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Title: *Legislation in different countries worldwide: the importance of wildlife protection and response strategies within contingency plans*

Historically, environmental legislation has evolved reactively in response to major disasters, particularly oil spills, aiming to prevent future incidents. However, these regulations often neglect the specific needs of wildlife, which remains a critical oversight. In many countries with emerging oil exploration activities, comprehensive contingency plans are in place, yet they seldom address wildlife protection adequately. True environmental responsibility surpasses local legislative compliance; it requires adopting international best practices and fostering local wildlife response initiatives.

A recent example is the 2022 oil spill in Peru, which urged the authorities to create a manual for oiled wildlife management due to the lack of existing local guidelines. Despite Peru's National Disaster Risk Management System (Law No. 29664) enacted in 2011, this incident highlighted significant gaps in wildlife disaster response protocols.

There is a pressing need for the integration of wildlife response into legislative frameworks and contingency plans. This includes stimulating proactive corporate measures to protect biodiversity. Effective wildlife response plans should encompass clear guidelines, defined responsibilities, and sufficient resource allocation to enhance response efficiency during environmental emergencies.

In conclusion, this paper compares existing regulations in several countries and emphasizes the need for robust legislative measures and proactive industry practices to ensure the protection of wildlife in oil spill scenarios. Integration is essential for responsible and effective environmental management.