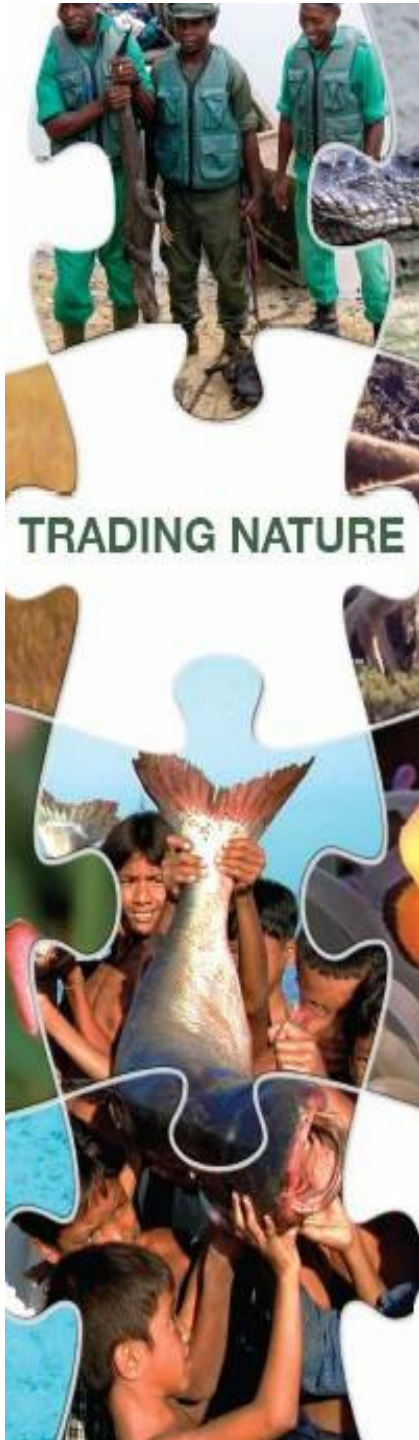
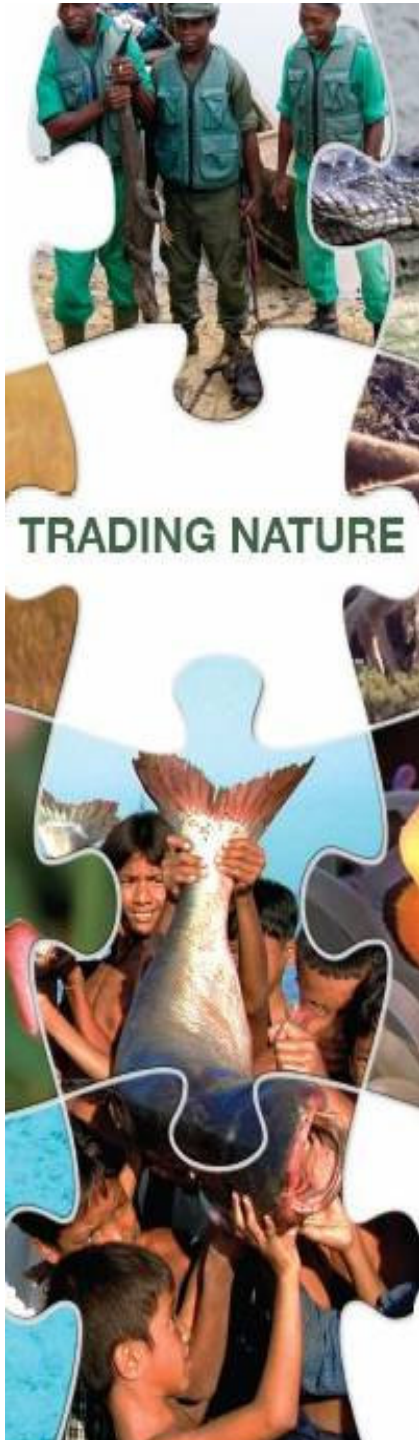


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WITH SPECIAL THANKS TO THE  
SWEDISH INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION  
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# Wildlife Trade and the Millennium Development Goals



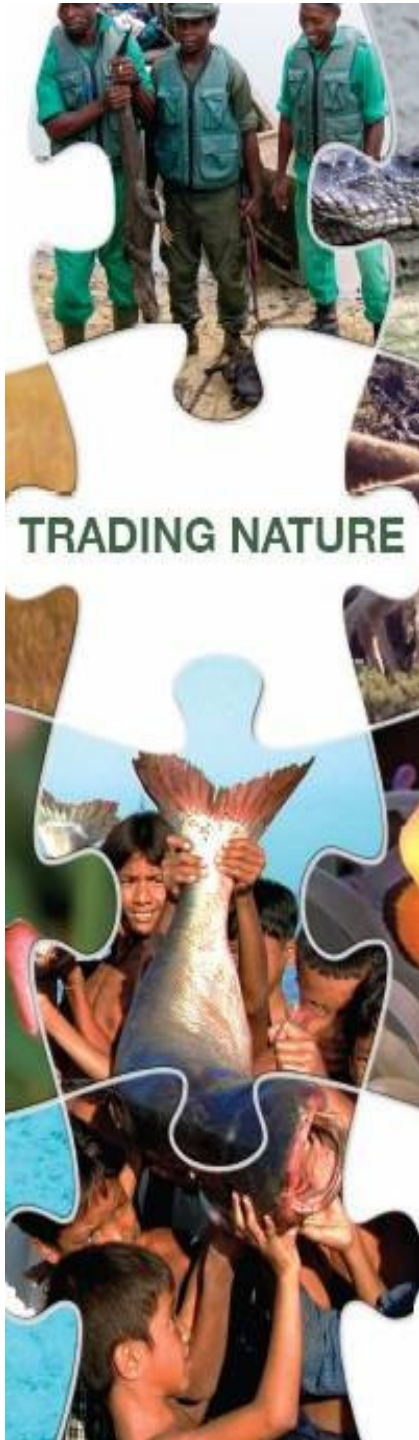
There is growing awareness of the social significance of wild resources but ignorance of the role wild products play in supporting livelihoods

*Trading Nature* examines

- the value of wildlife trade
- links the trade has with the MDGs
- different mechanisms used to manage the trade
- the contribution of wildlife trade management to sustainable livelihoods

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# What is Wildlife Trade?



