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COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: PROGRESS REPORT 2019-2022

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. At its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties (CoP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) welcomed the progress made by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW), in facilitating coordinated work on the sustainable use of wildlife (decision XIV/7)¹.
2. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties requested that the Executive Secretary take a number of actions on sustainable wildlife management, in consultation with interested Parties, Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and other members of the CPW, subject to the availability of resources, and report on the progress of the activities listed in paragraph 9 (a) through (d) in the abovementioned decision to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), at a meeting to be held prior to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of Parties.
3. The present note provides a report detailing the progress of the work carried out by the CPW in the period 2019-2022, in response to the request called for in decision XIV/7, and any progress made. Specifically, section I presents an overview of the CPW, its mission, vision, strategic approach, and meetings of the Partnership held within the reporting timeframe, while section II offers a description of key actions and achievements of the Partnership. Subsequently, section III describes actions taken and achievements made in relation to decision XIV/7. Section IV describes major activities in relation to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Finally, section V outlines additional actions and achievements made by the CPW and its partner organizations; and section VI details planned future actions of the CPW.
4. The report is provided in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

¹ To consult CoP decision XIV/7, please visit <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-07-en.pdf>

I. OVERVIEW OF THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

1. The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) is a voluntary partnership of fourteen international organizations² with substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources.
2. Established in March 2013 in Bangkok, the CPW provides a platform for addressing wildlife management issues that require national and supra-national responses. It also works to promote and increase cooperation and coordination on sustainable wildlife management issues among its members and partners.
3. The CPW collects and collates evidence and communicates the importance of the sustainable use of wildlife to nature conservation and people; it strengthens the role Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLC) have in the sustainable use, management, and conservation of their wildlife resources; and supports and contributes to the global policy efforts in enhancing sustainable use and management of wildlife.

A. CPW Governance

4. According to the CPW's Terms of Reference, the Partnership is chaired and vice-chaired on a rotating basis, elected by the CPW's partner organizations at an in-person meeting, for terms of two years.
5. Elections of the new chair and vice-chair took place at the 14th meeting of the CPW, in Bonn, Germany, in July 2022. CITES Secretariat, represented by Ms Ivonne Higuero, Secretary General of the Convention, was elected and appointed as the new CPW chair. Dilys Roe, Principal Researcher and Team Leader, Biodiversity at IIED and chair of the IUCN Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) was also elected and appointed as the new vice-chair. Both chair and vice-chair shall remain in their respective roles until their successors are elected at the following in-person meeting of the Partnership, in 2024.
6. The Partnership commended the leadership provided by Mr David Cooper, CPW's chair and Deputy Executive Secretary of the CBD, and Mr Roland Melisch, CPW's vice-Chair, European Strategic Partnerships Director at TRAFFIC, from July 2020 to October 2022.
7. Since 2013, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations serves as the Secretariat³ for the CPW and has been a proactive part of the effort to increase cooperation among

² The fourteen member organizations of CPW are: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Secretariat of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Trade Centre (ITC), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), TRAFFIC – the wildlife trade monitoring network, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

³ <https://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership>

its 14 international organization-members, which all have substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources.

B. CPW Foundation

8. The vision of CPW is of a world where wildlife is valued, conserved, and contributes to human well-being.
9. The mission of the CPW is to increase cooperation and coordination on sustainable wildlife management issues among its members, where such adds value, in order to promote the sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to human food security, livelihoods and wellbeing.
10. While the niche focus of CPW is on terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas, at the 14th meeting of the CPW, in July 2022, the partners recognized that, as relevant and necessary, the Partnership may address the broader issues of sustainable use of wild species, beyond terrestrial vertebrate wildlife.

C. CPW Strategic Approach

11. To achieve its vision and mission, the strategic approach of the CPW focuses on five thematic objectives:
 - Ensure the legal, sustainable and safe use and trade of wildlife;
 - Raise awareness of the links between the sustainable use of wildlife, food security, livelihoods, culture and the integrity of landscapes;
 - Promote the prevention, management and reduction of human-wildlife conflict and enhance coexistence;
 - Embed the sustainable use and management of wildlife into the One Health agenda; and
 - Advocate for a sustainable and inclusive wildlife economy.
12. The CPW will contribute to the implementation, and the monitoring of implementation, of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework in each of these thematic objectives, including through the development of relevant indicators, tools and guidances, the organization of dialogues and consultations with relevant stakeholder groups, including periodic sessions of the Wildlife Forum. In doing so, it will seek to encourage effective engagement of IPLCs and be informed by the diverse experience of various practitioners of sustainable wildlife management.
13. The CPW employs interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches, taking into consideration the findings of the IPBES Assessment of Sustainable Use of Wild Species. It will furthermore provide evidence-based case studies and knowledge-based technical guidance on thematic areas and in response to emerging global issues related to sustainable wildlife management.

D. CPW Meetings

14. Since 2019, the CPW held five annual meetings: the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth meetings of the Partnership:

- The tenth meeting⁴ was held at the David Attenborough Building (DAB), in Cambridge in June 2019. The meeting focused on strategic planning for 2019-2020, and on the topic of designing the communication strategy of the Partnership.
- The eleventh meeting⁵ was held in Montreal, Canada, in December 2019, on the margins of the twenty-third meeting of the SBSTTA of the CBD. The major focus of the meeting was on major activities for 2020, including developing a CPW contribution to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and on further supporting the implementation of the CBD CoP decision 14/7 on sustainable wildlife management.
- The twelfth meeting⁶ was held in *virtual mode* due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, in July 2020. The partnership finalized the joint CPW statement on COVID-19, discussed the joint contribution to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; and communication and outreach activities.
- The thirteenth meeting⁷ was again held in a *virtual mode* in July 2021. The meeting primarily focused on the preparations for the third CPW Wildlife Forum in Budapest, the introductory presentation from the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade; and next steps on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- The fourteenth meeting⁸ was held at the United Campus, the headquarters of the Conventions on Migratory Species (CMS) in Bonn, Germany, in July 2022. The partners elected a new-chair and vice chair, as noted in paragraph 9 of this report; discussed and revised thematic objectives (see paragraph 15) of the Partnership, work priorities, including in relation to the post-2020 GBF; focused on communication efforts and future events such as side events at CITES CoP19 and CBD CoP15; and the IPBES Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species.

