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Trade in Wildlife – can it be sustainable? Experience from Aid for Trade International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)

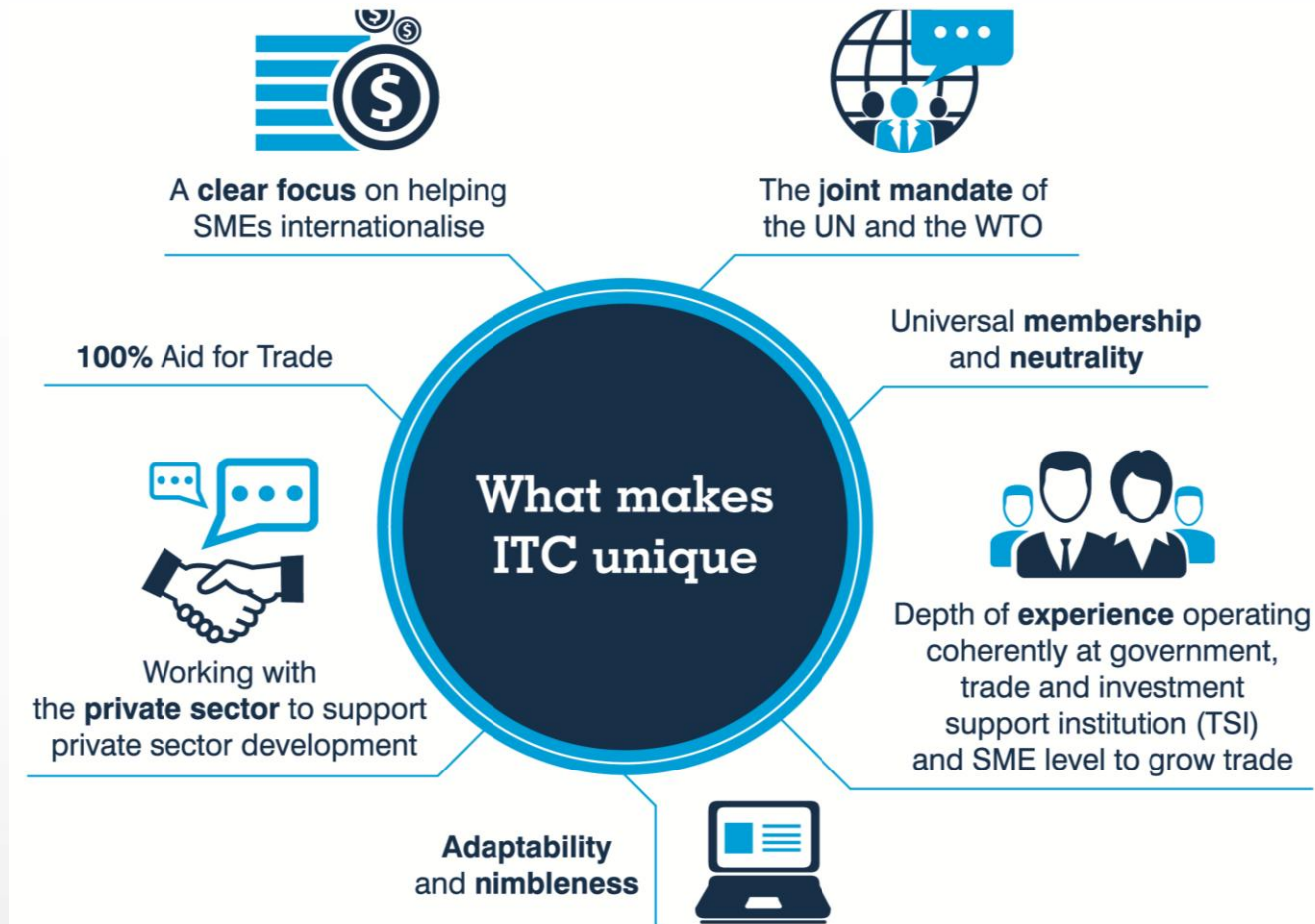
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ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE, INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT
BY INTEGRATING BUSINESSES INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY



Objective

To strengthen the sustainability of natural resource and agricultural value chains.



