERIA** **6/10/17**

Place: **ABUJA, NIGERIA** Signature & Date: **6/10/17** Security Stamp

4. ENDORSEMENT AT PORT OF EXPORT/RE-EXPORT/IMPORT

See block 17 above	Quantity
A Alseodermis crinitus	16-100
B African Rosewood CBM	CBM

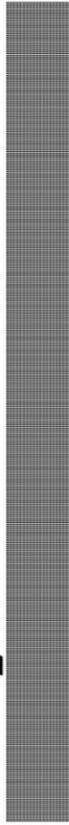
Endorsed by: **BAKUT ASSISTANT DIRECTOR** (Name, Signature & Rank)

Name of Port: Official Stamp/Seal:

Source: EIA, 2017

Trois Empire State Buildings de containers

4,250 ft

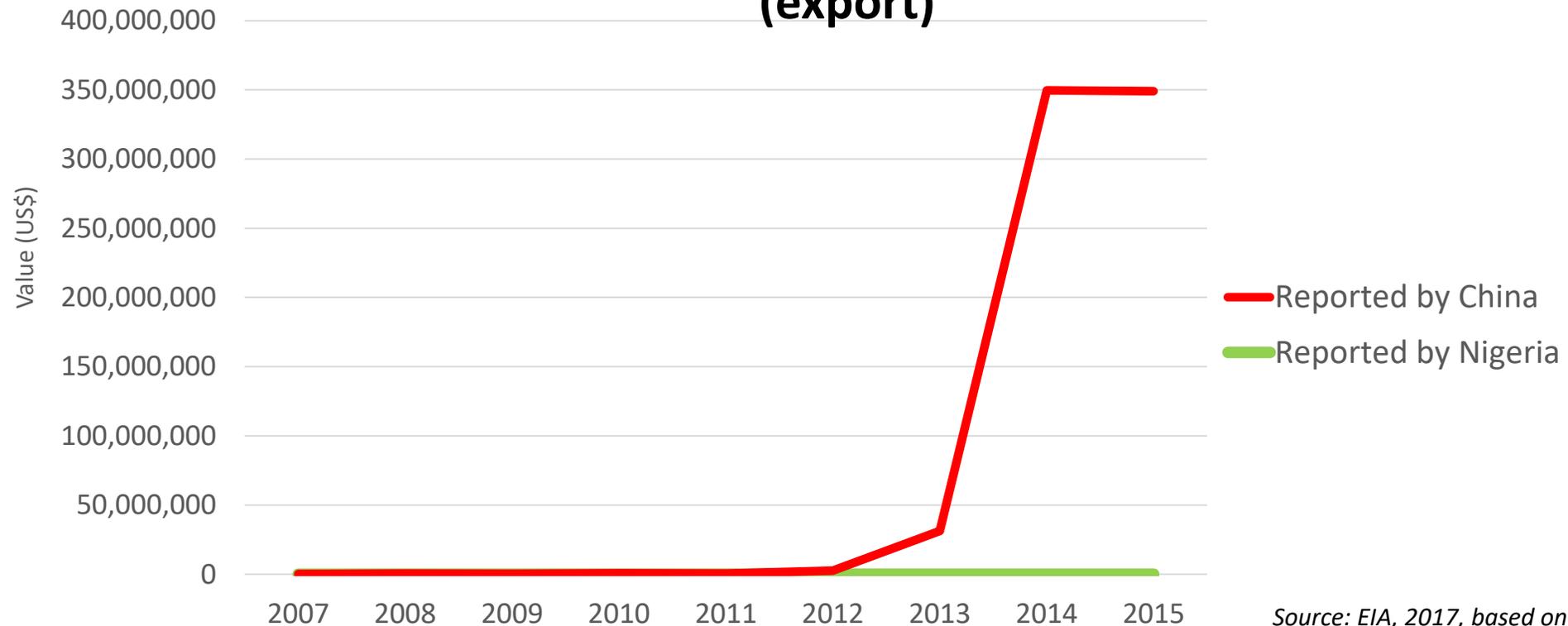


1,454 ft



Des grumes importées... mais pas exportées

Volume of logs as reported by China (import) and Nigeria (export)