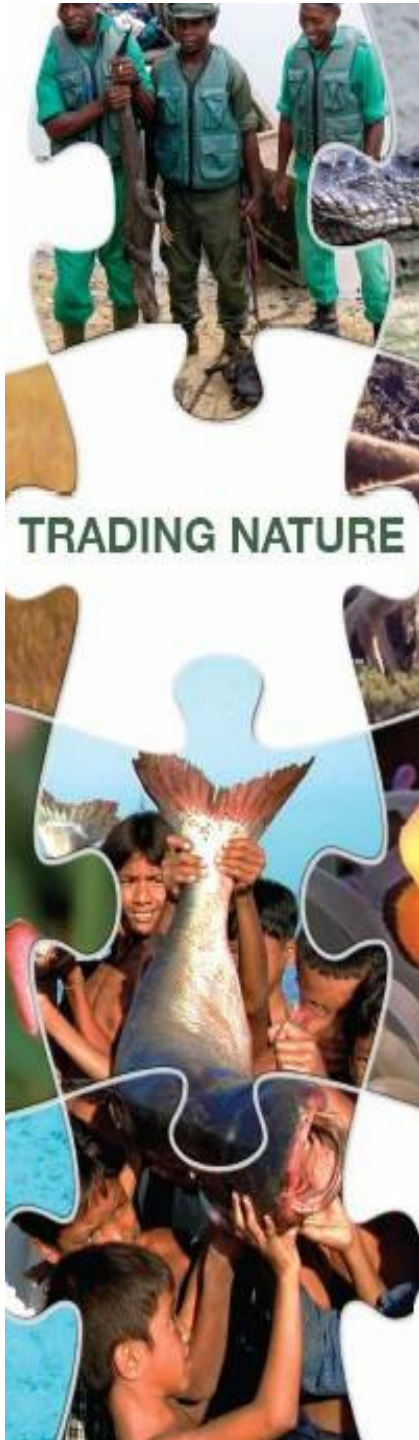
Wildlife trade is trade in wild plants and animals and the products derived from them

- includes fisheries and timber
- medicines
- food
- ornaments
- furnishings
- pets
- ornamental plants
- construction materials



Legal international wildlife trade was estimated to be worth nearly USD300 billion in 2005

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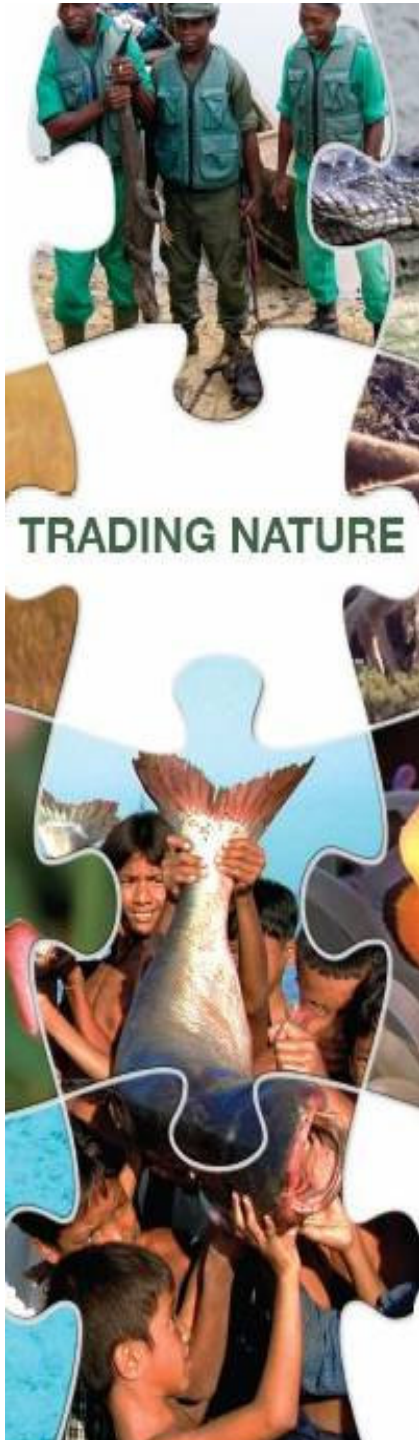


# Wildlife Trade - key management approaches



- Local community management of local resources
- Government management, from local to global, e.g. via CITES
- Support to local communities to improve sustainability and/or incomes
- Support for increase in ex situ production
- Independent establishment of sustainability and social standards/certification

