

WILD SPECIES USE AND TRADE: BIODIVERSITY, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND HEALTH

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TRAFFIC

Medicinal
Plant
Specialist
Group

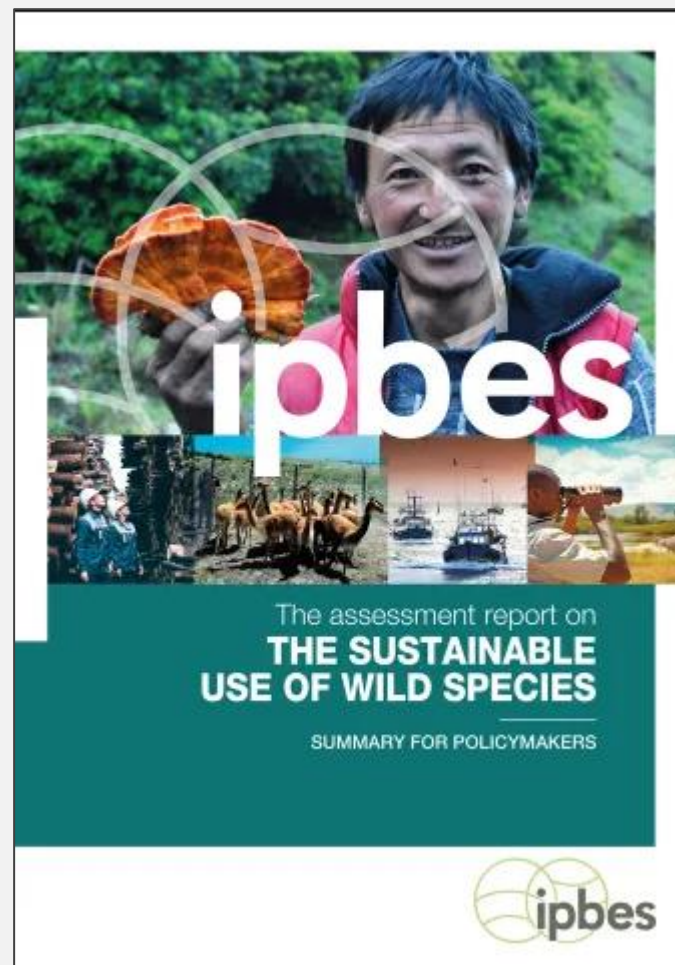


Part of



SCALE AND IMPACTS OF TRADE IN WILD SPECIES

Knowledge base



WILD INGREDIENTS: A HIDDEN HARVEST



WILD PLANT INGREDIENTS: UNKNOWN THREATS, INCREASING DEMAND

WildCheck report, 2022
<https://www.fao.org/3/cb9267en/cb9267en.pdf>

26,000

Medicinal and aromatic
plant species with a well-
documented use

81%

conservation status
unknown

10%

threatened with extinction

Between 2000-2020:



