

THE CHALLENGE

The trade in wild and farmed species has amazing potential for creating long-term jobs and boosting economic growth, particularly in countries with a lower income.

However, it's often difficult to make this potential a reality. Collecting too many wild animals or plants causes populations to crash, while demand for agricultural land for crops removes natural habitat for wildlife.

This degradation has very real knock-on effects for marginalised people – if a forest empties of wildlife or is cleared for farms owned by large corporations, there is nothing left to live upon. Over-use and unequal distribution of resources also makes the world unlikely to reach international ambitions such as the Sustainable Development Goals.

OUR SOLUTION

Revealing trade links

The UK Research and Innovation's Global Challenges Research Fund is funding the UKRI GCRF Trade, Development and the Environment Hub, led by the UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre. It is the first research hub of its kind, bringing together over 50 organisations from 15 different countries to make trade a force for good in the world.

Together, these partners from industry, trade agencies, academia, governments and civil society will study all stages of the supply chain, revealing damaging links and pathways for lasting change.

We will investigate the trends and impacts of trade in:

- → wildlife
- → wild meat
- → agricultural goods

Their trade will be traced across Brazil, Cameroon, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Indonesia, Republic of Congo, and Tanzania, as well as globally.



The impacts of trade

Mapping each good's journey, all the way from their origin, through trading companies and to the consumer, will reveal their full impact on people and the natural world.

When combined with our analysis of the underlying economic systems, we will be able to provide recommendations on how to sustainably produce, trade and consume wild products and goods, as well as help companies to understand their products' full environmental impact.

A POWERFUL TOOL FOR UNDERSTANDING HOW OUR **DECISIONS AS CONSUMERS** AFFECT THE PLANET

Modelling the future

We will inject all this information into a global model which predicts how shifts in trade routes will affect both people and nature. Working alongside companies, as well as including trade rules and investment guidelines, will make this model a powerful tool for understanding how our decisions as consumers affect the planet.

Beyond the Hub

Using the latest technologies and strong partnerships, we will develop tools for countries, companies and decision makers so they can take this work forward - helping to make trade a positive force well into the future.

	Goods											
	1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Global study	•	•	•	•	(•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Brazil						•					•	
China	•									•	•	
Congo basin countries**				•	•		•		•			
Indonesia		•	•					•	•			
Tanzania		•		•								•

*For example, Bush mango and Prunus africana. These are moving from wild to agricultural commodities **Countries include Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, and Gabon

- Wild-sourced species
- Agricultural commodities in trade that impact wild species

Live animals Skins 4 Wild meat

Bamboo and rattan

- Other
- Beef
- Cocoa Coffee
- Palm
- 10 Rubber
- 11 Soy
- 12 Sugar



Above chart: Matrix of wild and non-wild products in trade

Images clockwise from left: Wildmeat on sale in African market, Sam D'Cruz, Adobe Stock; Woman plucking Arabica coffee berries, Bonga, Adobe Stock

PARTNERS

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Asda	London School of Economics (UK)					
Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)	Luc Hoffmann Institute (Switzerland)					
Beijing Normal University (China)	Mars					
Bogor Agricultural University (Indonesia)	Research Institute for Tropical Ecology (Gabon)					
BonSucro	Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (UK)					
Brazilian Center of Analysis and Planning (Brazil)	Sokoine University of Agriculture (Tanzania)					
Centre for Conservation and Sustainability Science (CSRio) at	Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)					
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	UN Environment Finance Initiative					
Centre for Mountain Ecosystem Studies, Kunming Institute of	UN Environment Trade Hub					
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Chatham House (UK)	University College London (UK)					
China Chamber of Commerce of Metals Minerals & Chemicals	University of California, Irvine (USA)					
Importers & Exporters (China)	University of Cambridge - CISL and Zoology (UK)					
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International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)	World Resources Institute (USA)					
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International Institute for Sustainability (Brazil)	TTTTA ATA (ATAMALI)					

THE TRADE HUB PROJECT WILL RUN UNTIL 2024 AND IS FUNDED BY THE UK RESEARCH AND INNOVATION'S GLOBAL CHALLENGES RESEARCH FUND.

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