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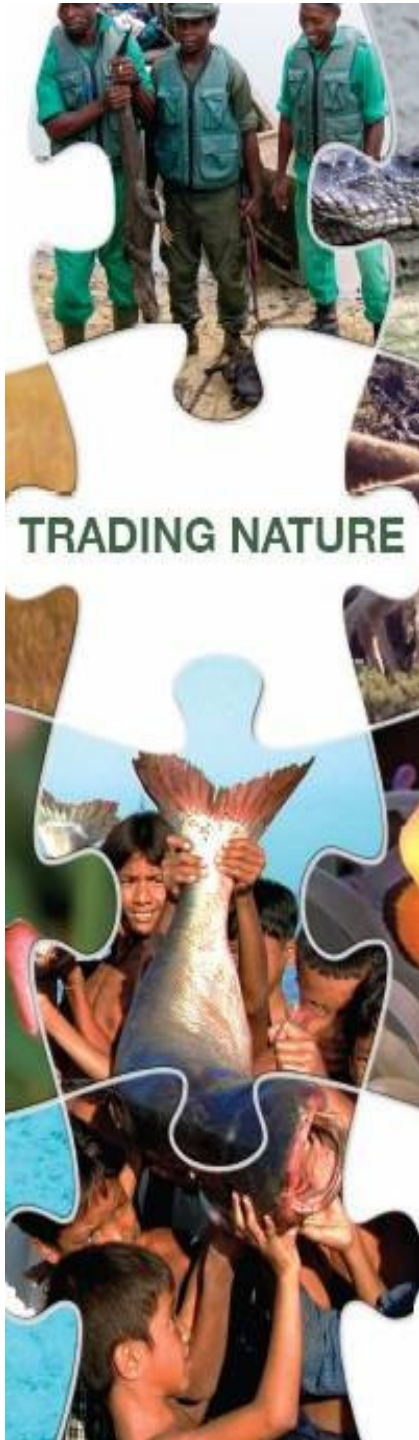
# What are the Millennium Development Goals?



- MDG1 – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- MDG2 – Achieve universal primary education
- MDG3 – Promote gender equality and empowerment of women
- MDG4 – Reduce child mortality
- MDG5 – Improve maternal health
- MDG6 – Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- MDG7 – Ensure environmental sustainability
- MDG8 – Develop a global partnership for development

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# Wildlife Trade and Poverty Reduction (MDG1)



Millions of people worldwide depend on trade in wild resources for part of their income; billions rely on it as a source of products ranging from food to medicine to construction materials

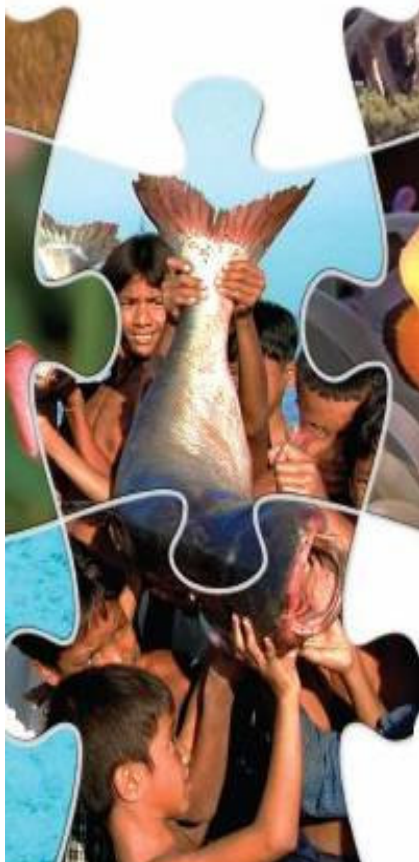
Wildlife trade can help enhance food security – as an affordable source of protein, for example, or by increasing household income

Many of the beneficiaries of wildlife trade are amongst the poorest of the poor

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TRADING NATURE



## **Wildlife Trade and Education (MDG2)**

- Additional income for schooling

## **Wildlife Trade and Gender Equality (MDG3)**

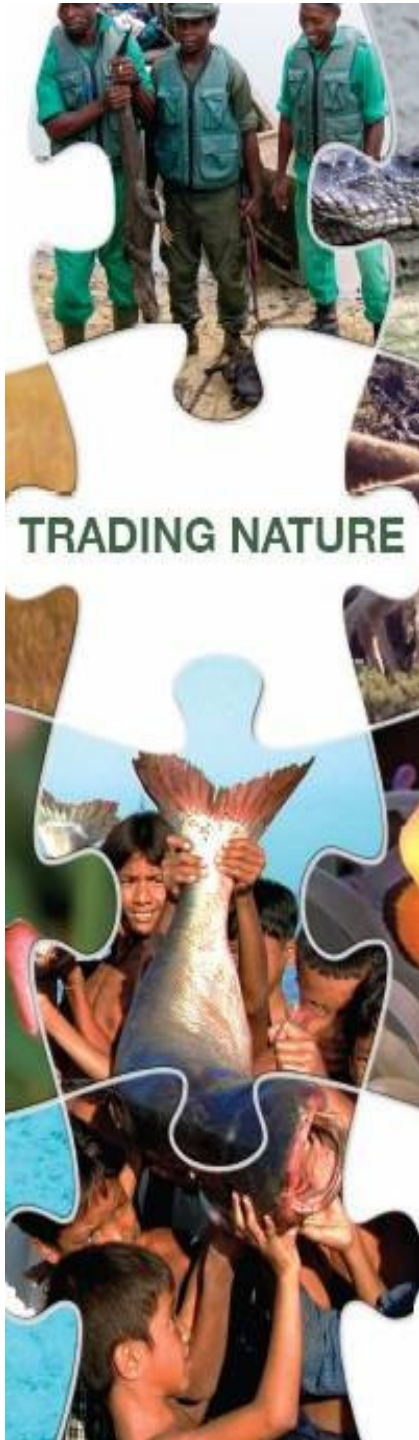
- Independent source of income for women

## **Wildlife Trade and Health (MDG4, 5 and 6)**

- Enhanced protein supply for the poor
- Wildlife-based medicines benefit millions of poor people

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## **Wildlife Trade and Environmental Sustainability (MDG7)**

