

Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General
9 September 2024

English only

Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixteenth meeting

Calí, Colombia, 21 October–1 November 2024

Item 19 of the provisional agenda*

Sustainable wildlife management

Gap analysis to identify areas that are not adequately covered by existing guidance developed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements and by competent intergovernmental organizations

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. At its twenty-fifth meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice adopted recommendation 25/7. In the recommendation, it requested the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management to undertake, in line with the mandate of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, a further gap analysis to identify areas that are not adequately covered by existing guidance developed under relevant multilateral environmental agreements and by competent intergovernmental organizations. The Subsidiary Body requested the Executive Secretary to submit the results of the further gap analysis, including the revised list, to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixteenth meeting.

2. Pursuant to the request by the Subsidiary Body, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management compiled an inventory of information¹ received in response to notifications 2023-120² and 2023-121.³ The Partnership focused its analysis on documents received from multilateral environmental agreements and competent intergovernmental organizations.

3. The annex to the present document, which has been prepared by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, contains a further gap analysis of areas not adequately covered by relevant multilateral agreements and by competent intergovernmental organizations. The annex is presented in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* CBD/COP/16/1.

¹ The inventory is available here: cbd.int/doc/notifications/2024/Appendix-B-en.xlsx?gl=1*bu4uyd*ga*MTIxNzA1ODQxNS4xNzI0NDk3NTcy*_ga_7S1TPRE7F5*MTcyNTY1NjMxMC44LjEuMTcyNTY1NjM2OC4yLjAuMA.

² Submission of views and information on existing tools and guidance that can support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

³ Submission of information on best practices for sustainable wildlife management and views on areas that require complementary guidance.

CPW CBD Gap Analysis

Draft #3, for Peer-review

Background

The following document has been produced by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) in response to [CBD/SBSTTA/REC/25/7](#) of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), adopted in October 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya. This text identifies areas where wild species are utilized, which fall within the mandate of the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife (CPW) but need to be sufficiently addressed by existing guidance from relevant multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and competent intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). This effort aligns with the objectives of the Convention and the goals and targets of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(KMGBF\)](#). The primary goal is to strengthen the implementation of [CBD Decision 15/23 on sustainable wildlife management](#).

This work comprises one of the CPW's joint initiatives outlined in the [Work Plan for 2023-2025](#) and falls under Category 1, which includes the development of formal activities and products such as policy and information briefs, joint statements, guidelines, and other similar deliverables. It further aligns with CPW Thematic Objective 1: "Support countries to ensure that the use and trade of wildlife is legal, sustainable and safe." Outputs will include 1.) an inventory of existing materials related to sustainable wildlife management that will form the basis of the analysis (Appendices A and B) and 2.) the gap analysis described above.

While all [13 CPW Partners](#) have actively participated in this joint initiative, the lead partners are the CBD Secretariat and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Contributing partners include the Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC), Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR-ICRAF), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO), TRAFFIC, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Outputs will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the CBD for consideration at its sixteenth meeting ([COP 16](#)), to be held in Cali, Colombia, from 21 October to 1 November 2024.

Introduction

Billions of people rely on wild species for various purposes, including sustenance, medicine, energy, and income (Pérez et al., 2022). Approximately 50,000 wild species are harvested, fished, gathered, or logged for these purposes (Pérez et al., 2022). The use of wild species forms the basis for

economic and culturally essential activities and practices in high-income and low- and middle-income countries under various circumstances. Sustainable wildlife use is particularly critical for many Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) whose livelihoods and cultural identities depend on these resources (Pérez et al., 2022).

As defined by the CPW and in [CBD Decision 14/7](#), sustainable wildlife management (SWM) is “the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, considering the socio-economic needs of human populations.” If sustainably managed, wildlife can provide both long-term nutrition and sustained income to local communities, contributing considerably to local livelihoods and safeguarding human and environmental health. In essence, SWM is an extension of traditional wildlife management practices and provides a foundation for sustainable use that benefits both people and the environment (Miao et al., CIC, 2009). It encompasses wildlife-related factors such as culture, nutrition, medicine, and economies and provides methods to regulate biodiversity and its many uses (CBD, 2019a). Furthermore, SWM supports biodiversity conservation by emphasizing the benefits humans can obtain from biodiversity, encouraging people to safeguard and value wildlife by managing it responsibly.