II. KEY ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PARTNERSHIP

15. Following the invitation by the CBD Secretariat, Ms. Kristina Rodina, Forestry Officer, Wildlife and Protected Area Management, FAO, and Secretary of the CPW, delivered a keynote presentation⁹ on Item 6: Sustainable Wildlife Management at the twenty-third meeting of the SBSTTA, in December 2019. In the presentation, the CPW highlighted that the promotion of sustainable use of wildlife should address the drivers and root causes of unsustainable use and management and the contribution of sustainable wildlife management to improving community livelihoods and promoting local economic growth. Efforts should ensure that IPLCs benefit from their rights to use and manage wildlife, in accordance with their traditional cultural practices. CITES and IUCN also gave poster presentations to highlight some ongoing work on sustainable wildlife management.
16. In light of the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, the CPW released a joint statement¹⁰ calling for a pragmatic, factual and science-based approach to the wildlife management challenges that have arisen in the wake of the pandemic. In their statement, CPW partners put forward four guiding principles to steer decision-making towards actions that would work to reduce the risks of the rise and spread of new zoonotic diseases, while also contributing to the conservation of species and

⁴ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3247en/cc3247en.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3248en/cc3248en.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3249en/cc3249en.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc2972en/cc2972en.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3378en/cc3378en.pdf>

⁹ YouTube recording is available at: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OtT0TGo6i_A

¹⁰ <https://www.fao.org/3/cb1163en/CB1163EN.pdf>

ecosystems, and the preservation of the livelihoods of the diverse groups that rely on wildlife for their incomes and sustenance. The video¹¹ to promote the joint statement was produced by Shane Mahoney, Deputy Chair of IUCN's SULi and CEO of Conservation Visions.

17. Since 2019, the CPW has been providing technical contributions to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework of the CBD. See Section 5 for further details.
18. At its thirteenth and fourteen meetings, the CoP requested that the Executive Secretary jointly organize a Wildlife Forum event, in collaboration with other CPW members. The Forum would facilitate the involvement of Parties, Governments and relevant stakeholders, including IPLCs, to consider and define the priorities for work with respect to sustainable wildlife use and management, taking into account previous work on this matter, including the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (decision XIII/8, para. 5b).
19. The Executive Secretary and the CPW are pleased to inform that the second and third editions of the Wildlife Forum took place in 2018 and 2021. Main highlights are presented below.

A. Second Wildlife Forum

20. The Second Wildlife Forum was organized by the CPW and the African Union Commission (AUC) and took place on 21 November 2018, on the sidelines of the fourteenth meeting of the CoP (CoP14) of the CBD, in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt. Over 170 representatives of government, inter-government and non-government organizations, IPLCs, youth, practitioners, and businesses attended the Forum, which addressed the overarching theme '*Sustainable Use for Conservation and Livelihoods*'. Additionally, another 500 participants followed the event online, through the Facebook page of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), a member of the CPW.
21. The Forum brought together stakeholders from across the globe to discuss their shared experiences and seek creative solutions on issues related to the health and security of people and wildlife, the wild meat crisis, and the unsustainable use of wildlife. Discussions from the Forum fed into the priorities on sustainable wildlife management for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, and the key messages were forwarded to the Nature and Culture Summit held at the CBD CoP14 on 22-24 November 2018.
22. With regards to the main outputs of the second Wildlife Forum:
 - Key messages of the Forum were brought to the attention of the Egyptian CoP presidency and CBD delegates through an invited statement during a CoP14 Plenary Session presided by the Egyptian Minister of Environment, on 25 November, 2018. The messages are also available as the information document CBD/COP/14/INF/51¹².
 - The CPW animation video¹³, addressing key issues on sustainable wildlife management, was launched. The animation video has been produced by the FAO and illustrates the identity and remit of the CPW.
23. CIFOR launched the report: "*Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector*"¹⁴, which was produced in response to SBSTTA recommendation XXI/2¹⁵. The report describes the situation regarding wild meat consumption and trade in tropical and sub-tropical regions worldwide and provides guidance and recommendations for consideration by the Parties to

¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=diaxbDK507A>

¹² <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/f724/2dd9/af2683d6ad20ee6fd77c7ce9/cop-14-inf-51-en.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7kb724JEzrw>

¹⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/8ca9/8f95/d06a6f4d99339baebd13648a/cop-14-inf-07-en.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/sbstta-21/sbstta-21-rec-02-en.pdf>

the Convention. It supplements the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector, which was annexed to decision 14/7 adopted at CoP14.

24. For further information about the second Forum please consult with IISD Wildlife Forum Bulletin¹⁶.

B. Third Wildlife Forum

25. On 26-27 September 2021, over 300 participants representing governmental and non-governmental organizations, youth, practitioners, and businesses came together to the third Wildlife Forum of the CPW. The Forum was organised on the sidelines of the 67th General Assembly of the CIC, and on the margins of the “One with Nature: World of Hunting and Nature” Exhibition, in Budapest, Hungary.
26. In the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the hybrid online and in-person Forum of the CPW discussed how to move from theory towards further implementation of policies and actions in relation to sustainable wildlife management. The Forum was structured around four thematic sessions, namely: 1) the contribution of wildlife to food security and livelihoods; 2) zoonotic diseases and the One Health approach; 3) global targets on wildlife harvest, use and trade in the context of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework; and 4) the management of human-wildlife conflicts (HWCs). Experts also discussed opportunities around specific Targets and critical indicators needed to ensure the sustainable, legal, and safe harvest, use, and trade in wildlife, and to halt biodiversity decline by 2030.
27. The main outcomes are included in the Forum Synthesis report¹⁷ that was submitted for the third meeting of the OEWG (OEWG-3) to the CBD in March 2022 and made available on the OEWG-3 website¹⁸.
28. For further information about the third Forum please consult the IISD Wildlife Forum Bulletin¹⁹.

C. Engagement with CITES

29. On 17 August 2019, the CPW hosted a side-event *entitled "Sustainable Harvest and Trade of Wild Meat"* during the 18th meeting of CoP to CITES. The event brought integrated perspectives together to explore participatory opportunities to promote sustainable solutions to the harvest and trade of wild meat. The CPW partners discussed the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector adopted at CoP14 to the CBD and how it relates to rural communities and their practices of wild meat harvest and use.
30. The 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES (CoP19), was held in Panama City in November 2022, where documents reporting on the implementation of the work programme adopted at its 18th meeting were presented. Several documents are of relevance to the work of the CPW, including those related to the CITES Strategic Vision²⁰, cooperation with multilateral environmental agreements²¹, cooperation with IPBES, World Wildlife Trade Report²², zoonotic

¹⁶ <http://enb.iisd.org/download/pdf/sd/enbplus88num15e.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://s3.amazonaws.com/cbdddocumentspublic-imagebucket-15w2zyxk3pr18/afda445b0ffb5a4e7e6e330d21ff0bcf>

¹⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions-zero-draft>

¹⁹ https://enb.iisd.org/sites/default/files/2021-09/cpw_forum_3_summary.pdf

²⁰ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-10.pdf>

²¹ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-17-01.pdf>

²² <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-12.pdf>

disease emergence associated with international wildlife trade²³, livelihoods²⁴ and engagement with IPLCs²⁵ and rural communities²⁶.