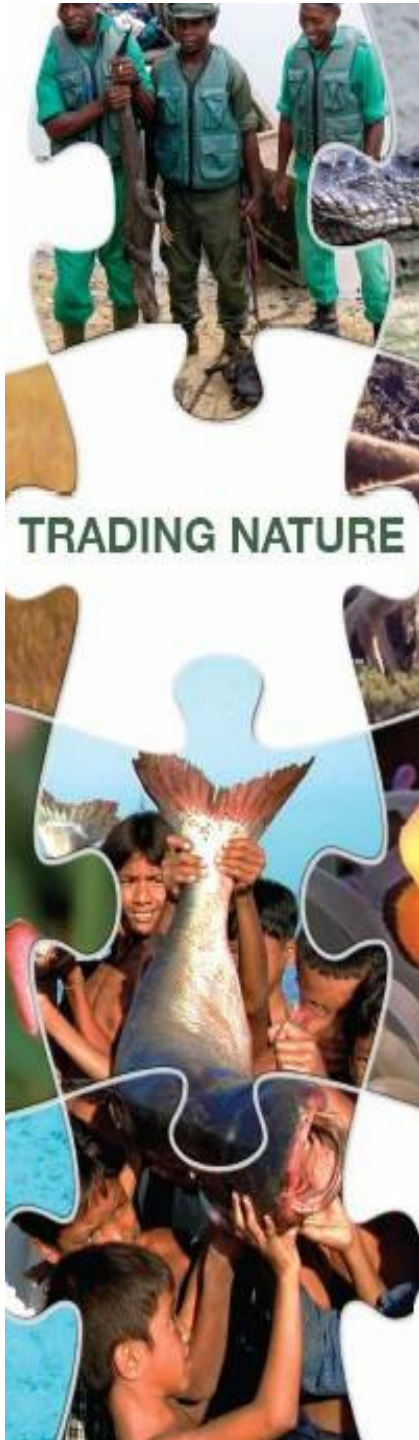
- Unsustainable wildlife trade undermines environmental sustainability
- Well-managed wildlife trade can provide incentives for conservation and a secure natural resources base

## **Wildlife Trade and Global Partnerships for Development (MDG8)**

- Commitment to good governance that is central to Goal 8 is also central to sustainable management of wildlife trade



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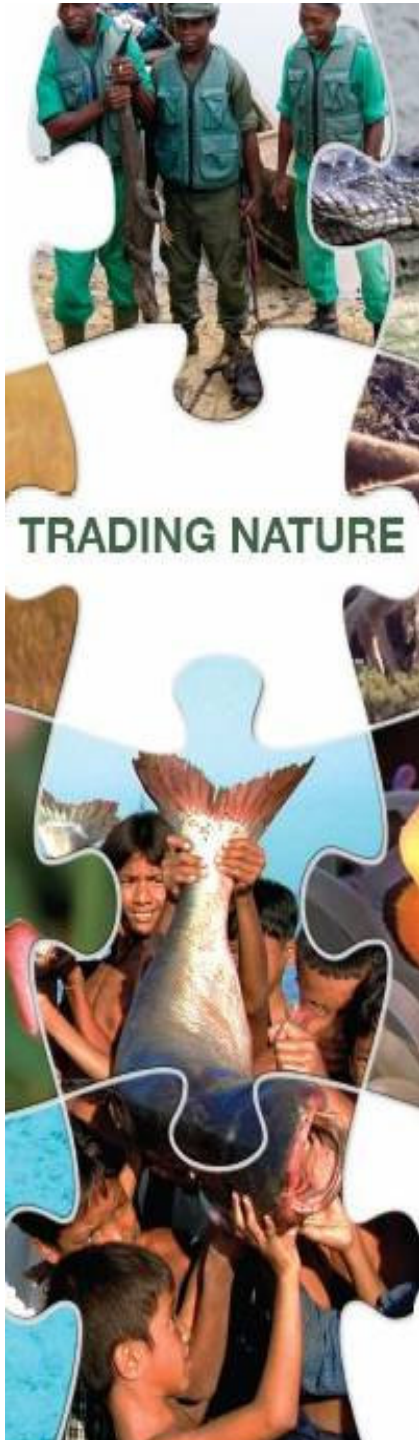


## Case Study 1: Wild meat trade in East and Southern Africa



- Wild meat is a central feature of the livelihoods of many people in the region, protein it provides is especially important for pregnant women and young children
- Wild meat acts as safety net in difficult times
- Trade has far-reaching impacts on wildlife populations and hunting levels are largely unsustainable
- Most trade is banned, so illegally sourced wild meat is primary source of supply

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## Case Study 1: Wild meat trade In East and Southern Africa



Efforts need to be focussed on species in decline or susceptible to hunting pressure

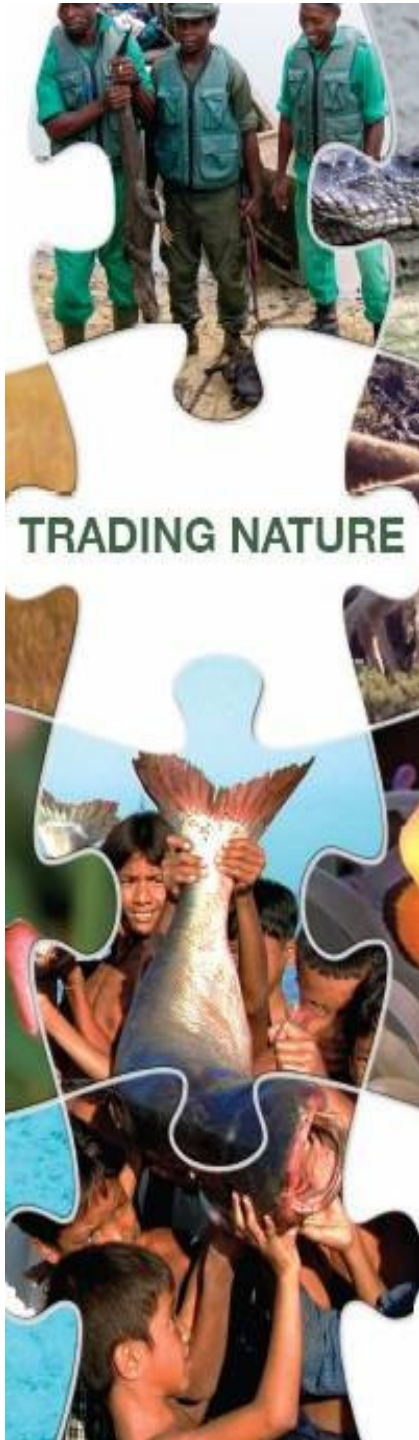
Control to local people for species that can withstand higher hunting levels