Several factors, however, impede SWM and its related benefits. These include, but are not limited to, overexploitation of wild species, illegal wildlife trade, land use change, habitat degradation, urbanization and changing lifestyles, and, perhaps most acutely, climate change, which has significant implications for SWM planning and implementation in the longer term. Effective governance is essential to mitigate these obstacles and the greater risk to biodiversity conservation and the wellbeing of human communities that rely on them for their livelihoods.

In the context of SWM, CBD has previously concentrated on food provision and food security (wild meat/bushmeat), monitoring tools and databases, multidisciplinary approaches (such as alternate livelihoods), and subsistence use (CBD, 2019b). These focal areas highlight the importance of understanding and advancing SWM across all biomes and geographic regions worldwide. The CPW promotes conservation through the sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrates. It also serves as an international platform that fosters collaboration and coordination on SWM through its diverse membership and partnerships (FAO, 2020).

Scope of Work

Inventory

The base inventory of all existing materials (Appendix A) focuses on the following elements:

1. Information on existing guidance, tools, and documents related to various areas of sustainable wildlife management (e.g., pet trade, ornamental plants, trophy hunting, etc.); and
2. Information on areas that might require complementary guidance, taking into consideration the issues addressed in the [Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species](#),

authored by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), including the lists in [CBD/SBSTTA/25/11](#) and [IPBES/9/14/Add.1](#).

It encompasses all of the resources provided to the process, including those that may not be attributed to relevant MEAs or IGOs and those relevant to SWM that fall outside of CPW's mandate and scope.

The inventory to be used for analysis (Appendix B) is a pared-down version of the base inventory. It includes only resources which may be attributed to relevant MEAs and/or IGOs, which are also relevant to SWM in terms of CPW's mandate and scope, i.e., relevant to the conservation and management of terrestrial vertebrates.

In both versions of the inventory, resources have been organized by contributor, resource name, type of practice, species, geographical focus, resource type, and objective(s) addressed.

Figure 1: Data fields from Inventory of Existing Guidance and Tools, CPW CBD Gap Analysis

Organization	Title	Practice	Species	Geographical Focus	Description - Objective(s)	Resource Type

Contributors

CPW Partners, following [CBD Recommendation 25/7](#), provided relevant resources from their organizations to be added to the inventory exercise. As requested by the same Recommendation, the CBD Executive Secretary has also solicited views and inputs on best practices for sustainable wildlife management and areas that require complementary guidance from Parties, IPLCs, women, youth, relevant MEAs, and competent intergovernmental bodies via [Notification SCBD/SSSF/JL/SS/MCa/91359](#). These contributions were provided to CPW for integration with views and inputs from CPW Partners and for addition to the inventory.

In instances where contributors provided incomplete information, missing or broken links, every effort was made to correct and standardize the submission so the resource could be included. Duplicate resources were removed from the list and the contributing organization attribution has been adjusted to reflect that the resource is co-owned.

To ensure a comprehensive compilation of existing materials and address evident gaps, additional relevant resources were independently sourced from the following organizations and included in the base inventory (Appendix A):

- World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Southeast Asian Reptile Conservation Alliance (SARCA)
- European Federation for Hunting and Conservation (FACE)

- International Finance Corporation (IFC)
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)
- International Whaling Commission (IWC)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)
- International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC)

These entities contribute valuable insights and data, enriching the overall inventory and helping to address previously unfilled gaps.

We initially collected and compiled an original set of documents, guidelines, reports, or other relevant materials on practices undertaken by each member organization within the CPW (Appendix A) before sourcing additional resources from other entities. This base inventory was the starting point to which other resources were added to ensure a more comprehensive and complete information collection. The base inventory was standardized and entries will be formatted as editable Word documents. These will be stored digitally in an online, shareable repository accessible to CPW and CBD. All open-access materials will also be made available through a tailored section of the [WILDMEAT project library](#), hosted by CIFOR-ICRAF. Stand-alone documents will be organized and stored in the same repository.

Types of practices

Types of practices were taken from [IPBES/9/14/Add.1](#), *Summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES) (2022). These include fishing, gathering, logging, terrestrial animal harvesting, and non-extractive practices.

Approximately 50,000 wild species worldwide are used for food, energy, medicine, materials, and other purposes through fishing, gathering, logging, terrestrial animal harvesting, and non-extractive practices. Although the uses of biodiversity are wide and circumstantial, efforts have been made to categorize all existing resources using these five types of practices.