Biodiversity: a trade opportunity



Promoting sustainable sourcing of CITES-listed species



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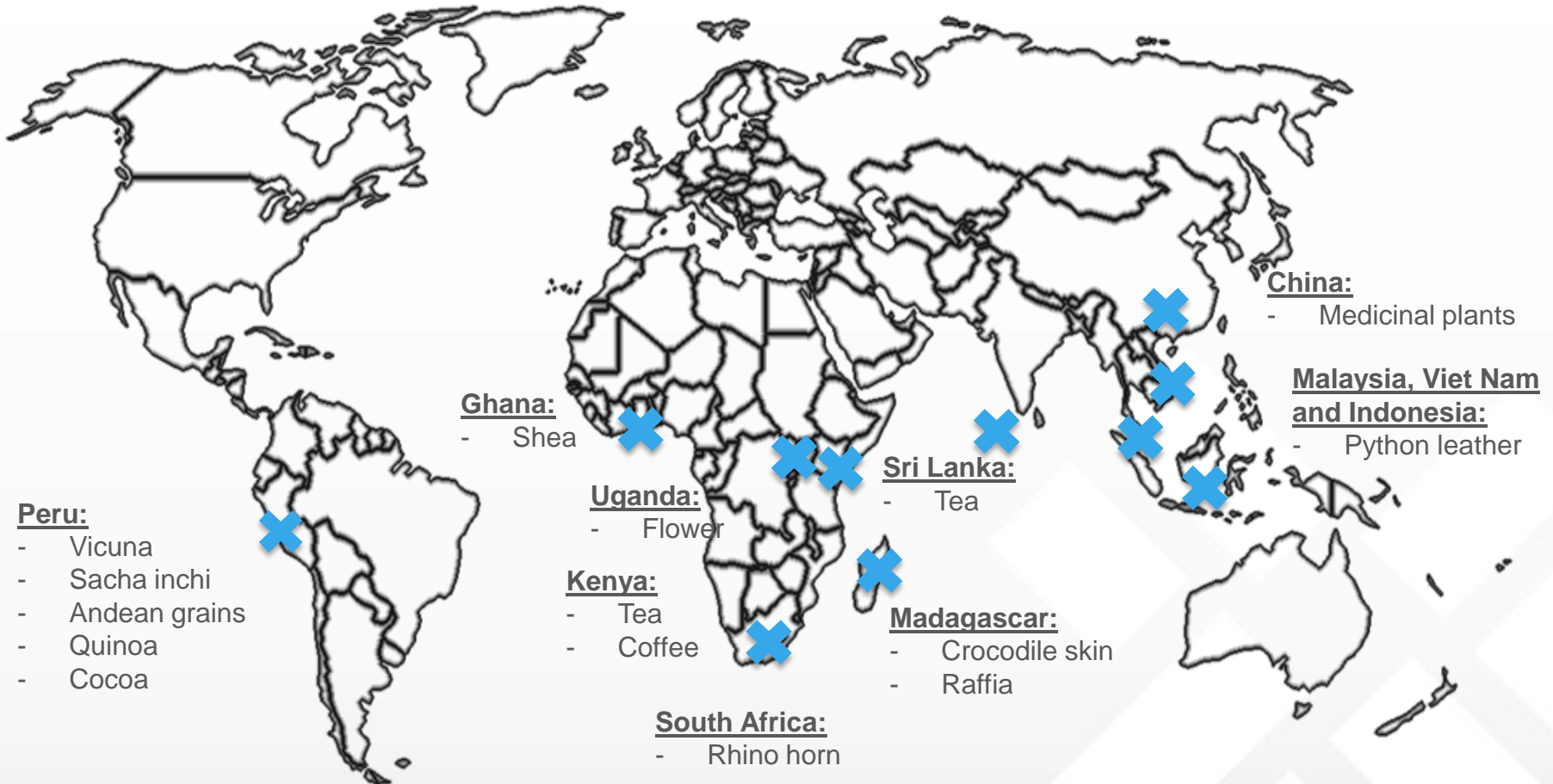
Methodology

Two step approach

- Analysis of sustainability and competitiveness issues in selected value chains
- Provision capacity building to value chain actors (farmers, SMEs, policy makers)
 - ✓ Economic and market analysis
 - ✓ Training collectors and farmers on sustainable management
 - ✓ Training SMEs on standards compliance
 - ✓ Linking SMEs to market



Trade and Environment activities



Promoting sustainable sourcing in python skin sector (South East Asia)

Outputs

Economic analysis of livelihood benefits of wild harvest and captive breeding

Analysis of sustainability of wild harvest and captive breeding

Analysis of traceability schemes for python trade

Built capacity in animal welfare and sustainable sourcing

Outcome

Improved basis for CITES Parties decision making

Improved animal welfare and sustainable sourcing



Assessing consumer demand for rhino horn in Viet Nam

Outputs

Economic analysis (consumer choice modelling) of consumer preferences for rhino horn

- Who consumes?
- What is the overriding preference (Illegal, sustainable, farmed, wild, substitute?)
- Can demand be reduced?

Outcome

Better decision making on policy



The Trade in Wildlife: Analytical framework to improve sustainability



Lessons learnt

Trade in wildlife (e.g. python skin) is a *credible livelihood strategy*– it is «pro-poor»

Sustainable sourcing is a function of:

- Resilience of species (e.g. python)
- Governance (trade bans, quotas, CSR, property rights)
- Consumer preferences (e.g. legal & sustainable vs illegal; level of substitution between farmed, wild, synthetic)

Capacity building on sustainable sourcing and management required

Policy making needs to incorporate *socio-economic analysis* as well as biological assessment and legal frameworks

THANK YOU



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