Legal stake for local people in the future of the resource is critical



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## Case Study 2: Wildlife skins and fibres in Latin America



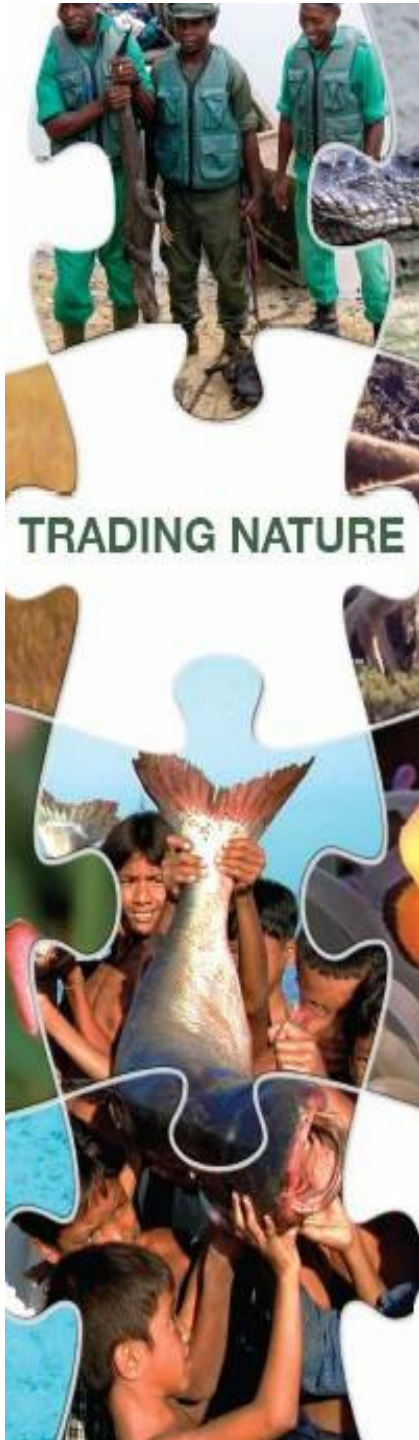
Peccaries – certification programme to provide incentives for sustainable management and quality assurance

Caimans – variety of management approaches and universal tagging system to prevent illegal trade

Vicuña – rapid comeback in populations and trade allowed in fibre from live animals



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## Case Study 2: Wildlife skins and fibres in Latin America

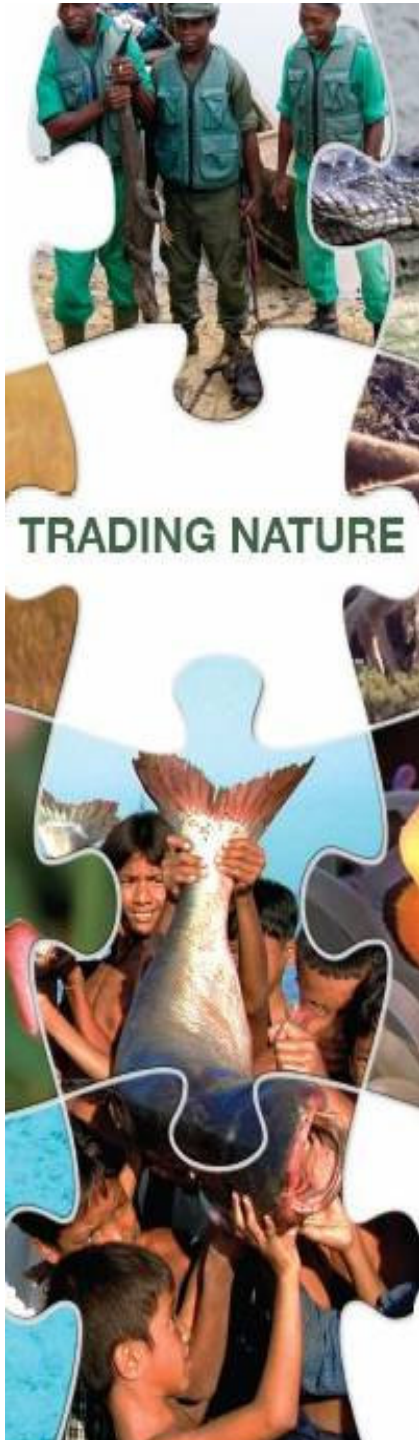


Contributing to MDG1 in terms of income and employment

Management contributes to environmental sustainability

Greater understanding needed of socio-economic status of communities involved and significance of the trade to their economies

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## Case Study 3: Asian coastal fisheries products



Marine aquarium fish – certification system to promote sustainable management and minimize ecological impact