According to Pérez et al. (2022):

1. Fishing is an extractive practice that is defined as the act of removing aquatic animals from their habitats. The extraction of aquatic animals is considered fishing if the animals spend their life cycle in water. Fishing can include lethal and non-lethal acts, in which lethal fishing results in the killing of the aquatic animal. Non-lethal fishing refers to the capture of aquatic animals with no intention to cause death.
2. Gathering is an extractive practice of removing terrestrial and/or aquatic resources from their habitats. This can include species of algae, fungi, and plants. Gathering may or may not cause mortality.

3. Logging is an extractive practice defined as removing tree species or woody parts of trees from their natural habitat. This occurs in forests and typically involves the death of these trees.
4. Terrestrial animal harvesting refers to the removal of animals from their terrestrial habitats. The harvested animals spend some or all their life in these environments. Terrestrial animal harvesting can be lethal or non-lethal, in which lethal practices involve killing the animal by hunting it. In contrast, non-lethal practices involve the capture of the animal, its parts, or products from its habitat with no intention to cause death.
5. Non-extractive practices refer to practices that do not involve the killing or removal of a species, including its parts and products. Non-extractive practices are based on observation of wild species and can include interactions.

While fishing, logging, and gathering aquatic resources extend beyond CPW's scope, the CPW has agreed to include this type of practice in the inventory exercise (Appendix A) but not the analysis (Appendix B).

Overview of Existing Resources in Inventory – Appendix A (organized by contributing organization, in alphabetical order)

The following is a complete summary of the existing resources that comprise the base inventory (Appendix A). While every effort has been made to ensure the comprehensiveness of the materials collected, we acknowledge that some resources have inadvertently eluded inclusion. Please refer to Appendix A, “CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, All Contributions”, to view the inventory in tabular form. Resources not provided by a MEA or competent IGO are indicated in this list with an asterisk. Please refer to Appendix B, “CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW’s mandate and scope”, to view the inventory on which the gap analysis is based.

Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds: AEWA is an intergovernmental treaty dedicated to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their habitats across Africa, Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, Greenland, and the Canadian Archipelago. It has contributed three resources, including two guidance documents (1 in the form of a website) and a strategic framework. These are relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting practices and non-extractive practices to a lesser degree and focus on migratory waterbird species of Africa-Eurasia. Objectives are related to implementing the Agreement, population restoration, hunting, and wildlife trade.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation: APEC is an intergovernmental forum of 21 member economies in the Pacific Rim that promotes free trade throughout the Asia-Pacific region. It contributed to a technical paper on logging practices and timber species in the Asia-Pacific region. Objectives are related to forest products trade, timber legality risks, and cross-border supply chains.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations: ASEAN is an intergovernmental union of 10 Southeast Asian states that aims to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the

region. It has contributed two resources. The first is a handbook containing technical guidance on terrestrial animal harvesting practices of various Southeast Asian species. Objectives are related to wildlife crime legislation and prosecution. The second is a strategic framework related to the prevention and management of zoonoses in Southeast Asia.

Center for International Forestry Research*: CIFOR-ICRAF is a non-governmental scientific research organization that researches the use and management of forests. It works at the nexus of 5 interconnected areas: biodiversity, climate, value chains, food, and equity. CIFOR-ICRAF has contributed 2 resources, including the WILDMEAT Use Database, which contains data on the harvest of 342 wild species in 7 African countries, including Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Nigeria, and a digital toolkit. Both are related to terrestrial animal harvesting practices of various species. Objectives are related to wild meat harvesting practices, unsustainable harvesting, monitoring and governance interventions, food security, and community livelihoods.

Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources: CCAMLR is an international commission with 27 Members, and 10 countries have acceded to the Convention. Based on the best available scientific information, the Commission agrees to a set of conservation measures determining the use of marine living resources in the Antarctic. CCAMLR has contributed three resources, including a methodology, technical guidance, and a database. Resources are relevant to fishing and, to a much lesser degree, terrestrial animal harvesting and non-extractive practices. Marine species, particularly fish and seabirds, are involved. Objectives are related to fishing data collection, longline fisheries, monitoring and assessment, reduction of seabird bycatch, and fishing gear best practices.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity: The CBD is an international convention with 196 parties (168 signatures). Its three main objectives are the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of the components of biological diversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. The CBD Secretariat has contributed 17 resources, including strategic frameworks, technical reports, details of programmes of work, and Convention Decisions. Several of these, such as the *Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* (2002) and *The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing* (2014), are relevant to all practices, all species. Most have a global geographic scope, while there is some focus on tropical and subtropical regions, particularly related to terrestrial animal harvesting. There is also some emphasis among resources on plant species, marine species, and pollinators. Objectives are related to sustainable development, incorporation of IPLC knowledge, protected areas, resource access, benefits-sharing, food production, fisheries management, and national wild species conservation strategies.

Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: CITES is an international agreement between governments. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the species' survival. The CITES

Secretariat has contributed 33 resources. Four of these are authored by ICCWC. Resources, which include technical guidance, multiple resource databases, and training materials, are primarily global in geographic scope, involve various animal and plant species, and are relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, gathering, and logging. There are four instances, however, where contributed resources might be best categorized as related to “care of live fauna/flora” in practice. These have been grouped under non-extractive use. While resources focus on wild animal and plant trade, they also address objectives related to wild species identification and traceability, wildlife and forest crime, captive breeding, legislation, MEA listings and compliance, and the human dimensions of international wild species trade, including considerations of gender, as well as the appropriate care of live species.

The Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals:

CMS is an environmental treaty of the United Nations which provides a platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. CMS brings together the States through which migratory animals pass and the Range States and lays the legal foundation for internationally coordinated conservation measures through a migratory range. The CMS Secretariat has provided six resources, including five contextual and technical papers and a website related to terrestrial animal harvesting and, to a lesser degree, non-extractive practices. These focus exclusively on migratory species, and there is an emphasis on bird species. Four resources are global in geographic scope, while one focuses on sharks (*Selachimorpha spp.*) and rays in the Mediterranean, and one focuses on saiga (*Saiga tatarica*, *S. borealis mongolica*) antelope in its range states. Objectives include animal migrations, wildlife crime, terrestrial wild meat harvests, aquatic wild meat harvests, particularly of sharks (*Selachimorpha spp.*), and sustainable use of saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*, *S. borealis mongolica*).

European Commission: The EC is part of the executive of the European Union. It operates as a cabinet government, with 27 members of the Commission, headed by a President. The EC has contributed nine resources, including five websites, two strategic frameworks, and technical guidance. These encompass all species in European Union (EU) countries, but there is some emphasis on wild birds, and one resource focuses on harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*), specifically in the Baltic Sea. One framework is also relevant to the Carpathian Mountain Region, which is co-authored with UNEP, WWF, and others. Practices involved include fishing, terrestrial animal harvesting, logging and, to a lesser degree, gathering and non-extractive practices. Objectives are related to sustainable fisheries, human-wildlife conflict, habitat conservation and restoration, legislation, and forest management, including afforestation, reforestation, and tree planting.

European Federation for Hunting and Conservation*: FACE is an international non-governmental organization representing the interests of Europe’s hunters. It is the largest democratically representative body for hunters in the world. It has contributed 2 resources, including a technical report and a website related to terrestrial animal harvesting in Europe. Objectives are related to hunting and hunting as a tool for incentivized conservation.

European Union: The EU is a supranational political and economic union of 27 member states, primarily located in Europe. It has contributed two databases related to terrestrial animal harvesting

practices, specifically bird hunting in the European Union. The objectives are related to managing bird hunting and wild bird species conservation.