75%

increase in value



22%

growth in volume

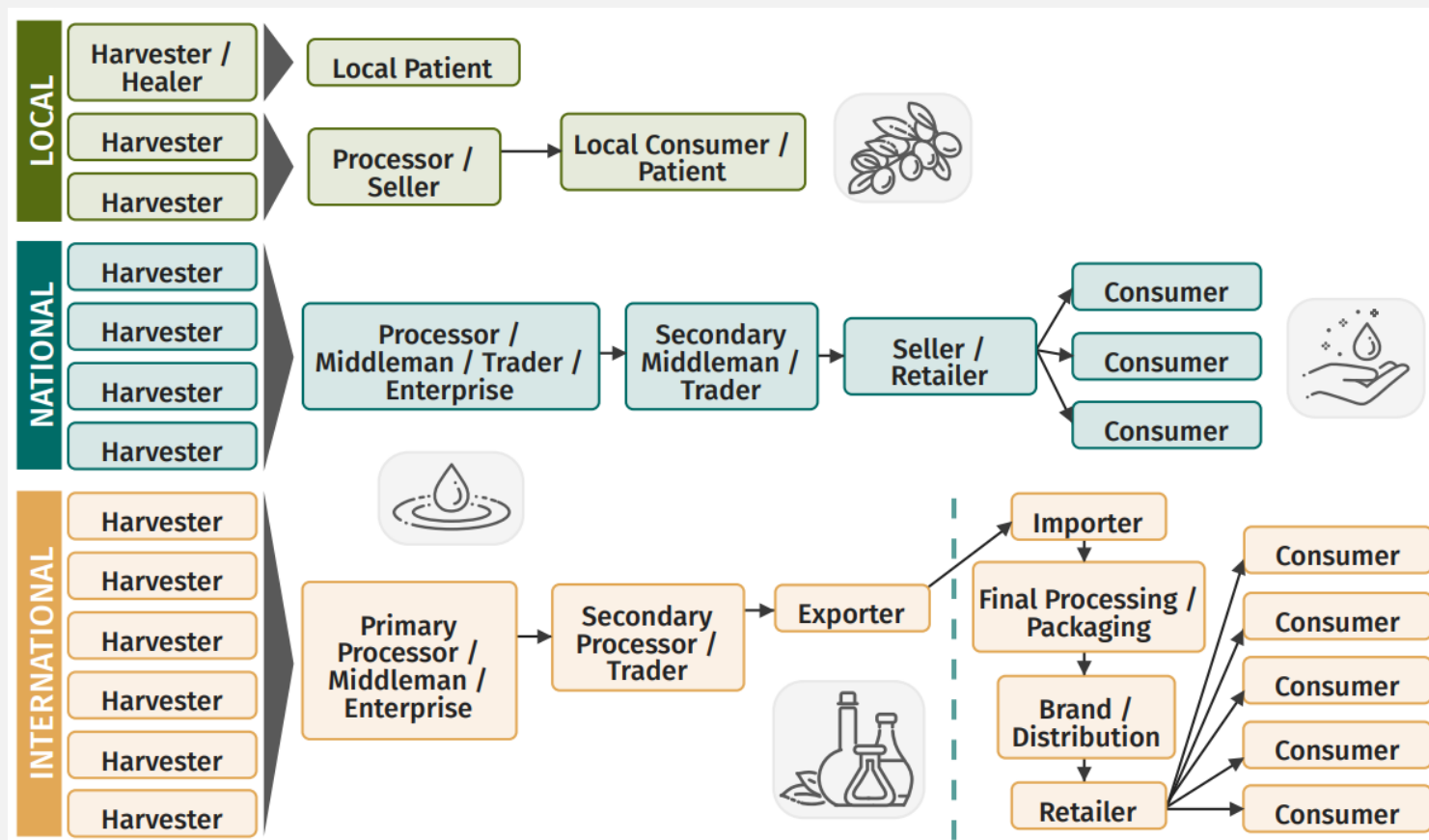


23%
of all EU wildlife seizures in 2019
were of plant-derived medicinals⁷

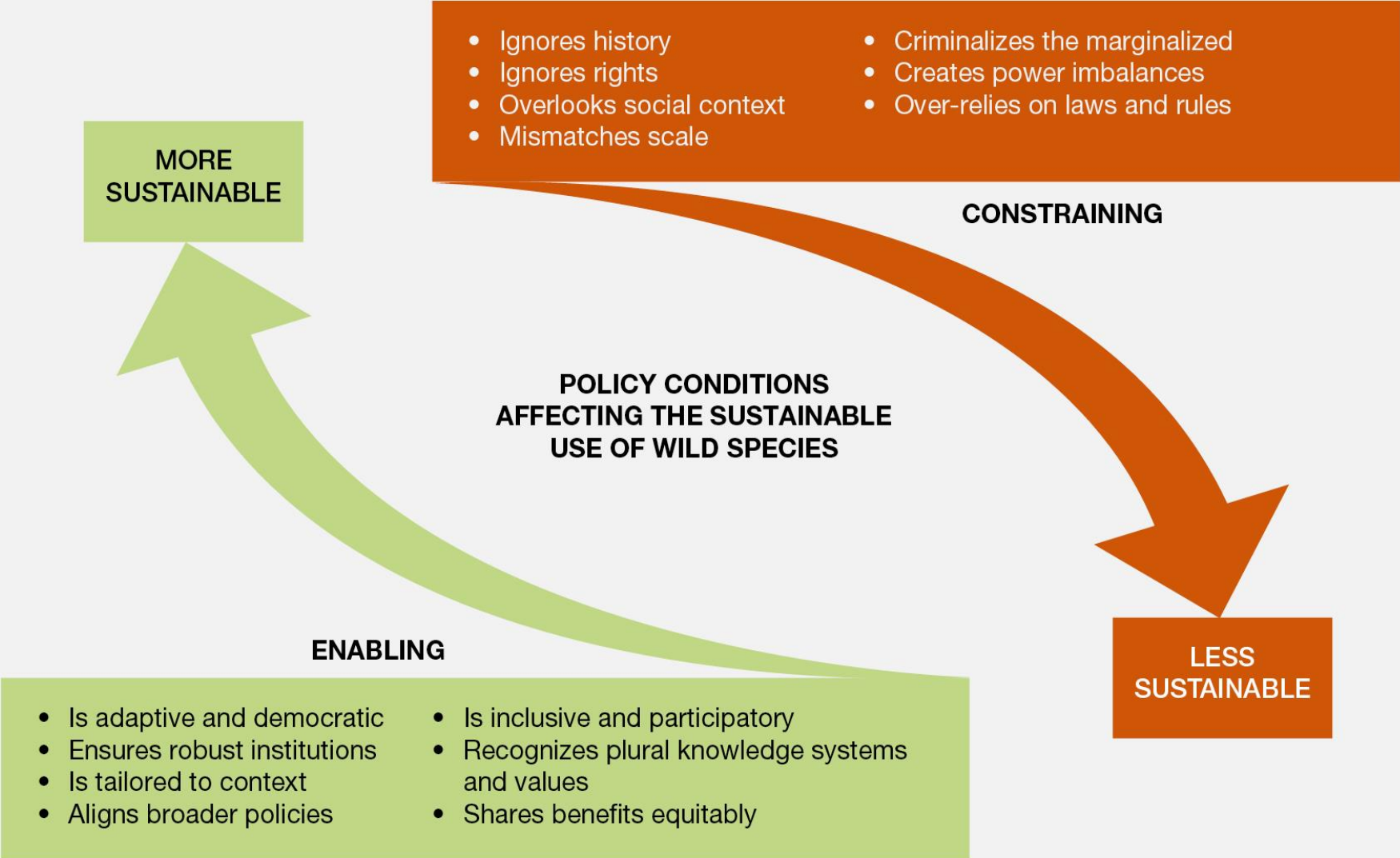
IUCN SSC MPSG, 2020

SUPPLY CHAINS COMPLEXITY

Parallel value chains of wild plants for local consumption and trade, national and international trade
 Adapted from Booker, Johnston and Heinrich 2012



ENABLING & CONSTRAINING CONDITIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE USE



IPBES SUSTAINABLE
 USE OF WILD SPECIES
 ASSESSMENT REPORT,
 2022
[HTTPS://IPBES.NET/SU
 STAINABLE-USE-
 ASSESSMENT](https://ipbes.net/sustainable-use-assessment)

FACING THE CHALLENGE: ACCESSIBLE RESOURCES

From TRAFFIC and partners

Visit the WildCheck Platform



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WILDCHECK

ASSESSING THE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF TRADE IN WILD PLANT INGREDIENTS

TRAFFIC Medicines From Specialist Group Part of IUCN SSC

supporting responsible sourcing of wild-harvested plant ingredients



Hidden

You likely already have a selection sitting in your kitchen or bathroom cupboards in the form of creams, oils, herbal medicines, teas, furniture, makeup items, drinks and food products.

These ingredients are usually harvested from highly biodiverse ecosystems, often by rural communities for whom trade is a critical source of income. However,

www.wildcheck.info

supported by



BREAKING DOWN THE CHALLENGE:

THE WILD DOZEN RISK AND OPPORTUNITIES PROFILES



WILD DOZEN: THE RESULTS

Ingredients important in trade that act as flagships of the opportunities and challenges of wild-sourcing

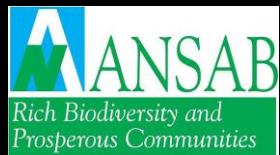
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INGREDIENT NAME	INDUSTRIES	BIOLOGICAL RISK	SOCIAL RISK
Frankincense	Beauty, medicine, aromatherapy, religion	Medium	High
African cherry	Medicine	Medium	High
Shea butter	Beauty, food (chocolate)	Medium	High
Jatamansi	Medicine, aromatherapy, beauty	High	Medium
Gum arabic/ Acacia gum	Food & beverage, medicine	Medium	High
Goldenseal	Medicine	High	Low
Candelilla wax	Cosmetics, food, medicine, industrial	Medium	High
Argan oil	Beauty, medicine, food	Medium	High
Baobab	Food & beverage, beauty	Medium	High