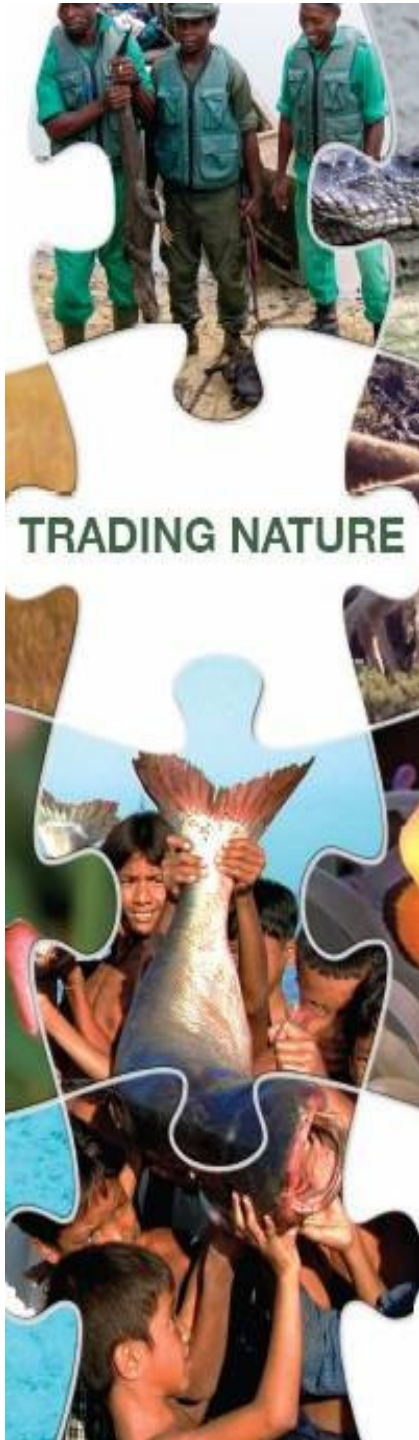
Seahorses – community-based MPAs contributing to protection and sustainable livelihoods

Humphead Wrasse – “boom and bust” patterns, little income now derived as a result of increasing rarity



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## Case Study 3: Asian coastal Fisheries products

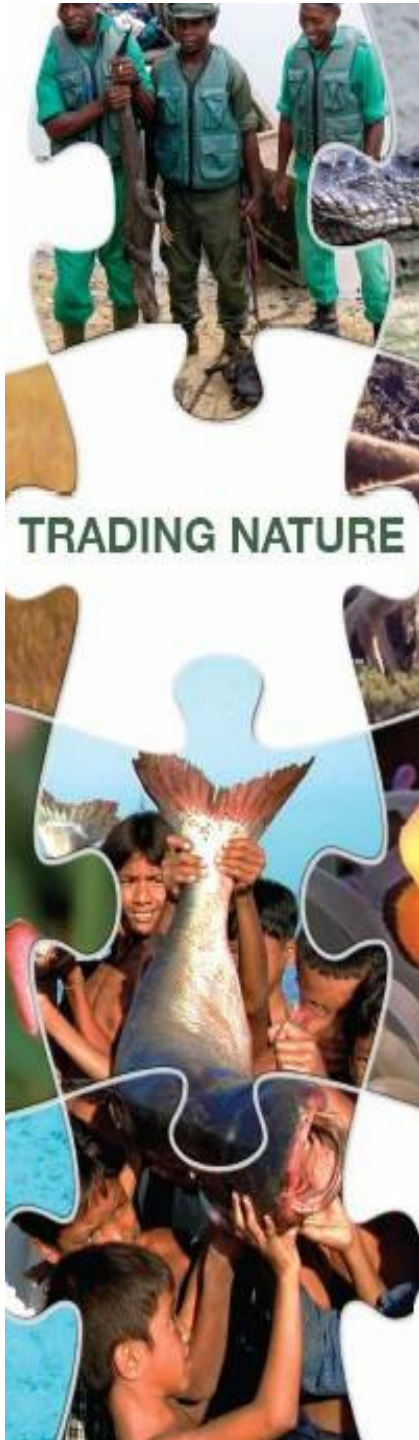


Sustainable management is needed to maintain current role in food security and increase contributions to alleviating poverty

Mechanisms and trade structures that will benefit producers and do not cause damage to ecosystems need to be identified



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# Wildlife trade for development

## Some challenges -

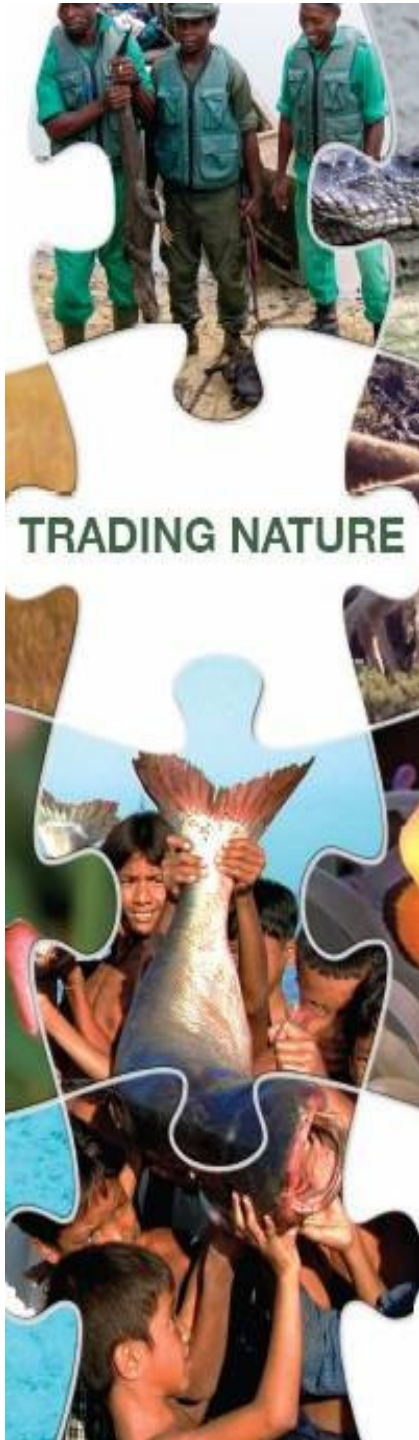


- Security of tenure over land and resource rights
- Captive or semi-intensive production – benefits and constraints
- Length and complexity of international wildlife trade chains and benefit flows
- Costs of standards, labelling and certification