31. CITES Parties also agreed at CoP19 a new work programme and budget for the period 2022 to 2025. The Decisions and Resolutions agreed will come into force 90 days after the close of the meeting (i.e. 23 February 2023).
32. On 23 November 2022, the CPW organised a side event entitled "*Sustainable Harvest, Use and Trade of Wild Species: Role of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management*" at the margins of the CoP19. The event presented the main thematic objectives of the CPW and showcased relevant work by the CPW and its partner organizations that illustrate how the CPW can contribute to the implementation of the CITES work programme, including the CITES Strategic Vision, livelihoods, and the engagement of IPLCs.
33. CPW members, IIED, IUCN-SULi and TRAFFIC also worked with the CITES Secretariat in the run up to CoP19 to produce a series of 15 CITES and Livelihoods case studies²⁷, which were presented at the CoP19 in Panama.
34. Together with UNEP-WCMC, the abovementioned partners also co-produced a pilot edition of the World Wildlife Trade Report that gives insights and analysis into the global trade in animals and plants that are regulated under this international treaty.
35. SULi was well-represented at the CITES CoP18 (including by Chair, Dilys Roe, and Deputy-Chair, Shane Mahoney), held in Geneva in 2019, and focused on supporting local community representatives and providing technical support and insights on the range of proposals on rural communities and on CITES and Livelihoods that were up for discussion, as well as organizing side events to build community capacity to engage in the negotiation process. SULi supported the participation of a group of community representatives at the CoP, including financial support for a joint IIED-SULi project, Learning and Action Platform for Community Engagement Against IWT (LEAP). Former SULi chair, Rosie Cooney, worked with the CITES Secretariat to identify and document case studies of the conservation and livelihood benefits of trade in CITES species. She coordinated the production of 10 case studies, which were presented at the CITES CoP in August 2019 and are now available at the CITES website.
36. SULi was also active at CoP19 in 2022, organizing a side event on engaging rural communities in decision making and on CITES and Livelihoods where the latest set of 15 case studies were presented (see paragraph 37).

III. FOLLOW UP TO COP DECISION 14/7 ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

37. In paragraph five of decision XIV/7, the Conference of the Parties made several requests to the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, subject to the availability of resources.
38. Actions taken to fulfill these requests, together with achievements, are described below.

²³ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-Com-II-06.pdf>

²⁴ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-14.pdf>

²⁵ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-13.pdf>

²⁶ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-15-R1.pdf>

²⁷ <https://cites.org/eng/prog/livelihoods>

a. Elaborating technical guidance for better governance towards a more sustainable wild meat sector

39. Through the SWM Programme²⁸, FAO and its partners (CIFOR, CIRAD and WCS) continue to support the co-development and piloting of eight innovative and scalable models of participatory wildlife management using a holistic and community-based approach. Those models aim at conserving wildlife and ecosystems, while securing the access to and use of sustainable sources of food and livelihoods (including wildlife-based) for IPLCs across a variety of socio-ecosystems. By promoting active community involvement and leadership in the management of natural resources they rely on, those models also explore alternative approaches to protected areas, including Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs), as well as innovative and culturally sensitive approaches to the development and uptake (e.g. behaviour change approaches) of sources of proteins and incomes that can effectively act as alternatives to wildmeat. In 2021, the SWM Programme has expanded its activities to Botswana and Namibia, leading to a total of 15 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries²⁹ supported.
40. The SWM Programme's Legal Hub³⁰ has been launched and currently provides free online access to policy and legal texts and analytical legal country profiles related to all sectors influencing sustainable wildlife management in Congo, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Guyana, Mali, Madagascar, Senegal, Sudan and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, five legal diagnostic tools have been produced to assess the level of transposition into national law of, among others, the Convention on Biodiversity, the Nagoya and the Cartagena Protocols. This aims at facilitating an informed multi-stakeholder dialogue in each country to support policy and law reform processes to achieve sustainable wildlife management.
41. At its 18th meeting (CoP18, Geneva, August 2019), the CoP to CITES adopted amendments to Resolution Conf. 13.11 (Rev. CoP17) that included replacing the term "bush meat" with the term "wild meat", in line with CBD terminology. The revised Resolution also includes a specific reference to making use of the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector in the tropics and subtropics (see Resolution Conf. 13.11 (Rev. CoP18³¹)).
42. A Workshop on Indicators for tracking wild meat use and impacts of use at the local, national, and international level was held at Lady Margaret Hall, University of Oxford, UK in May 2022. Co-organized by the WILDMEAT Partnership (CIFOR, University of Stirling, IRET and WCS) the University of Oxford and TRAFFIC International, the workshop was attended by 27 participants.
43. The aim of abovementioned workshop was to create a suite of wild meat indicators and associated tools for use at the local, national, and international level, to measure the effectiveness of interventions aiming to sustainably manage wild meat use, to track wild meat hunting, consumption, and sales at a national level, to increase the visibility of wild meat use and track the impacts of national wild meat policies, and to measure progress towards the delivery of Targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework pertaining to wild meat, and provide avenues to generate lessons learnt and inputs to the development of the draft headline indicator for Target 5 of GBF (covering all wild species). The report from the workshop will be available in future reports.

²⁸ SWM Programme is an initiative of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) and is funded by the European Union with co-funding from the French Facility for Global Environment and the French Development Agency. It is implemented through a consortium partnership, which includes the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS).

²⁹ <https://www.swm-programme.info/where-we-work>

³⁰ <https://www.swm-programme.info/legal-hub>

³¹ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-13-11-R18.pdf>

44. IUCN SULi has been working on guidance on integrating indigenous and local knowledge into Red List assessments. In 2022, SULi published a document titled: “*Application of Indigenous & Local Knowledge (ILK) in IUCN Red List assessments: White Paper*”³², which aimed to thoroughly examine all the issues and general principles surrounding the application of ILK in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, and to outline some key steps to enhance use of this information in the RED List assessments. The document builds on and draws from discussions over the last decade between SULi and the IUCN SSC Red List Committee, including earlier unpublished draft guidance, and complements this with insights gained from the development of the IPBES ILK Approach.
45. SULi continues to partner with the North American Wild Harvest Initiative, a research and advocacy program working to evaluate the combined economic, conservation, and social value of recreational wild animal harvests in the United States and Canada. Data analyses for the initial study period (2014-16) were completed in 2021 and key metrics obtained include a complete list of all legally harvested animal species in the United States and Canada; the total live, dressed, and consumable mass of recreational animal harvests in all states, provinces, and territories in the United States and Canada (63 jurisdictions); a comparison of harvest mass among all jurisdictions; and a comparison of harvest mass (food) procured by species. Surveys and results analyses are ongoing.

b. Enhancing synergies with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

46. The CPW partner organizations continue to participate in IPBES processes as authors, review and technical editors, and expert peer reviewers. Between 2019 and 2022, several partner organizations of the CPW have provided in-depth feedback on the first and second order draft of and the Summary for Policy Makers of the IPBES Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species. More recent engagements have also included the Nature Futures Framework and the Business Biodiversity Scoping document.
47. The brief findings of the IPBES Assessment were presented by Jean-Marc Fromentin and Dr Marla R. Emery, two Co-Chairs of the Assessment, at the 14th meeting of the CPW, in Bonn, Germany, on the 2nd of July 2022.
48. In view of the fact that IPBES Assessment has immediate relevance to the work of many CPW partner organizations, the partnership will continue promoting the outcomes of the Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species and ensure that there is an effective relationship between CPW and IPBES in which CPW is a beneficiary of IPBES, as well as a contributor to IPBES future assessments and processes.
49. At the 19th Meeting of the CoP to CITES, the Standing Committee presented document CoP19 Doc. 17.3³³ which reports on the implementation of Resolution Conf. 18.4 on *Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services*, which *inter alia* instructs the Standing Committee, working with the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees and the Secretariat, to: a) ensure that there is a two-way relationship between CITES and IPBES in which CITES is a user or beneficiary of IPBES, as well as a contributor to IPBES; b) ensure that communication between CITES and IPBES is effective; c) promote the needs of national Scientific and Management Authorities in the work of IPBES to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment findings and legal