FairWild Foundation*: FairWild is a non-governmental organization that promotes the sustainable and fair trade of wild-collected plant ingredients. It aims to ensure that wild plant resources are harvested in a way that respects the environment and local communities' rights. Its certification standards are designed to encourage sustainable management of wild plant populations, fair trade practices, and the conservation of biodiversity, which helps support collectors' livelihoods and promote the sustainable use of natural resources. FairWild has contributed two resources, a technical paper and a website. Objectives are related to biodiversity conservation through sustainable plant harvests, medicinal plant harvests, aromatic plant harvests, the human dimensions of sustainable plant harvests, and wild plant species traceability.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: FAO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger in over 130 countries worldwide. Its goal is to achieve food security for all and ensure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. FAO has contributed 132 resources, including one co-authored by the World Health Organization (WHO), WOA, and UNEP, 1 co-authored by CIFOR-ICRAF, and 1 co-created with IUCN. The resources, including digital toolkits, databases, websites, technical and policy reports, strategic frameworks, factsheets, and other documents, involve all practices, though there needs to be more focus on non-extractive practices. Resources generally apply to various species, though some resources, like factsheets concerning human-wildlife conflict, are species-specific. The same applies to geographic scope; while most resources have global relevance, some are regionally and/or locally specific. In the cases of the latter, there is a disproportionate focus on tropical and subtropical regions and also on Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, more specifically. Many objectives are addressed to differing degrees. There are, for example, many resources on small-scale fisheries, forest sustainability and management, and plant and animal species genetic diversity. Far fewer resources consider SWM and related topics, such as climate change. Other objectives addressed by FAO contributed resources include sustainable hunting, edible insect harvests, bushmeat harvests, human-wildlife conflict, One Health, animal health and disease risk assessments, Crop Wild Relatives, wild food plants, community benefits, livelihoods, ecosystem approach fisheries implementation, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), aquaculture, sustainable apiculture, in vivo conservation, CITES implementation, and wildlife-related legislation.

Forest Stewardship Council*: FSC is an international non-profit organization that promotes responsible management of the world's forests. Established as a response to concerns about deforestation and the unsustainable exploitation of forest resources, the FSC sets standards for forest management and certifies forests and companies that meet these standards. It has provided a website with information relevant to logging practices and tree species in Canada. Objectives are related to monitoring, risk assessment, and forest management planning.

Forest Trends*: Forest Trends is a non-profit organization focusing on the United States, Canada, Russia, Brazil, and Malaysia, which aims to drive innovation in environmental finance to sustain resilient ecosystems and communities. It has contributed to a global database relevant to logging practices and timber species. Objectives are related to illegal deforestation and trade, monitoring, and risk assessments of forest crime.

Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership: The GIASI Partnership is intended to support Parties to the CBD who are committed to the effective implementation of Article 8(h), Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (invasive alien species), and the various decisions under the CBD on invasive alien species. It has provided a database relevant to all practices globally. Objectives are related to Article 8(h) and Target 9 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as identification, control, prevention, and eradication of invasive species.

Helsinki Commission: HELCOM is an intergovernmental partnership of 9 Baltic Sea coastal countries and the European Union, and a regional sea convention providing a platform for environmental policymaking. It has contributed 11 resources, all documents containing technical guidance and HELCOM Recommendations, apart from 1 strategic framework. Resources are primarily related to fishing practices and, to a lesser degree, non-extractive practices. However, there is some relation to terrestrial animal harvesting as it relates to marine bird species. Other focus species include fish, especially wild salmon (*Salmonidae spp.*), harbour porpoises (*Phocoena phocoena*), seals (*Phocidae spp.*), phytoplankton, and mesozooplankton. The geographic scope of all resources is limited to the Baltic Sea Area, which includes Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, and Sweden. Objectives are primarily related to marine species conservation and complex ecosystem analyses.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission: The IATTC is the international commission responsible for the long-term conservation and sustainable management of tuna (*Thunnini spp.*) and tuna-like species and other fish species in the Eastern Pacific Ocean. It has provided technical guidance related to fishing practices that focuses on sea turtles (*Chelonioidea spp.*) in the Pacific Islands Region but has global relevance. Objectives addressed are related to sea turtle (*Chelonioidea spp.*) conservation and fish aggregating devices.

Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services: IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body established by States to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being, and sustainable development. It has contributed its Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species. This technical report offers information and guidance related to all practices globally and is relevant to all wild species. Objectives of the Assessment are broad in scope and related to biodiversity loss and the human dimensions of biodiversity loss, as well as legislation, protected areas management, human-wildlife conflict, invasive species, livelihoods, community benefits, food security, poverty reduction, and climate change mitigation.

International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime: ICCWC is the collaborative effort of 5 IGOs. Its partner agencies, including the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank, and the World Customs Office (WCO), share a mission to strengthen criminal justice systems and provide coordinated support at national, regional and international levels to combat wildlife and forest crime. It has contributed a digital toolkit related to global terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, gathering, and logging practices (in addition to resources provided by CITES). Objectives are related to wildlife and forest crime, the mitigation of illegal species harvests, legislation and enforcement.