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# Conclusions & recommendations

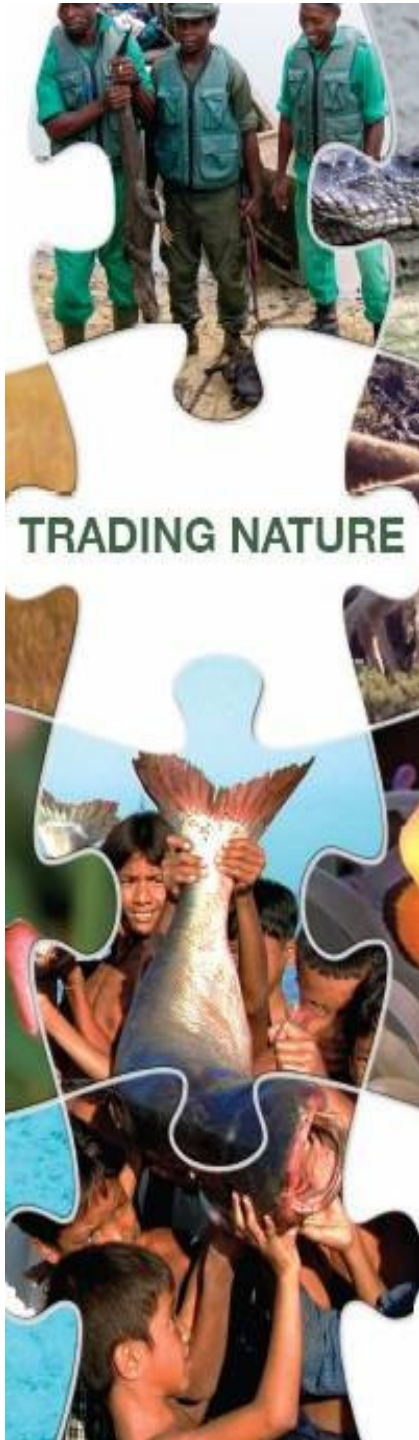


- Greater attention to biodiversity governance
- Examination of semi-intensive production
- Analysis of sustainable off-take levels
- “Pro-poor” approach to standards and certification



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# Conclusions & recommendations



- Linkages between different components of the wildlife trade
- Innovative approaches to address unsustainable harvest
- Consumer awareness
- Integration of commercial and subsistence requirements