³²https://nc.iucnredlist.org/redlist/content/attachment_files/Application_of_Indigenous_Local_Knowledge_ILK_in_IUCN_Red_List_assessments_vf.pdf

³³ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-CoP19-17-03.pdf>

acquisition findings, and related trade resolutions and decisions; d) ensure that CITES requests and input to intersessional and regular work undertaken by IPBES are provided in accordance with relevant timelines; and e) ensure that any inputs are conveyed to IPBES, with the endorsement of the Chair of the Standing Committee after consultation with the Committee and the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees, by the Secretariat on behalf of the Standing Committee.

50. The Memorandum of Cooperation which the CITES Secretariat signed with the Secretariat of IPBES to strengthen linkages between the two bodies expired at the end of 2019 and consequently a first modification to the Memorandum of Cooperation was signed on 25 November 2019. The modification makes reference to IPBES's rolling work programme up to 2030 and the adoption of CITES Resolution Conf. 18.4 and amends the Memorandum of Cooperation so that it remains effective until 31 December 2030.

c. Supporting efforts by Parties to combat illicit trafficking in wildlife

51. IUCN SULi continues to work on initiatives which highlight the critical role of communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade, including Beyond Enforcement, the First Line of Defence Initiative, and People Not Poaching. In 2021, SULi worked with IIED to publish *Community-led approaches to tackling illegal wildlife trade: Case studies from the Southern African Development Community Region* and *Community-based approaches to tackling poaching and illegal wildlife trade: Five case studies of community-based approaches in Tanzania*, as outputs of People Not Poaching.
52. IIED and IUCN-SULi have, since 2018, collected a wide variety of case studies of community engagement to tackle illegal wildlife trade. These have been collated in an online database³⁴ and various syntheses and analyses published. The partners are now looking for additional funding to take this work forward.
53. IIED and IUCN have also collaborated with the Southern Africa Wildlife College to develop training material for implementing the "*First Line of Defense*" methodology – also aimed at better engaging communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade. IIED and IUCN have run online training events for the East African Community and Southern Africa Development Community on this methodology in 2021 and 2022.

IV. ACTIONS IN RELATION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

54. In June 2019, as part of its ongoing workplan, CPW members and partners convened a two-day *Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020*, in Cambridge, UK, in order to develop a better understanding on how to incorporate SWM within the Post-2020 framework. The workshop contributes to the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity by responding to decision 14/34³⁵, in which the Conference of the Parties encouraged and invited organizations to actively engage in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, facilitate dialogues, host thematic consultations, and, among other things, make the results of these dialogues and consultations available through the clearing-house mechanism. In addition, the workshop takes into account the long-term context in which the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector should be applied, pursuant to decision 14/7. In addition, the workshop took into account the long-term context in which the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector should be applied, pursuant to decision 14/7.

³⁴ www.peoplenotpoaching.org

³⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-34-en.pdf>

55. The workshop was attended by 40 participants, representing different organizations, including members of CPW and the Cambridge Conservation Initiative (CCI), who exchanged information on existing work on topics related to food security and livelihoods, wildlife offtake, harvesting, hunting and trade, and the human-wildlife-livestock interface. Building on this work, workshop participants explored the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity “*Living in harmony with nature*” and its relation to the sustainable management of wildlife under the topics covered. As a result of this activity, workshop participants identified gaps in the current Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as challenges and principles that should be addressed in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Finally, workshop participants highlighted potential milestones, targets, indicators, and monitoring tools and databases concerned with the sustainable management of wildlife to be integrated in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
56. The report of the workshop was also made available to the eighteen meeting of the CoP to the CITES as information document CoP18 Inf. 64³⁶ and to the first meeting of the Open-ended Working Group to the post-2020, as information document CBD/WG2020/1/INF/3³⁷.
57. In March 2020, in collaboration with the University of Oxford and the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the CPW convened a two-day Virtual workshop on Wildlife Harvest, Use and Trade Targets and Indicators for the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework in March 2020. The workshop focused on developing a suite of targets and indicators relevant to sustainable harvest, use and trade in wildlife and identifying key existing and needed datasets to measure progress towards sustainable use Targets, with the aim of informing the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
58. In July 2020, FAO in its capacity as CPW Secretariat delivered a presentation on sustainable wildlife management at the opening webinar of the CBD Thematic Consultation on the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. IUCN SULi was also involved in the consultation process, presenting the concept of sustainable use in the opening webinar and facilitating sessions in the closing webinar. Further detail regarding the presentations and the webinar recordings are available on the sustainable use consultation website³⁸.
59. In July 2022, the fourteenth CPW meeting discussed the contribution of the Partnership to the development of the indicators for measuring the progress in the delivery of draft Targets 4, 5, 9 (and other associated sustainable wildlife management targets) of the Global Biodiversity Framework.
60. On the topic of human-wildlife conflict (HWC), the IUCN’s Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence Specialist Group (HWCCSG), in collaboration with FAO and CBD Secretariat, convened a first online technical workshop, in June 2022. At the workshop the participants discussed the potential metrics for this indicator and to what extent data collection for the three proposed components would be feasible.
61. Following the outcome of the workshop, IUCN HWCCSG recommended that the indicator for the HWC component of Target 4 be revised to: *Trends in effective and sustainable management of human-wildlife conflict and coexistence*. This wording better captures the Target’s goal, which is about improving HWC situations and creating or maintaining coexistence through effective, context-specific, and appropriate management of the issue. The HWCCSG and participants of the workshop also recommended that special focus be given on preventing, managing and mitigating HWC effectively and sustainably, using a combination of quantitative and qualitative measures to demonstrate progress to this aim.

