

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 goals that aim to alleviate global challenges related to the well-being of people and the planet. **The aviation industry can contribute to SDGs 3, 14, 15 and 17** by adopting business practices that reduce opportunities for wildlife to be trafficked through their supply chains.

It is difficult for the aviation industry to report against SDG indicators specific to wildlife trafficking, therefore this document offers suggested indicators to help companies report on their contributions.



Support good health and well-being by helping reduce the risk of zoonotic disease spread



Preserve life below water and life on land by stopping the trafficking of protected species, and the supply of illegal wildlife products



Build partnerships for the goals with key stakeholders to combat wildlife trafficking

COMMUNICATE YOUR ACTIONS

The following business practices are examples of how you can communicate and measure your company's efforts to address wildlife trafficking and how they support the SDGs. This information can be shared on company websites, in annual reports, on social media and in broader communications campaigns.



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Adopt and communicate a zero-tolerance policy for wildlife trafficking: A zero-tolerance policy indicates the importance of preserving life on land and below water.

- No. of references to your zero-tolerance policies in public facing materials, i.e. annual reports
- No. of aviation stakeholders that have also adopted a zero-tolerance policy



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Train key staff: Well-trained staff are better able to identify, detect and report instances of wildlife trafficking.

- No. or % of key staff trained per year to detect and report instances of wildlife trafficking
- No. or % of key staff to pass wildlife trafficking training modules



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Adopt & communicate an anonymous reporting mechanism: Anonymous reporting promotes a safe and secure environment to share sensitive information and may lead to an increase in vigilance and reporting.

- No. of references to reporting mechanism in employee/public areas or communications efforts
- No. or % of staff per year briefed on how to use the reporting mechanism



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Raise awareness: Increased awareness of wildlife trafficking helps stakeholders make more informed decisions, including how to prevent wildlife trafficking and protect the health and safety of employees, passengers and the public from zoonotic disease spread.

- No. of awareness raising activities per year targeted to stakeholders
- No. of key stakeholders reached through campaigns (internal & external)



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Seek external assessment: An external assessment can help improve efforts to combat wildlife trafficking.

- The [IATA IWT IEnvA Assessment](#) is an external voluntary assessment program with standards aligned with the [Buckingham Palace Declaration](#)
- The [ACI APEX in Security Programme](#) includes wildlife trafficking in its questionnaire, enabling airports to get an assessment for future improvements



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Build partnerships: Partnerships promote a unified approach, grow visibility of the issue and increase the relevance of wildlife trafficking across the industry.

- No. of stakeholder partners working together against wildlife trafficking
- No. of joint actions to prevent wildlife trafficking with law enforcement at airport, per year

For guidance or resources, please contact www.routespartnership.org/contact

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How does wildlife trafficking impact biodiversity and people?

Wildlife trafficking – the poaching, purchase, sale, transit and consumption of protected wildlife, their parts and products – poses a severe risk to biodiversity. [Nearly 7,000 species of animals and plants have been illegally traded involving over 120 countries](#). Wildlife trafficking not only erodes biodiversity, but threatens security, fuels conflict, and feeds corruption. [Illegal wildlife trade is valued between \\$7-23 billion](#), making it the 4th largest illicit trade. Wildlife trafficking is also known to pose risks to public health. [Approximately 75% of emerging infectious diseases in humans – such as Ebola, HIV/AIDS, and severe acute respiratory syndrome \(SARS\) – originated in animals](#).

What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and how is progress measured?

The SDGs are a set of 17 Goals and their corresponding targets adopted by all UN Member States in 2015; they aim to promote prosperity while protecting people and the planet. The SDGs are not legally binding; nevertheless, they are a call to action for all sectors of society. Within each goal are **targets** and **indicators** that measure progress towards these Goals. The global indicators have been developed by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and adopted by the General Assembly.

Which Sustainable Development Goal and **targets** are related to wildlife trafficking?

SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

- **Target 15.7:** Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- **Target 15.c:** Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

Business practices that address wildlife trafficking may also support achievement of **SDG 3:** Good Health & Wellbeing, **SDG 14:** Life Below Water, and **SDG 17:** Partnerships for the Goals.

How is progress measured towards 15.7 and 15.c and why is it challenging for companies to report on these?

The indicator, *proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked*, has been used to measure progress towards 15.7 and 15.c. However, the data that inform this indicator are reported directly by the CITES Management Authority of each country, and thus may not fully reflect the efforts of the private sector. The indicators overleaf, while not exhaustive, aim to address this by providing alternative means to measure and communicate efforts that are within the aviation industry's sphere of influence. Companies may choose to identify new, appropriate indicators for their operations, and they may find that select current business practices already support the SDGs.

Who is responsible for implementation actions to achieve the SDGs?

Stakeholders including governments, civil society and private sector are expected to contribute to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

Where do I start?

The ROUTES website has a variety of resources available for free including training material, awareness raising material, communication material, toolkits and policy guidance. Stay in touch with the Global Goals online at [@GlobalGoalsUN](#), share your actions, find others' actions towards the SDGs with [#globalgoals](#), and explore UN's suite of communications and branding materials. 2030 Agenda for sustainable development.

For more information and resources, please visit the following websites:

- [ROUTES Partnership](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [ACI Member Tools to Combat Wildlife Trafficking](#)
- [IATA Guidance on Combating Wildlife Trafficking](#)