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation: CIC is an international non-governmental organization that advocates for biodiversity conservation through the sustainable use of wildlife resources. It has contributed three guidance documents co-authored with FAO. These involve terrestrial animal harvesting practices. While one is global in scope, the others focus primarily on Western and Central Asia. Objectives are related to legislation, trophy hunting, and best practices in hunting and wildlife management.

International Finance Corporation: IFC is a World Bank Group member, the largest global development institution focused on private sector investment in developing countries. It has contributed a technical guidance document relevant to all practices globally. Objectives are related to sustainable development, ecosystem services, environmental assessment, social risk assessment, resource efficiency and pollution prevention, community health, land management, Indigenous Peoples, and cultural heritage.

International Fund for Agricultural Development: IFAD is an international financial institution and a specialized agency of the United Nations that works to address poverty and hunger in rural areas of developing countries. It has contributed a digital toolkit relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, and gathering practices, globally. Objectives concern human health, food biodiversity, and dietary diversity among Indigenous Peoples.

International Institute for Environment and Development*: IIED is an independent policy and action research organization. Its mission is to build a fairer, more sustainable world, using evidence, action and influence in partnership with others. IIED has contributed nine resources, including the People Not Poaching database, co-created with IUCN's Sustainable Use & Livelihoods Specialist Group (IUCN-SULi), 1 co-authored with IUCN-SULi, CIFOR-ICRAF and others, one co-created with IUCN-SULi, TRAFFIC and others, 1 co-created with the World Bank and others, and 1 produced by Growing Forest Partnerships, which is supported by IIED, FAO, IUCN, World Bank, and others. Resources, including a website, guidance documents, a strategic framework, and a policy and technical report, are primarily related to terrestrial animal harvesting and fishing, except one which involves logging and gathering. Most are global in the geographic scope of relevance, though there is some focus on Africa and Asia in terms of case studies. Objectives are related to wild meat harvests, poaching, illegal wildlife trade, human-wildlife conflict, small-scale fisheries, governance, sustainability assessment, rural communities, and community engagement.

International Tropical Timber Organization: ITTO is an IGO that promotes conservation of tropical forest resources and their sustainable management, use and trade. It has provided a technical report relevant to logging practices, globally, with an emphasis on tropical regions. Objectives relate to timber species and the monitoring and global production and trade of timber products.

International Union for Conservation of Nature: IUCN is a membership union uniquely composed of government and civil society organizations. With 1,400 member organizations and the input of around 16,000 experts, IUCN is a global authority on the status of the natural world and biodiversity conservation. It has contributed 35 resources, including one co-authored with EcoHealth Alliance, one co-authored with CBD and others, three co-authored with WOA, 1 co-created with FAO, and a research paper attributed to Ingram et al. Resources are primarily guidance documents but also include databases, such as The IUCN RED List of Threatened Species and the IUCN-SULi Species Use Database (SpUD), strategic frameworks, toolkits, a video library, and an educational platform. While nearly all resources are global in the geographic scope of relevance, case studies tend to focus on tropical and subtropical regions, Africa and Asia (to a lesser extent). There is a single database pertaining to large carnivore conservation in Europe. Resources encompass a wide range of species and, while many are relevant to all practices, there is considerably less emphasis on logging, gathering, and non-extractive practices than on terrestrial animal harvesting, which is often a central focus, and fishing. Objectives are related to human-wildlife conflict, wildlife health and disease risk assessment, protected and conserved areas, trophy hunting, connectivity conservation, long-term species recovery, sustainable tourism, governance, land use, transboundary conservation approaches, ex-situ conservation, wild species translocations and reintroductions, sustainable livelihoods, small-scale fisheries, corporate biodiversity performance, One Health, species conservation planning, incorporation of Indigenous traditional and local knowledge in SWM practices, wild meat harvests, aquatic wild meat harvests, community engagement and benefits, and the human dimensions of facilitating SWM.

International Whaling Commission: IWC, an IGO, is the global body responsible for the management of whaling and the conservation of whales (*Cetacea spp.*). It has a current membership of 88 governments and operates within the legal framework of the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. IWC has contributed 4 websites, each featuring a variety of resources, including publications and interactive tools, such as maps, that are related to fishing and non-extractive practices involving cetaceans. The geographic scope is global, with a special focus on Denmark, Russia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and the United States. Objectives are related to cetacean population conservation and recovery, bycatch, subsistence harvests by Indigenous People, and whale-watching.