³⁶ <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/cop/18/inf/E%E2%80%90CoP18%E2%80%90Inf%E2%80%900064.pdf>

³⁷ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/2d1f/ab01/681ae86a81ab601e585ecfe0/wg2020-01-inf-03-en.pdf>

³⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/information/post2020-ws-20220-04-opening-webinar>

62. In developing a monitoring approach for HWC, the following aspects should be considered: a) the indicator needs to focus on the long-term aim of the drivers of conflict resolution, not just symptomatic aspects; b) the social, cultural and political aspects of HWCs are crucially important components, as they are most reflective of the underlying nature of the problem; and c) as HWC situations and management capacities are highly variable, reporting needs to be manageable and relevant for each party.
63. On the topic of wildlife use, harvest and trade, TRAFFIC has put forward a metafile the development of a headline indicator for Target 5 (Sustainable use of wild species). The proposed indicator would fill a present gap in a comprehensive headline indicator for Target 5 of the draft GBF. Furthermore, given the importance of the use of wild species nationally, concerns and warnings over unsustainable use are most likely need to be tackled at a national level before they are elevated to an international level. Therefore, indicators that are nationally based and relevant both to assessing sustainability – but also to highlighting concerns that can be addressed nationally – would be particularly useful. One of TRAFFIC’s proposals is to develop a new indicator for sustainable use of wild species, data for which would be collected nationally, with the potential to aggregate up to a regional or global indicator. A follow-up workshop in Oxford in May 2022 helped to further refine the roll-out process. The metafile of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species indicator³⁹ development process is available on the dedicated website.
64. At the time of writing, the CPW plans to organise a side event entitled: *The role of sustainable management of wild species by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in meeting the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*, on 15 December 2022, on the margins of the CBD CoP15 in Montreal, Canada. The event will highlight lessons learned and best practices from the sustainable use of wild species by IPLCs that can inform effective implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
65. Additionally, at the CBD CoP15, TRAFFIC and the CIC, in collaboration with CITES, CMS, CIFOR, IIED, IUCN SULi and FAO are hosting the side event on *Towards sustainable use of wild species for people, nature and positive health outcomes: Robust measurement of national and global commitments around harvest, use and trade*. This side-event will bring together CBD Parties to share their experiences and work to date in monitoring use of wild species, including their collaborations with IPLCs organizations, and other expert organizations on the subject of harvest, use and trade in wild species.

V. ADDITIONAL ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

66. Additional actions and achievements by the members of the CPW are detailed below.

a. Communications and outreach

67. Initial discussions on the CPW communication strategy took place at the 10th CPW meeting in Cambridge, in June 2019. A special session was organized by the communication expert from IIED. The CPW partners highlighted that the main objective of the CPW communication strategy is to increase the visibility of the CPW and promote the importance of sustainable use of wildlife resources in the international arena. At the same meeting, there was an agreement to create a CPW Task Force, comprised of CIC, CIFOR, CIC, IUCN, FAO and TRAFFIC. The aim of the Task Force would be to: i) propose the way forward to develop a strategy; and ii) draft a skeleton of a modular concept note on SWM (e.g. built on the five objectives of the CPW) that will then be developed into a full proposal for funding.

³⁹ <https://www.post-2020indicators.org/pdfs/174?type=headline>

68. The initial CPW communication efforts of the CPW Task Force members included the promotion of the Joint Statement on the COVID-19 challenge: Zoonotic diseases and wildlife in 2020 and outreach activities by all partners relating to the Third CPW Wildlife Forum in Budapest, in September 2021.
69. Due to the COVID-19 situation and other emerging priorities, the Task Force held initial bilateral discussions, but little progress has been made in working towards actions agreed at the last two meetings of the Partnership. In 2021, to advance the development of the Strategic Framework, the CPW Secretariat, in collaboration with several partners and support of the external consultant, organized three technical workshops:
 - a common narrative workshop, on 1 December 2021;
 - a roadmap workshop, on 8 December 2021;
 - an action plan workshop, on 3 February 2022. This workshop proposed the framework for the CPW joint activities.
70. At the 14th meeting of the Partnership, in July 2022, the outline of the CPW Communication Strategy was presented to all partners on 27 June 2022. Given the fact that Partnership's thematic objectives were revised at the same meeting, the partners agreed to revisit the strategic foundations of future communication and the Strategy's outline after CBD CoP15.
71. The CIC, primarily through articles posted on its Facebook page has increased communications on many topics of relevance to fellow-CPW partners. The CIC has secured major funding to boost sustainable use communication in the form of a new project titled the Sustainable Use Navigator (SUN). The first workshop for the SUN was held in September 2022 in Budapest. The workshop invited experts in wildlife communication and conservation, including press representatives and several other CPW partners. SUN aims to provide primarily fact based and rapid response for inquiries for the press, which pro-actively communicates sustainable use case studies and experiences in the social media realms.
72. In November 2022, the CPW has set up a Partnership's Trello board, which is a collaboration tool that organizes communication activities. The board will serve as the main tool for promoting the CPW and its various products as well as enhance partnership's visibility.

b. Organization of events

73. In September 2022, IUFRO organized "*All IUFRO Conference: Forests in a Volatile World*", in hybrid format in Vienna, Austria, highlighting the role of conservation and sustainable management of forests and trees under rapidly changing environmental, economic and social conditions. A session during the conference titled: "*Forests and Human Health – A One Health Perspective*" discussed the many close relationship between forests and human health, including management of zoonotic diseases and human-wildlife conflict, from an integrative One Health perspective.
74. During the 22nd session of FAO's African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) held in South Africa, in March 2020, FAO informed the Commission about its activities in the field of sustainable wildlife and protected area management in the period 2018-2020⁴⁰. At the 23rd AFWC session, held in Kinshasa, the DRC, in August 2022, FAO presented the progress made with the implementation of the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme, work on human-wildlife conflicts, and highlights from the CPW⁴¹.

⁴⁰ <https://www.fao.org/3/ca7709en/ca7709en.pdf>

⁴¹ <https://www.fao.org/3/cc1639en/cc1639en.pdf>

75. FAO and IUCN HWCCSG organised two thematic webinars related to human-wildlife conflicts in October and November 2022. The first webinar was on co-existence between humans and wildlife. A recording of the webinar can be accessed online⁴². The second one looked at the financial aspects related to human-wildlife conflicts and incentives for coexistence. A recording of the webinar can be accessed online⁴³.
76. In April 2022, the CIC, together with many other sustainable use organizations, organized the “*Let Africa Speak*” forum in Brussels, where representatives from Southern African Countries highlighted the significance of the sustainable use of natural resources for the livelihoods of the local people and ingenious communities.
77. At the 68th General Assembly in Riga, Latvia from 9-12 June 2022, the CIC adopted new statutes that puts stronger focus on effective communication of wildlife conservation, and a stronger emphasis on human rights. The new statutes have also highlighted the importance of One Health, in the frameworks of which the CIC has launched the Flying Vets Mongolia Project⁴⁴. In addition, at its 68th meeting, the CIC adopted a resolution on international trade that highlights the significance of sustainable legal trade for conservation of species and habitats. The CIC has a stronger emphasis on Ecosystem restoration in support of the UN Decade.
78. In March 2021, SULi and IIED hosted the People Not Poaching webinar, “Community-based rangers – an effective approach to tackling illegal wildlife trade?”⁴⁵. The webinar discussed examples where community-based rangers are employed by or volunteer for anti-poaching efforts, highlighting successes, challenges, and opportunities to this approach to tackling illegal wildlife trade.
79. In July 2021, SULi and IIED held an online learning event, “Engaging local communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade – experience in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.”
80. In August 2021, SULi partnered with IUCN ESARO to hold an online event to raise awareness of IUCN Resolution WCC-2020-Res-076, which calls for the establishment of a One Programme Initiative to build and strengthen wildlife economies in Eastern and Southern Africa, and to plan next steps for its implementation.
81. In September 2021, IUCN held its World Conservation Congress in Marseille, France (postponed from June 2020). During the Congress, SULi hosted a session entitled: “*Still Ruffling Feathers: How sustainable use benefits conservation*”. The event sought to familiarize attendees with the work of IUCN SULi and with sustainable use, more generally. It also provided an opportunity to introduce the First Line of Defense Initiative (FLoD) and a new database on Sustainable Use of Species which will go live at the CBD CoP15 in December 2022.
82. In November 2021, IUCN SULi held a virtual symposium-workshop “*Community Management of wildlife in Latin America: SULi strategy – IUCN and Impacts of COVID 19*” in the framework of the 14th International Congress on the Management of Wild Fauna of the Amazon and Latin America. This event focused on Latin American perspectives, an exploration of community wildlife management, and how this is achieved in Latin America, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.
83. In September 2019, SULi held a sustainable use workshop in Peru, immediately prior to the Latin American regional conference on illegal wildlife trade, led by SULi member Marina Rosales Benito

