

Expanding global commodities trade and consumption place the world's primates at risk of extinction



PRIMATES ARE IN DANGER

The **expanded global production and international trade** in agricultural and non-agricultural products (e.g. soybean, oil palm, natural rubber, beef, forestry products, fossil fuels, metals, minerals, and gemstones) throughout the tropics **has caused widespread deforestation and environmental damage**.

PRIMATES ARE LOSING THEIR FOREST HABITAT AT A RATE OF 10 MILLION HA PER YEAR!

Total forest loss in primate habitat countries between 2001 and 2017 is estimated at 179 million hectares.

179 MILLION HECTARES

83.5 million ha

54.3 million ha

38.5 million ha

1.9 million ha



NEOTROPICS



SOUTHEAST ASIA



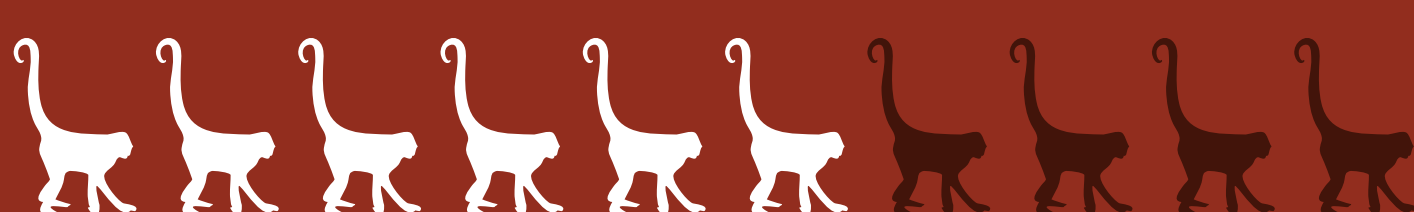
AFRICA



SOUTH ASIA

Deforestation and environmental damage put primates at risk.

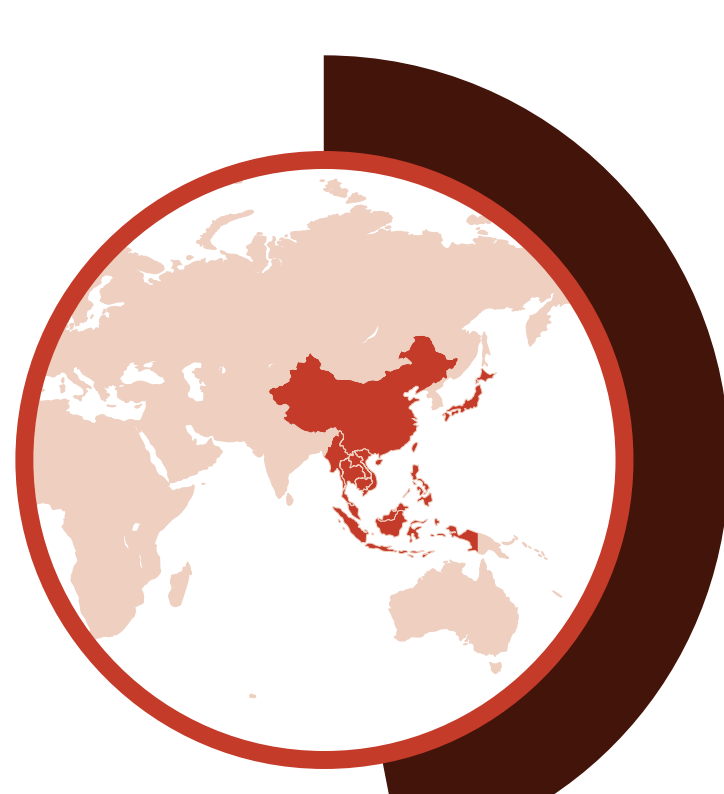
60% of primates species are threatened by extinction



COMMODITY-DRIVEN DEFORESTATION

Much of the **deforestation is driven by the increasing demands** for food, energy, and precious metals by a small number of consumer nations.