One Health High-Level Expert Panel*: OHHLEP is an interdisciplinary initiative created by FAO, UNEP, WHO, and WOA to improve our understanding of how diseases with the potential to trigger pandemics, emerge and spread. It has contributed a global white paper relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, and non-extractive practices. Objectives include zoonotic disease, spillover prevention, and the One Health approach.

OSPAR Commission: The OSPAR Commission brings together representatives from 15 governments, as well as the European Union (EU), to coordinate efforts and develop measures to achieve the objectives of the Oslo Paris Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR Convention). It has contributed four resources, including technical guidance and two databases, related to fishing, terrestrial animal harvests and, to a lesser degree, non-extractive practices. All resources involve marine mammals, seabirds, and fish species, and all are regionally focused on the North-East Atlantic Ocean and countries bordering the North-East Atlantic (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). One resource also involves phytoplankton and zooplankton. Objectives are related to conserving and protecting marine biodiversity, habitat conservation and restoration, including benthic habitat and food webs.

Permanent Commission for the South Pacific: CPPS is the maritime organization that coordinates regional maritime policies to adopt concerted positions of its Member States (Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru) in international negotiations, development of the Law of the Sea, International Environmental Law and other multilateral initiatives. It has provided a strategic framework relevant to fishing practices in the South Pacific. Objectives are related to illegal, unreported, and IUU.

Ramsar Convention: Ramsar, the Convention on Wetlands, is an international environmental treaty signed by more than 170 countries. It aims to ensure the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation to achieve sustainable development worldwide. Ramsar has provided a strategic framework relevant to all practices that focuses on the conservation of wetlands globally. Objectives addressed by the document are related to the development of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP), as well as the conservation and use of biodiversity in wetlands.

Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme: SPREP is an IGO that works to protect and manage the environment and natural resources of the Pacific Islands region. It provides technical expertise, capacity building, and policy advice to its member countries and territories, which include 26 Pacific island nations and territories. The SPREP Secretariat has contributed three resources, including 2 guidance documents and a toolkit, focusing on the Pacific Region, including 1 co-authored with WWF and others. Two involve fishing, terrestrial animal harvesting, and non-extractive practices and focus on sea turtles (*Chelonioidea spp.*), while 1 focuses more on tourism. Objectives are related to biodiversity-based tourism, sustainable development, sea turtle research, monitoring and conservation, and economic and cultural values of sea turtles (*Chelonioidea spp.*) in the Pacific Region.

Southeast Asian Reptile Conservation Alliance: SARCA is an industry-led initiative to advance responsible and transparent Southeast Asian reptile skin supply chains while driving improvements to the trade's operating environment. It has provided a database related to terrestrial animal harvesting of reptiles in Southeast Asia. Objectives are related to wildlife trade, reptile conservation, community livelihoods, and animal welfare.

TRAFFIC*: TRAFFIC, the Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network, is a leading NGO working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. It has contributed 10 resources, including three co-created with Bundesamt für Naturschutz (Bfn), the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, one co-created with the United Kingdom's Department of Environment Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), and one co-authored with the Taskforce on Nature Markets, an initiative of NatureFinance. Resources are global in scope of relevance, except one focused on Cameroon and includes technical guidance, training manuals, a learning platform, a strategic framework, and a database, The Wildlife Trade Portal, which features interactive tools. Resources are related to terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, gathering, and logging. They are global in terms of scope of relevance, except a single document containing technical guidance for logging in Cameroon. Objectives relate to legal and illegal wild species trade, traceability, supply chain transparency, wild species legislation, governance, and CITES non-detriment findings. While many species are implicated, primary focus areas include plant species, especially timber and, to a lesser degree, shark (*Selachimorpha spp.*) species.

United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea: DOALOS is a division within the United Nations Secretariat that deals with ocean affairs and implementing the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). It supports countries in matters related to ocean governance, maritime boundaries, marine resources, and the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans. DOALOS has contributed a technical guidance document related to fishing practices globally. Objectives are related to marine environmental assessments, use of marine species, and sustainable development.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that aims to promote world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences and culture. It has provided a website relevant to all practices, globally, which details the "Man and the Biosphere Programme" (MAB). Objectives are related to the human dimensions of living natural resource use and enhancing the relationship between humans and the environment.