Source: EIA, 2017, based on UN Comtrade data

Ce que font les Nigériens

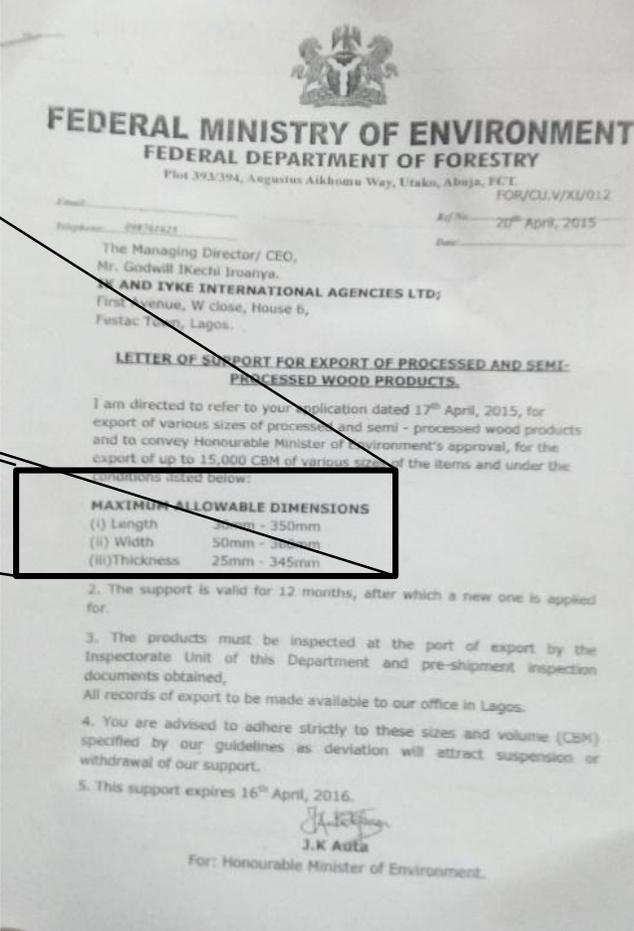


Source: EIA, 2016, from Chinese Customs Data

Source: EIA, 2017

Ce que dit la loi au Nigéria

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS	
(i) Length	30mm - 350mm
(ii) Width	50mm - 360mm
(iii) Thickness	25mm - 345mm





Opacité de la CITES

CITES
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Español Français

CITES Trade Database

Please enter your search below:
Your query has returned no data.
Please select other variables.

Year Range:

Exporting countries:

Importing countries:

Source:

Purpose:

Trade Terms:

Search by taxon:

EXPORTING COUNTRIES: ⓘ

× Nigeria

Search Selection:

Year Range:	From: 2016 To: 2017
Exporting countries:	Nigeria
Importing countries:	All Countries
Source:	All Sources
Purpose:	All Purposes
Trade Terms:	All Terms
Species:	

[Search](#) [Reset](#)

Download: [A Guide to Using the CITES Trade Database](#)

The CITES Trade Database was developed and is maintained by UNEP-WCMC on behalf of the CITES Secretariat. :
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UN environment WCMC

Résultat: le Comité Permanent de la CITES prends position et ouvre une enquête

	CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA	
NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES		
No. 2018/005	Geneva, 15 January 2018	
CONCERNING:		
NIGERIA		
<u>Verification of permits and certificates issued by Nigeria for export of specimens of the species <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i></u>		
<p>1. At its 69th meeting (SC69, Geneva, November 2017), the Standing Committee considered exports of specimens of rosewood (<i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>) from Nigeria, based on information contained in paragraphs 21 – 29 of document SC69 Doc. 29.1 (Rev. 2) and additional information provided by China and Nigeria, subsequently. At the meeting, the Standing Committee agreed that with regard to trade in specimens of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Parties should not accept any CITES permit or certificate for <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> issued by Nigeria unless its authenticity has been confirmed by the Secretariat, noting that China and Nigeria have existing CITES document exchanging mechanism to verify the authenticity of all CITES permits and certificates for <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> issued by Nigeria;- Range States and importing countries should pay particular attention to trade in <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> to ensure that trade in this species only takes place when Parties are satisfied that it is in line with the requirements of the Convention.		
<p>2. The Standing Committee also welcomed the invitation by the Government of Nigeria to conduct a technical mission to Nigeria and invited the Secretariat to provide any relevant information on compliance with the Convention related to trade in <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> to the Standing Committee.</p>		
<p>3. Requests related to the verification of permits and certificates issued by Nigeria for export of specimens of <i>Pterocarpus erinaceus</i> may be submitted to the Secretariat for verification at info@cites.org.</p>		