AVERAGE % COMMODITY-DRIVEN DEFORESTATION PER REGION 2001-2015



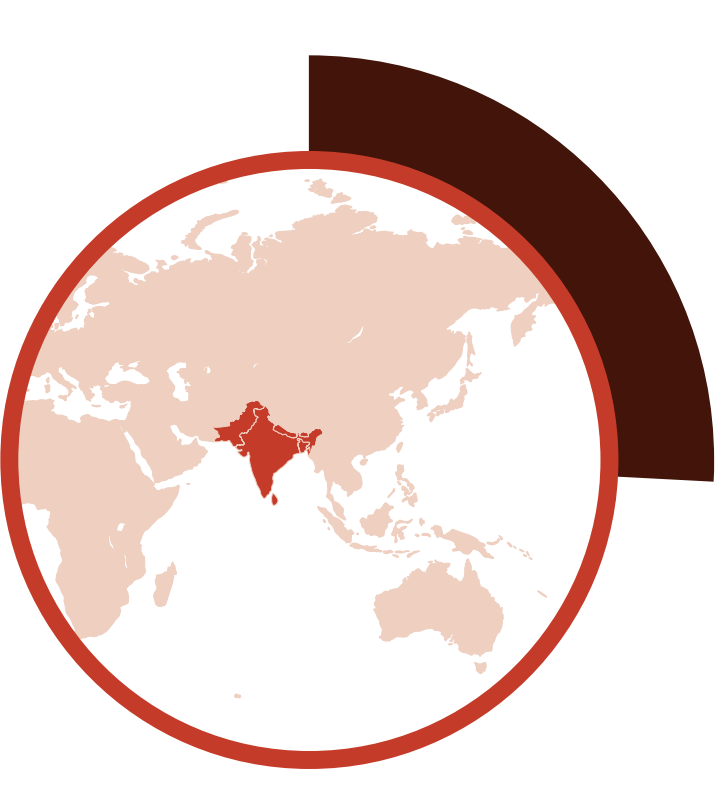
47%

SOUTHEAST ASIA



26%

NEOTROPICS



26%

SOUTH ASIA



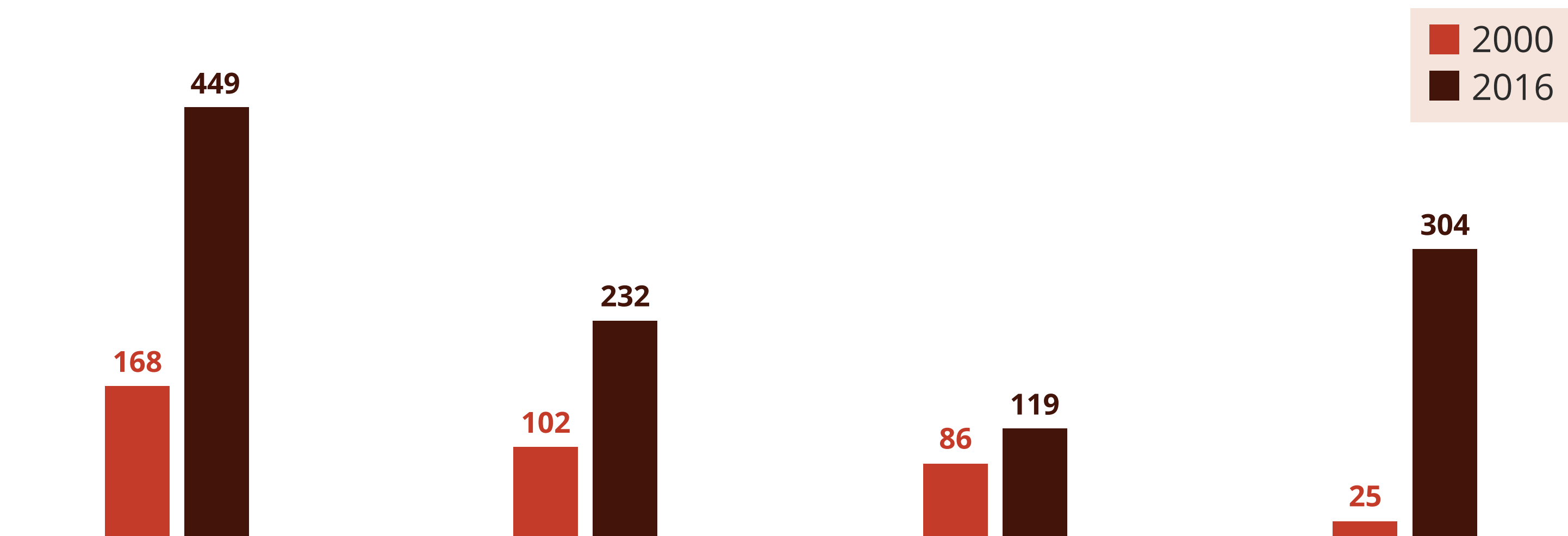
7%

AFRICA

GROWTH IN COMMODITIES EXPORTS

Commodities exports increased significantly between 2000 and 2016 in all primate range regions leading to the widespread conversion of forested land to agricultural fields and an increase in natural resource extraction.

GROWTH OF COMMODITIES EXPORTS BETWEEN 2000 AND 2016 (IN \$US BN)



NEOTROPICS

Major increase in exports of **soybeans** and **beef**.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

Major increase in exports of **oil palm** and **natural rubber**.



AFRICA

Major increase in exports of **fossil fuels** and **minerals**.



SOUTH ASIA

Major increase in exports of **gemstones** and **fossil fuels**.

PRIMATE RANGE COUNTRIES LAG BEHIND

Primate range countries lag far behind importer nations in food security and gross domestic product per capita, suggesting that trade and commodity-driven land-use have done little to generate wealth and well-being in primate habitat countries.

TOP 10 EXPORTERS

TOP 10 IMPORTERS

FOOD SECURITY INDEX

57

76

GDP PER CAPITA

\$12,833

\$39,108

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

Immediate action is required by governments, multinational corporations, and global citizens **to reverse the negative impacts of unsustainable commodities trade** on income inequality, the destruction of natural environments, and the loss of primate biodiversity.

For example:

- **"Greening" commodities trade** (e.g. sustainable agriculture and resource extraction, forest restoration)
- A global shift towards a **low-meat diet**
- **Reduced** consumption of **oil seed**
- **Diminished** use of **timber, fossil fuels, metals, minerals and gemstones** from the tropics
- **Stronger and sustained global resolve** to regulate and reverse the negative impacts of growing unsustainable global demands and commodity trade on income inequality, and the destruction of primates and their habitats.