⁴² https://youtu.be/Pq7kUZm_mHQ

⁴³ <https://youtu.be/1Dr7S41WeZw>

⁴⁴ <http://www.cic-wildlife.org/flying-vets-of-mongolia/>

⁴⁵ <https://www.iied.org/community-based-rangers-effective-approach-tackling-illegal-wildlife-trade>

and facilitated by then-Chair Rosie Cooney. It also supported an IUCN-ESARO-led learning exchange in Kenya for community representatives from East and Southern Africa to share experiences and prepare for a GEF consultation with civil society organizations on illegal wildlife trade and a Tanzania Natural Resources Forum, which explored the extent to which the role of communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade has been reflected in national policies and programs in Tanzania.

c. Development of publications

84. IUFRO is carrying out a scientific assessment on Forests and Human Health⁴⁶ in the framework of its Global Forest Expert Panels (GFEP) initiative, which is expected to be published in March 2023. The assessment and its associated policy brief will focus on the interlinkages between forests and human health and present synergies and tradeoffs between human health and the sustainable management of forests and their wildlife, taking also a One Health approach. Several partner organizations of the CPW were involved in scoping and peer-review of the assessment.
85. In August 2022, the CIFOR team published the textbook *“Hunting Wildlife in the Tropics and Subtropics”*⁴⁷ with Cambridge University Press.
86. Following the request of the 22nd Session of FAO’s AFWC, FAO and the International Union for Conservation of Nature’s (IUCN) Species Survival Commission HWCCSG completed ten case studies that highlight good practices of engagement with local communities and citizens to understand and address human-wildlife conflict situations. The first six case studies from Tanzania, Kenya, Guyana, Bolivia, and India were published in 2022⁴⁸. The remaining four case studies will showcase experiences from FAO’s past projects from Zimbabwe and Mozambique, the Trans-Kalahari Predator Programme in Zimbabwe and Botswana, and the IIED’s example of developing insurance schemes in Kenya and they are expected to be released in December 2022. The published case studies can be also found in the Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Library⁴⁹.
87. In 2022, FAO and IUCN’s SSC HWCCSG embarked on developing additional fifteen case studies that will be utilised in the specific sections of the future IUCN SSC Guidelines on Human- Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence. The case studies will focus on a wide array of topics, such as level of conflicts, perspectives from animal behaviour and behavioural ecology, spatial and landscape planning, role of traditional knowledge, stakeholder engagement, compensation and insurance measures, and many others.
88. In June 2022, TRAFFIC published the Review: Options for Managing and Tracing Wild Animal Trade Chains to Reduce Zoonotic Risk⁵⁰. The Review assessed how supply chain management and traceability tools could be adapted to wild animal trade chains to reduce zoonotic disease risks and illustrates what level of monitoring would be needed for legal wild animal trade to be considered safe and sustainable.

⁴⁶ <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forests-and-human-health/>

⁴⁷ <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/hunting-wildlife-in-the-tropics-and-subtropics/A58710C98A136F7400D07A574B8CA8ED#>

⁴⁸ Tanzania: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8759en/cb8759en.pdf> Guyana: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8760en/cb8760en.pdf>

India: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb8761en/cb8761en.pdf> Kenya: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc1152en/cc1152en.pdf>

Bolivia: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc1155en/cc1155en.pdf> India: <https://www.fao.org/3/cc1156en/cc1156en.pdf>

⁴⁹ <https://www.hwctf.org/case-studies>

⁵⁰ <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/review-options-for-managing-and-tracing-wild-animal-trade-chains-to-reduce-zoonotic-risk/>

89. In May 2022, IUFRO launched the publication “*Forests, Climate, Biodiversity and People: A Decade of REDD+*”⁵¹ and its associated policy brief during the XV World Forestry Congress. The assessment presents the negative and positive impacts of REDD+ on wildlife-related outcomes.
90. Published in January 2022, TRAFFIC’s report *Species in Bushmeat Trade in Cameroon and The Republic of Congo*⁵² highlights that threatened species are still commercially traded in open bushmeat markets despite legal protection in Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo. The report suggests that less protected animal substitutes may be at risk of overexploitation in the future as a result.
91. In October 2020, IUFRO published the global scientific report “*Forests, Trees and the Eradication of Poverty: Potential and Limitations*”⁵³ and an associated policy brief, highlighting the role of sustainable management and use of wildlife in the context of forests and poverty alleviation. The assessment report also resulted in a special issue of the journal, *Forest Policy and Economics*. The report was followed by an expanded policy brief, “*Forests, Trees and Poverty Alleviation in Africa*” published in July 2021, which addresses the role of sustainable management and use of forests, and their wildlife in poverty alleviation in the context of Africa.
92. The Report “*Situation analysis: Social and Behaviour Change Messaging on Wildlife Trade and Zoonotic Disease Risks*”⁵⁴ was published by TRAFFIC in December 2021. TRAFFIC’s Situation Analysis highlighted how multisectoral stakeholder engagement can help refocus human behaviours away from high-risk wildlife trade practices through context-driven messaging as part of a One Health approach to reduce zoonotic disease transmission risks.
93. Published in May 2021, TRAFFIC’s report describes *Bushmeat Trade in urban centres in Tanzania: an analysis from Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Mbeya, Arusha, and Manyara*⁵⁵. From October to November 2019 a rapid assessment of the bushmeat trade in urban areas in Tanzania was conducted. Engagement with stakeholders suggested specific urban centres that are known for their bushmeat availability. This assessment focused on these centres and interviewed bushmeat traders and consumers.