Les résultats de l'enquête sont accablants

- “Regarding the NDF requirement, the Secretariat’s mission revealed **the absence of recent scientific studies** that estimate the level of sustainable harvest that can be authorized. There seems to be **an absence of clear criteria** for the determination of the sustainability of the harvest.”
- “The way in which competencies, autonomy, power and governance responsibilities are distributed in Nigeria appears to inadvertently **create loopholes and make it difficult to harmonize controls** between Federal and State level authorities, to ensure sustainability and verify the legality of the origin of the timber specimens.”
- “[T]he Secretariat reminded the Nigerian Authorities that the issuance of an export permit provides a certification that the specimens it refers to have been legally acquired. The decisions of governmental authorities of other countries to authorize imports and issue re-export certificates are based upon these documents. It is imperative that such determinations be made in compliance with CITES and be accurate and reliable. Otherwise, **the authentication of CITES permits is a mere paper exercise that does not prove legality nor sustainability** which are the two key objectives of the Convention.”

Une nouvelle publication d'EIA



Credit: EIA, 2017

THE RACKET CONTINUES:

The unabated illegal and unsustainable timber trade from Nigeria

In Brief

The Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) commends the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) for its investigation into the illegal rosewood trade from Nigeria. We note the convergence of the investigation's results with EIA's own findings, presented a year ago in the "The Rosewood Racket" report, including the prevalence of corruption schemes implicating officials responsible for issuing CITES permits. Despite the listing of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (called "kosso" in Nigeria) on Appendix II of the Convention since 2 January 2017 and the recommendations from the Standing Committee at its 69th meeting (SC69), the rosewood racket persists in Nigeria. EIA's new research indicates that well-organized traffickers are

taking from the wild and exporting in violation of the Convention as many specimens of *P. erinaceus* as materially possible, without any consideration for the impacts of the uncontrolled and massive harvest on the standing populations. Nigeria exported over one million cubic meters Round Wood Equivalent (RWE) of the African rosewood – approximately four million trees – from 2 January 2017 until 31 March 2018. This likely represents the largest violation of the Convention in history. EIA's investigation shows that the first signs of commercial extinction of *P. erinaceus* have emerged, while pressure on the last stands of wild populations located in areas under protection is accelerating. The Nigerian kosso case illustrates more fundamental concerns regarding the implementation – or lack thereof – of CITES species listings in a timely and

effective manner. The fact that Nigeria has been able to export excessive amounts of illegal kosso since its listing, without a required science-based non-detriment finding (NDF) nor the required verification of legal acquisition (VLA) is most worrying.

EIA recommends:

- 1) an immediate international embargo on *P. erinaceus* from Nigeria (echoing the Secretariat's recommendation);
- 2) a moratorium on all timber trade in Nigeria;
- 3) the reform of the Nigerian timber sector guided by greater transparency and traceability; and
- 4) the adoption of CITES safeguard measures that prevent the trade of Appendix II listed species in absence of a NDF and VLA.

Suspension du commerce de bois de rose du Nigeria décrétée par la CITES



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



NOTIFICATION TO THE PARTIES

No. 2018/084

Geneva, 1 November 2018

CONCERNING:

