



The following documents consider issues related to international law. Read them **both** in order to answer **all** the questions on the paper.

**Document 1:** Adapted from *Kenya's new front in poaching battle: 'the future is in the hands of our communities'*, by Adam Vaughan, reporting from Lewa and Nairobi, Kenya. This article was published in 2016 in the 'Illegal wildlife trade' section of The Guardian newspaper, UK. Adam Vaughan is The Guardian's energy correspondent.

Kenya is losing more elephants and rhino than ever before. A network of organised crime stretches from the wilds of Kenya to the port of Mombasa on Kenya's coast, then to China and south-east Asia, where rich people buy rhino horn and ivory as status symbols. Poachers\* are much easier to catch than the people organising the trade. There is a new maximum penalty of life imprisonment for poachers and last month Kenya burnt more than 100 tonnes of seized ivory.

Last year, President Kenyatta appointed Dr Leakey, a famous conservationist, to lead the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). Critics say KWS does not catch the bosses. Leakey understands the challenge: "I don't think anyone today would deny Kenya is a very corrupt country." The corruption is in wildlife management, at ports, customs, the judiciary and in the police force. More ivory is shipped from Mombasa than anywhere else in Africa. At the port, security cameras are switched off and truck scanners are deactivated.

Abdi Ali and Lochuch Lotak left cattle-herding in northern Kenya to kill elephants for ivory. Ali started full-time poaching at 14. He killed 27 elephants, removing ivory that made 500 Kenyan shillings (USD5) a kilo. He became rich compared with cattle-herders, who make less than 100 shillings a day. However, he says: "I had money, but I couldn't enjoy it in peace, because I was on the run." Lotak agrees: "I thought everyone was telling on me. It got to the point where I was ready to die or kill [people]."

An extraordinary woman, Josephine Ekiro, saved Ali and Lotak from poaching and hired them as rangers. At age 16, Ekiro insisted on attending community meetings and trying to reform poachers. This put her own life at risk. First, they sent a threatening letter. Then they sent five armed men. She told them she was ready to die but wanted to explain first. For 20 minutes she explained that they were destroying their local wildlife "treasure". One of them dropped his gun and said: "Nobody has ever told us about this."

Ekiro leads Lewa, a community-run conservation area in northern Kenya. It started as a private, well-armed cattle ranch that became a haven for black rhino. Twenty years later, Lewa contains many endangered species, including zebra, elephants, buffalo, and giraffes. It also has 61 (10% of Kenya's) black rhino. It covers 62 000 acres and its security includes 150 rangers, three aircraft, a helicopter and a hi-tech operations centre.

John Pameri, head of security, says neighbouring communities are his first line of defence: "If you get those people on your side, you are really winning on poaching." Between 2010 and 2013, 17 rhino were killed in Lewa by poachers. A single rhino's horns make USD 40 000–60 000 on the black market. So Lewa insiders could earn USD 3 000 for giving information to poachers, Pameri said. Following an internal corruption investigation, nine staff were dismissed or arrested. Lewa has not lost a single rhino since.

The battle continues to save Kenya's elephants and rhino. Leakey, sitting in Nairobi, says: "If we can persuade the market that it's a shame... there just won't be the need for these elephants to be killed." To Ekiro, the answer lies in having local people run the show. "The only future we have for wildlife is in the hands of the communities living with this wildlife."

Whatever it takes, Kenya cannot just sit and wait.

\* People hunting or capturing wild animals illegally

**Document 2:** Adapted from *Tackling corruption will deal a lethal blow to the illegal wildlife trade*, by Yury Fedotov and John E Scanlon; published in 2016 in The Guardian newspaper, UK. Fedotov is executive director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Scanlon is secretary-general of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora). CITES is an international agreement between governments. Its aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

The world is witnessing an increase in wildlife trafficking, which is stealing the unreplaceable natural wealth of countries. It is delaying development and efforts to end poverty, and damaging conservation. This illegal trade in wildlife is well organised, international, and happening in every region. This weekend, countries prepare to meet in Johannesburg at the 17th CITES World Wildlife Conference. If we wish to stop the global increase in wildlife trafficking, we must oppose the damaging corruption that allows it to happen.

Corruption supports transnational organised crime. We know that corruption harms people and undermines the rule of law, institutions and sustainable development. It is particularly common where there is high-volume wildlife trafficking, such as elephant ivory. Because corruption supports wildlife trafficking, it also leads to the extinction of species of wild animals and plants.

The first World Wildlife Crime report was published by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) this year. It says more than 7000 species of wild animals and plants are threatened by this illegal trade. It points out that certain forms of illegal trade are not possible without corruption. Elephants and rhino are slaughtered for their ivory and horn. Corruption often allows the transit of goods to illegal markets, far from where the goods were stolen.

This illegal trade affects every country across the globe. Many species are affected. Pangolins are being wiped out for their meat and scales. Rosewood is being stolen from forests for timber. Wild populations of rare iguanas are being destroyed as they are smuggled for the pet trade. Iguanas are poached in the Bahamas, then trafficked into Europe and south-east Asia.

The vast majority of officials are honest and committed. Yet customs and police officials are bribed. Logging and hunting licences are forged, and poachers and wildlife traffickers are not prosecuted. We must build and maintain properly paid, trained and equipped civil services, including enforcement authorities and park rangers.

That is why, in December 2015, corruption and wildlife and forest crime was the focus of an event that UNODC and CITES co-hosted for the UN Convention against Corruption. Cooperation between the UN Convention against Corruption and CITES is strong. We look forward to achieving global membership for both conventions.

UNODC and CITES are working together to prevent corruption. We assist the prosecution and punishment of offenders using the international rules on trade in wildlife. Signatories to the CITES treaty on regulating the international trade in wildlife will meet in Johannesburg this weekend. We must talk about prohibiting, preventing and countering corruption. We are determined to help countries destroy the international criminal networks that supply this illicit trade. We believe that by addressing corruption aggressively, we can defeat all those involved in these highly destructive transnational organised crimes.

We cannot ignore this serious challenge. We must face corruption and keep to the international agreements created to combat corruption and to regulate wildlife trade.

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