Brazil nut	Food, cosmetics	Medium	High
Liquorice	Tobacco, medicine, food & beverage, beauty	Low	Medium
Juniper	Food & beverage, beauty, medicine, religion	Medium	Medium

PILOTING AND SCALING-UP

Wild plant resources
from Nepal Himalayas



RESOURCE INVENTORY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS, BAJHANG, NEPAL / CREDIT: ANSAB

BIODIVERSITY, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, HEALTH AND WELL- BEING

Priorities around trade and use of wild species

- **Sustainable** use and trade in wild species provides an important contribution to conservation of species and ecosystems, and multiple socio-economic co-benefits, often including to poor, marginalised communities (comprehensive OneHealth approach)
- A range of regulatory and non-regulatory measures (e.g. standards) can support implementation at local, national and global levels: key to use best practices for safeguarding the resources
- Replicating the pilot models may lead to an overall positive impact on conservation and long-term availability of plant resources and associated habitats and the improvement or stabilisation of income from trade.
- Important to integrate/consider benefits and costs of wildlife use and trade along the value chains: for people living with wildlife, for other 'users'
- WHO members could be utilising the WHO/IUCN/WWF/(TRAFFIC) Guidelines on Conservation of Medicinal Plants
- Traditional medicine sectoral national initiatives (such as the development of the Risk assessment guidelines for the traditional Chinese medicine sector by CATCM) should be encouraged, shared and replicated
- In the development of community market-access and capacity-building projects, ensure the presence of a strong local implementing agency and the buy-in of commercial partners before the project begins.
- The policy advances and implementation can help countries in their delivery of commitments under CITES, CBD, SDGs
- Activities to develop an intra-agency coordination mechanism for the sustainable and legal sourcing and trade in wild species is needed to ensure that policies are well-designed and effectively implemented.

THANK YOU!

PLEASE STAY IN TOUCH

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