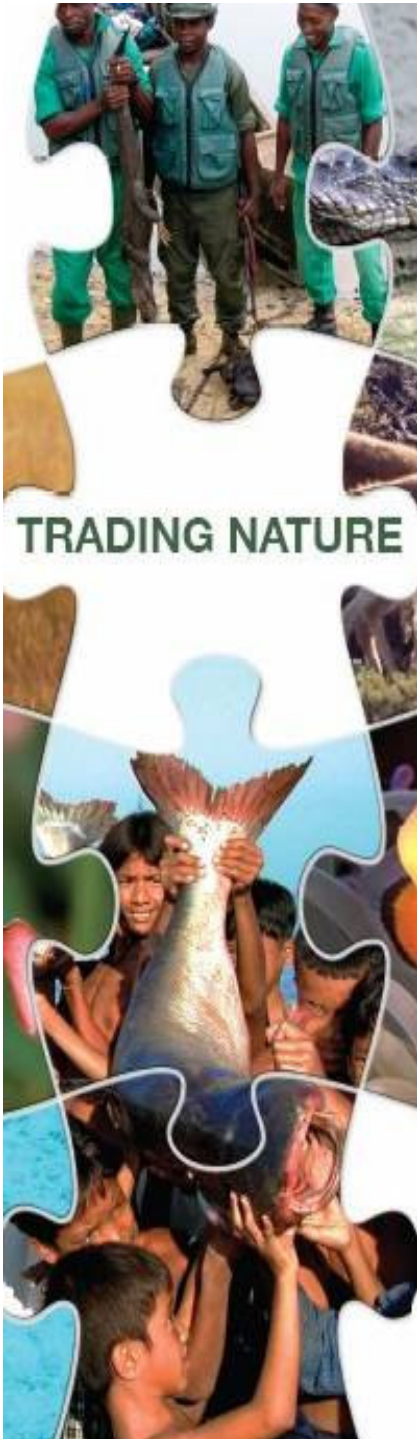
# To recap

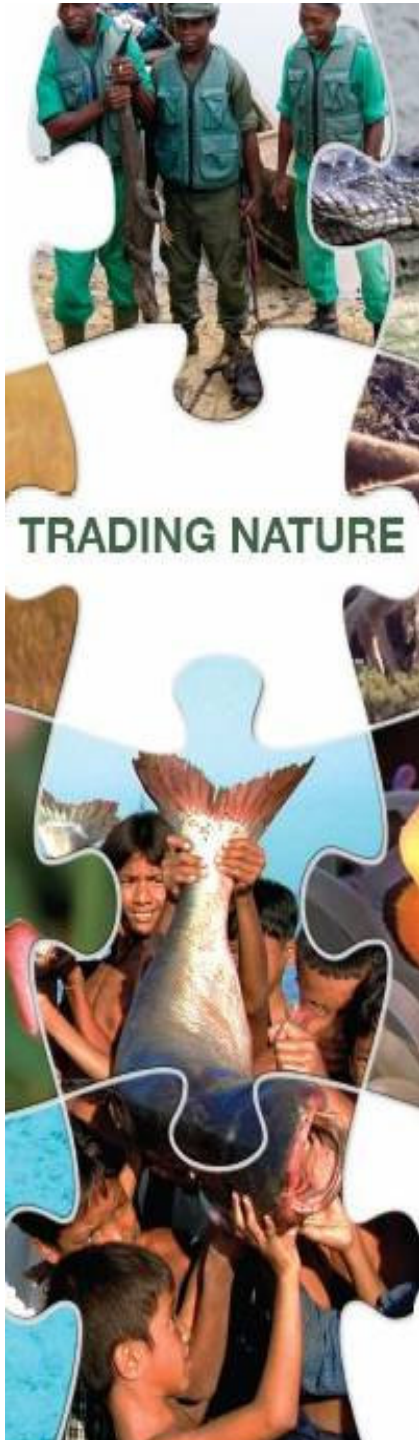


- It is self-evident that exploitation of wildlife – for domestic consumption and for trade – mitigates the impact of poverty for many of the world's poor.
- It provides nutrition and medicines that would otherwise not be available
- It generates income for education, food, healthcare etc.
- It can be a separate income source for women



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## However...

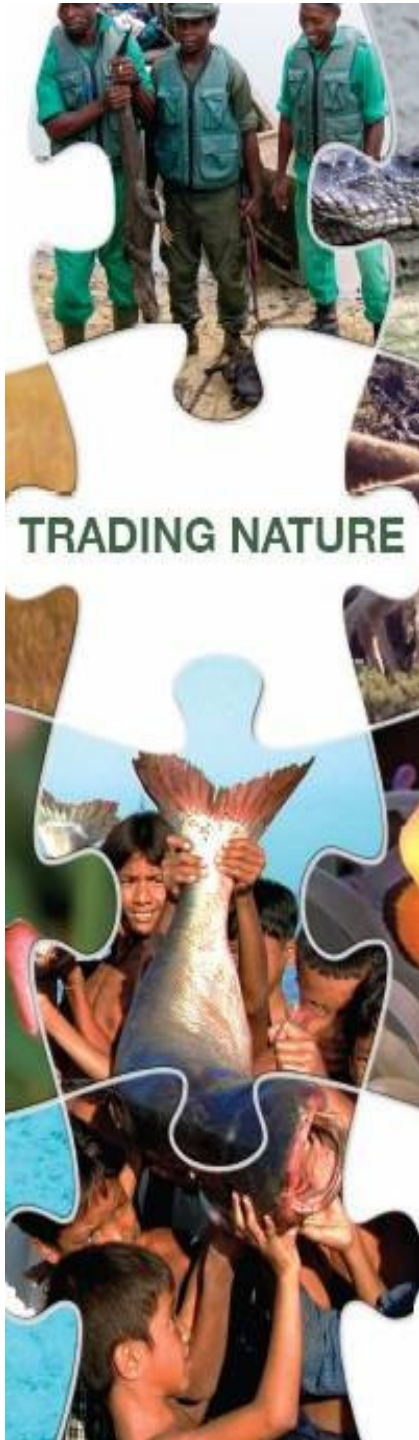


- If wildlife trade is to continue to contribute to the MDGs – and if this contribution is to be maximised...
- GOOD GOVERNANCE IS ESSENTIAL!



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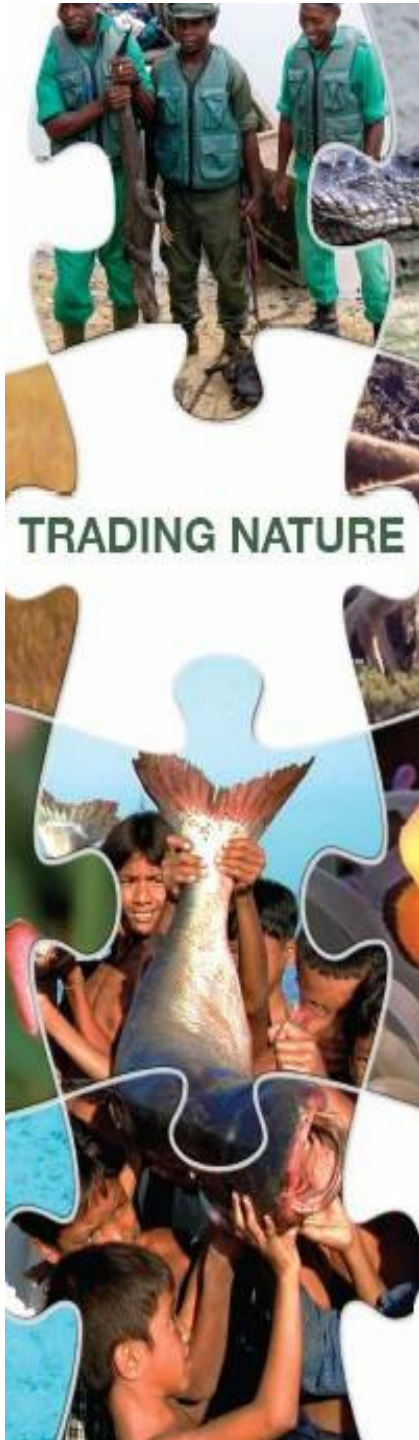


## Only in this way:

- Can we ensure that wildlife trade is sustainable and thus continues to provide benefits to the poor into the future; and
- Can we maximise the benefits for poor people



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## What about the CBD?

- Central to delivery of three core objectives
- Noted in biome-focused programmes of work & GSPC
- Reflected in Addis Ababa sustainable use principles
- Key aspect of CITES-CBD synergies
- Receiving less attention than other issues?



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