d. New decisions, mandates, and legal instruments

94. Through the adoption of the Programme of Work under CMS’ Central Asian Mammals Initiative by CMS CoP13 in 2020⁵⁶ and the Programme of Work for the Joint CITES-CMS African Carnivores Initiative by the Standing Committees of both CMS and CITES in 2021, governments have agreed to implement measures to promote the coexistence of Central Asian mammals and African carnivores through trainings of protected area and community-based rangers and managers in wildlife management, human-wildlife conflict, combating illegal hunting and developing participatory conservation as well as mitigating human-carnivore conflicts by co-management, and by providing socio-economic benefits and improved livelihoods to communities living with these carnivores.
95. Through the SWM Programme, the partners (FAO, CIFOR, CIRAD and WCS) support countries in their efforts to improve policy and legal frameworks towards the uptake and upscaling of

⁵¹ <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/follow-up-studies/biodiversity-forest-management-and-redd-2021/>

⁵² <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/species-in-bushmeat-trade-in-cameroon-and-the-republic-of-congo/>

⁵³ <https://www.iufro.org/science/gfep/gfep-initiative/panel-on-forests-and-poverty/>

⁵⁴ <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/situation-analysis-social-and-behaviour-change-messaging-on-wildlife-trade-and-zoonotic-disease-risks/>

⁵⁵ <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/bushmeat-trade-in-urban-centres-in-tanzania-an-analysis-from-dar-es-salaam-morogoro-mbeya-arusha-and-manyara/>

⁵⁶ <https://www.cms.int/cami/en/page/programme-work>

effective sustainable wildlife management models using evidence-based and participatory approaches. This work capitalizes on the publicly available legal profiles (see paragraph 44) as well as a wide range of information collected at field sites on: i) wildlife hunting and wild meat (rural and urban) consumption practices, ii) wild meat value chains, iii) access to alternative sources of proteins and livelihoods, and iv) customary and statutory natural resource governance systems and their impact on the economic, social and ecological pillars of sustainable wildlife management. This provides a solid set of evidence that can inform processes of wildlife policy and legal reform. Such support has been initiated in Gabon, Congo, DRC, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Chad and Madagascar so far.

e. Projects and initiatives

96. WOAHA developed the Guidelines for Reducing the Risk of Disease Spillover Events at Markets Selling Wildlife and along the Wildlife Supply Chain. These Guidelines provide an overarching high-level framework that recommends a multisectoral and multidisciplinary stakeholder approach to inform risk assessments and identification of disease risk reduction strategies that balance and account for health and animal welfare risks, conservation risks as well as risks to socio-economic values. The Guidelines were developed in collaboration with different international partners, including representatives from CPW partners, namely: CITES, FAO, IUCN, and TRAFFIC. They will be available on 2023 and their implementation will be encouraged through pilot projects at national level and through the training seminars of the WOAHA national focal points for Wildlife.
97. Between 2019 and 2022, UNEP led the implementation of the Africa's Coexistence Landscapes (ACL) project⁵⁷ in two key sites for people and wildlife in Africa – namely the Hwange-Kazuma-Chobe Wildlife Dispersal Area (HKC WDA) of the Kavango Zambezi Transfrontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA), spanning part of Botswana and Zimbabwe; and the southern sector of the Sangha TriNational World Heritage Site between Cameroon and the Republic of Congo. The project, which was made possible thanks to the financial support of the European Union, was implemented in collaboration with the KAZA Secretariat and the Universities of Bergen (Norway) and Nova Lisbon (Portugal).
98. The ACL project brought together over 150 policy makers, stakeholders local community leaders and practitioners from the agriculture, forestry, tourism, water and wildlife management sectors to generate a shared understanding on the dynamics and interactions between these sectors; and to develop integrated multi-sectoral policies to improve outcomes local communities, wildlife and the economy. Knowledge elicited from stakeholders in the form of causal loop diagrams was translated into formal mathematical models and computer-based simulators with user-friendly graphical interfaces. Models were calibrated with data from local sources, publicly available databases and the scientific literature prior to rigorous testing and validation by stakeholders. Stakeholders used the model to generate possible future scenarios and to co-create coherent sectoral policy pathways aimed at ensuring the sustainable management of wildlife and broader biodiversity conservation alongside net, tangible and present benefits from coexistence for people living with wildlife.
99. In the case of the KAZA component, the stakeholder-developed policy pathways were brought to a series of national and bilateral policy dialogues involving policymakers from the above sectors. In these dialogues, which benefited from the participation of UN Resident Coordinator Offices, FAO and UNDP, policymakers collaboratively developed and endorsed policy agendas, both at the national and transboundary levels. UNEP will continue to support KAZA Partner States and other interested countries in adopting participatory, systemic and whole-of-society approaches to address

⁵⁷ <https://coexistencelandscapes.net>

the challenges of managing wildlife sustainably for the benefit of local community livelihoods, as well as local and national economies.

100. In 2022, the CIC, in close cooperation with WOAAH, conducted two multistakeholder workshops⁵⁸ in Mongolia inviting representatives from wildlife, and veterinary sectors including national management authorities. The workshops lead to identifying key feasibility areas and potential opportunities for action. The project looks to promote and enhance the ability of local communities in Mongolia to identify, respond to and manage wildlife diseases. This includes the negative consequences of wildlife-domestic livestock interactions, such as the transmission and spread of diseases, including zoonoses.
101. IIED, SULi and TRAFFIC were successful in securing funding from the UK Darwin Initiative in 2022, to develop a framework for assessing the sustainability of different forms of wildlife use. The assessment framework will consider sustainability from 5 different dimensions – ecological social and economic but also human health and animal welfare.
102. In line with CMS Decision 13.109⁵⁹ Addressing Unsustainable Use of Terrestrial and Avian Wild Meat of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the CMS Secretariat commissioned CIFOR to prepare an analysis on the direct and indirect impacts of wild meat taking, trade and consumption of terrestrial species listed on CMS Appendices I and II. With funding received from Germany and Norway, a report on *Impacts of Taking, Trade and Consumption of Terrestrial Migratory Species for Wild Meat*⁶⁰ was released in September 2021. It puts a spotlight on species such as antelopes, primates, and carnivores and points to the need for greater attention to the taking of globally protected wildlife purely for domestic use as opposed to international trade. The study also highlights the need to assess national legislation and enforcement capacity, as well as the linkages between zoonotic diseases and wild meat.
103. In March 2021, WOAAH published a report on “*A rapid review of evidence on managing the risk of disease emergence in the wildlife trade*”⁶¹.
104. TRAFFIC and IUCN have been implementing the Wildlife TRAPS Project, with funding from USAID, since 2013. In 2020, after building partnerships across several significant streams of work targeting wildlife trafficking in Africa and Asia (engagement of the transport and financial sectors, law enforcement support including through wildlife forensics, demand reduction through social and behavioural change, and community engagement), the project moved into a new direction. From July 2020, Wildlife TRAPS has focused on reducing zoonotic disease risks from wildlife trade, an extension phase which will extend until September 2024. The CPW Statement on Zoonotic Diseases and Wildlife has helped frame the Wildlife TRAPS Project approach to enhance wildlife trade management systems to reduce risks from unsafe practices that may lead to zoonotic disease transmission and pathogen spillover, including engagement with several CPW partner organizations. Two key project outputs examining supply chain management systems⁶² and social and behavioural change initiatives⁶³ will frame further pilot activities to explore integrated solutions which support four principles of the CPW Statement, as well as a wider multi-sectoral One Health approach.