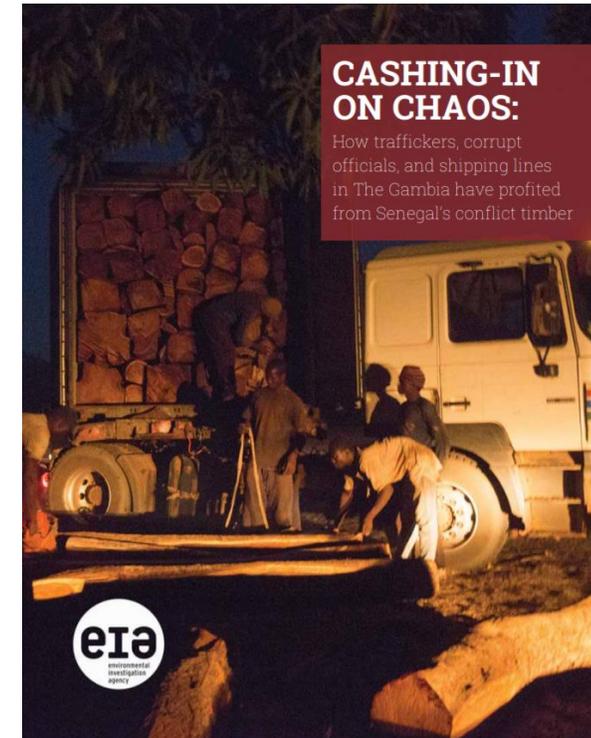
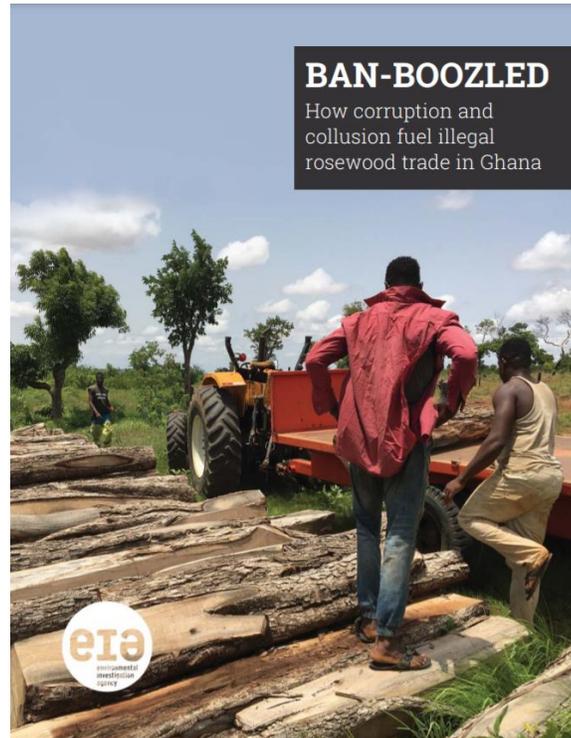
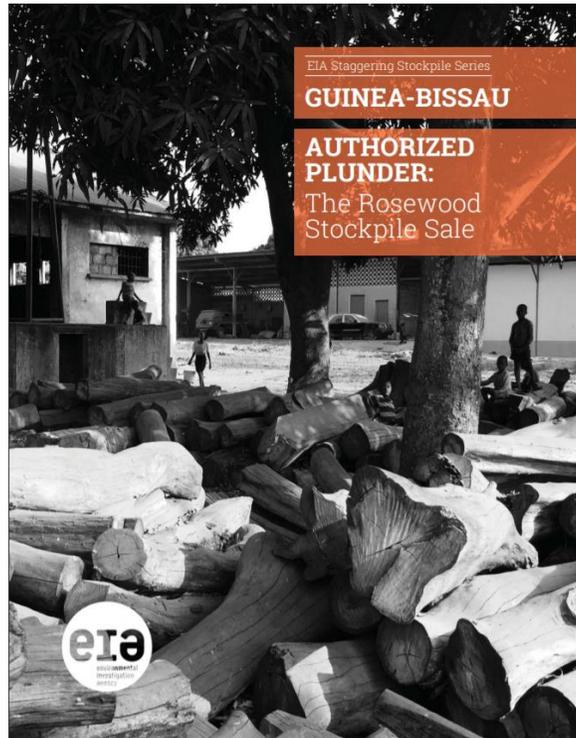
APPLICATION OF ARTICLE XIII IN NIGERIA

Recommendation to suspend commercial trade in
West African rosewood (*Pterocarpus erinaceus*) and other recommendations

Résultat

Le Nigeria a exporté en septembre-décembre 2019 moins d'1% de ce qu'il exportait en 2017

Le trafic se déplace en Guinee Bissau, au Ghana, et entre la Sénégal et la Gambie



Q&R en guise de conclusion

Pour ouvrir la discussion

- Quelles réflexions la présentation vous inspire-t-elle?
- Que pensez-vous de l'approche développée par EIA?
-

Merci pour votre attention