⁵⁸ <http://www.cic-wildlife.org/flying-vets-of-mongolia/>

⁵⁹ <https://www.cms.int/en/page/decisions-13109-13112-addressing-unsustainable-use-terrestrial-and-avian-wild-meat-migratory>

⁶⁰ https://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/publication/CMS_Report_impacts_wild_meat_terrestrial_migratory_species.pdf

⁶¹ <https://www.woah.org/en/document/a-rapid-review-of-evidence-on-managing-the-risk-of-disease-emergence-in-the-wildlife-trade/>

⁶² <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/review-options-for-managing-and-tracing-wild-animal-trade-chains-to-reduce-zoonotic-risk/>

⁶³ <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/situation-analysis-social-and-behaviour-change-messaging-on-wildlife-trade-and-zoonotic-disease-risks/>

105. In 2020, ITC and UNCTAD BioTrade launched the *BioTrade Knowledge Sharing and Self-Assessment Tool* under the framework of the “Global BioTrade Programme Linking trade, biodiversity and sustainable development”⁶⁴, financed by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs. This tool assists private sector businesses, cooperatives, and other institutions in assessing the sustainability practices in their value chain, with the aim of identifying potential areas of improvement.
106. IUCN SULi is developing the Wildlife Harvesting and Hunting Situation Analysis, which is a comprehensive, independent evidence assessment to explore the role of hunting, particularly trophy hunting, in wildlife conservation and management. This project, which has been ongoing since 2020, had a delayed start due to challenges in securing funding. Now in process, the analysis will include country and regional case studies from around the world to illustrate the different wildlife management strategies of different countries and the extent to which they do or don’t involve different types of wildlife harvesting; a comprehensive review of the current state of existing published knowledge and evidence on the conservation, social and economic impacts of trophy hunting globally; additional new analyses to fill gaps in the current published evidence base, with a specific focus on Africa; and a commentary on ethical debates around trophy hunting and wildlife use.
107. Trophy hunting has continued to dominate the media and continues to be an issue central to decision-making processes. SULi has continuously engaged in these debates. In 2019-2020, members participated in US and UK government roundtables and consultations, as well as letter-writing campaigns. More recently, members have engaged with the Canadian Elephant Ivory Consultation, as well as the German government, to provide technical advice concerning proposed importation bans.
108. In 2020, WOAAH expanded its work on wildlife health and invested itself in promoting the growth of surveillance systems for wildlife health at regional, national and international levels, and advocating Members to re-evaluate the importance and visibility given to wildlife health in their countries. Essentially, through its strategic vision outlined in the *Wildlife Health Framework*⁶⁵. The Programme aims to:
- Guide Members in their use of One Health strategies at national level to help manage the risk of disease emergence at the human-animal-ecosystem interface, while uplifting the value of wildlife, and the need to protect, rather than vilify, wildlife in disease emergence scenarios.
 - Support the growth of political, policy and scientific enabling environments, so that Veterinary Services can effectively run wildlife health monitoring, surveillance and management systems in collaboration with their institutional partners.
109. ReTTA is a TRAFFIC project aiming to Reduce Trade Threats to Africa’s Wild Species and Ecosystems⁶⁶. The project is funded by Arcadia - a charitable fund of Lisbet Rausing and Peter Baldwin. A range of research and implementation activities has been taking place of relevance to advancing the CPW activities.
110. “Kind Dining” is a joint campaign between the DNP, TAT, TRAFFIC, ZSL, and UNDP with support from the Global Wildlife Program (GWP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), the UK government through the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The research conducted in June 2021 discovered that the majority of wild meat consumers are 18-30-year-old urban Thais, who have high incomes and love to travel. This group’s main

⁶⁴ <https://unctad.org/en/Pages/DITC/Trade-and-Environment/BioTrade/BT-Initiative-Linking-programme.aspx>

⁶⁵ https://www.woah.org/fileadmin/Home/eng/International_Standard_Setting/docs/pdf/WGWildlife/A_Wildlifehealth_conceptnote.pdf

⁶⁶ <https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/supporting-law-enforcement/retta/>

drivers for wild meat consumption are taste, curiosity, sense of accomplishment, excitement, and novelty, not for sustenance. The campaign combines the words Kindness and Fine Dining to remind people that the best meals do not harm wild animals, nor risk their own health. The campaign aims to reduce demand for illegal wild meat and change the attitudes of people who consume such meat, in order to create societal behavioural change for people to #SayNoToIllegalWild Meat.

111. IIED, TRAFFIC, IUCN and other partners are a part of the project *Developing and testing a sustainability assessment framework for wildlife use*, to be implemented between 2022-2024. Sustainable use of wild species is one of three pillars of the CBD. However, in the wake of COVID-19, the emerging global biodiversity framework calls for use to be not just sustainable (and legal) but also safe. Currently there is no straightforward way to determine if this is the case. This project will bring experts together to design a multidisciplinary assessment framework to fill this gap. Partners will then test the draft framework against ongoing initiatives for proof of concept.

VI. FUTURE ACTIVITIES

112. The IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Specialist Group, the Global Environment Facility-funded and World Bank-led Global Wildlife Program, and the Wildlife Conservation Research Unit at Oxford University's Department of Zoology will be hosting the International Conference on Human-Wildlife Conflict and Coexistence⁶⁷ in Oxford, UK, on Thursday 30th March – Saturday 1st April 2023. The conference is organised in collaboration with the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), FAO, UNDP and several other organisations, including CPW partner institutions.
113. CIC is organizing its next General Assembly in Paris from 20 to 23 April 2023, with the main theme focusing on ecosystem and biodiversity restoration. The CIC will look to approve its 2030 strategic plan in support of SDGs and the 2030 Global Biodiversity Framework.
114. In 2023, the CITES Convention will celebrate 50 years since it was established in Washington on 3 March 1973 (this will coincide with World Wildlife Day). CITES will hold the first meetings following CoP19 of its Scientific Committees (32nd meeting of the Animals Committee and 26th meeting of the Plants Committee) in June 2023 (dates and venue tbc) and the 77th meeting of the Standing Committee (November 2023, tbc). Additional meetings of these Scientific Committees and Standing Committee will be held in 2024 (dates and venues to be confirmed).
115. The Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) announced that Uzbekistan will host the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CoP14) in October 2023.
116. In 2023-2024, WOA is going to organise, in the different regions worldwide, the 6th Cycle of training seminars for its National Focal Points for Wildlife. This cycle focuses on wildlife disease surveillance in general and also will address the international wildlife trade (legal, illegal and health aspect). The 6th cycle will involve international organisations working on wildlife, including CPW partner organizations.

⁶⁷ <https://www.hwctf.org/conference>