United Nations Environment Programme: UNEP is the leading global environmental authority. With a mission to inspire, inform, and enable nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations, it supports its 193 Member States to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and live in harmony with nature. UNEP has contributed nine resources through its Regional Seas Programme, including two co-authored with the CMS that involve cetacean species. Nearly all resources, which include technical guidance and contextual reports, focus primarily on fishing and non-extractive practices; terrestrial animal harvesting is involved to a lesser degree. As was the case with several CITES resources, there is also one resource that might be best categorized as "care of live fauna / flora" in terms of practice; it has instead been grouped under non-extractive practices. The geographic scope is mainly regional, focusing on the Black Sea, Mediterranean, and Contiguous Atlantic Area. Specific species of relevance include marine and coastal birds, sea turtles (*Chelonioides spp.*), sharks (*Selachimorpha spp.*) and rays (*Batoidea spp.*), and whales (*Cetacea spp.*).

Objectives are related to managing and monitoring marine and coastal species, including cetacean strandings monitoring, whale-watching, seabird conservation, governance, and reduction of bycatch in fishing. One resource is related to wildlife and plant trade.

United Nations Environment Programme Coordinating Body on the Seas of East Asia:

Administered by UNEP, COBSEA is an intergovernmental body comprised of 9 countries (Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, and Viet Nam) established to promote regional cooperation and coordination in addressing marine environmental issues in the East Asian seas. It has contributed a toolkit relevant to fishing practices in the East Asian Seas Region. Objectives are related to fishing best practices, specifically, ghost gear prevention, mitigation, and management.

United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre: UNEP-

WCMC is a global center of excellence for biodiversity information and assessment, headquartered in the United Kingdom (UK). It represents a collaboration between UNEP and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, a UK-based charity. It has also provided 2 databases relevant to a wide variety of wild species and all practices, globally. Objectives are related to wild species trade, including ecosystem impacts and human dimensions, threatened species, protected areas, and key biodiversity areas (KBA).

United Nations World Tourism Organization: UNWTO, an IGO with 160 Member States, is the

United Nations agency responsible for promoting responsible, sustainable, and universally accessible tourism. It has contributed 4 resources that include a contextual report, technical guidance, and a strategic framework related to tourism, a non-extractive practice. While 3 are global in geographic scope, 1 focuses on Africa. Objectives are related to biodiversity-based tourism, wildlife watching, governance, poaching, engagement with IPLC communities, and sustainable tourism development.

World Bank Group*: The World Bank Group is a multilateral development organization that provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries worldwide. It consists of 5 closely related institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), and IFC. The World Bank Group has contributed a toolkit related to terrestrial animal harvesting, globally, which was commissioned by the Global Wildlife Program (GWP) in cooperation with ICCWC. Objectives addressed are related to wildlife crime and illegal wildlife trade.

World Organisation for Animal Health: WOA, formerly the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), is an IGO that transparently disseminates information on animal diseases, improving animal health globally and thus building a safer, healthier, and more sustainable world. It is the global authority on animal health. WOA has contributed 13 resources, nearly all relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, and, to a lesser extent, non-extractive practices. These include contextual reports, technical guidance, training materials, a programme report, methodology, strategic framework, and two databases. All resources are global in scope, though one contains a case study emphasising North Africa. There are no species-specific foci. Objectives are primarily related to wildlife disease, including

prevention, prediction, response, risk management, animal translocations, pest prevention, and One Health.

World Resources Institute*: WRI is a global, research-based non-profit organization that aims to transform how the world produces fundamentally, uses food and energy, and designs cities to create a more sustainable future. WRI has contributed a database related to global logging and gathering practices. The database contains resources to address objectives related to forest conservation, monitoring, country-level statistics, and forest communities.

World Wide Fund for Nature / World Wildlife Fund*: WWF is an international non-governmental organization that works in preserving wilderness and reducing human environmental impact. It works in nearly 100 countries to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife. WWF has contributed the Zero Poaching Toolkit, a database relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing practices and, to a lesser degree, gathering and logging globally. Objectives are related to wildlife monitoring, wild species assessment, wildlife crime, poaching, forest crime, protected areas, human-wildlife conflict, community benefits, legislation, and enforcement.

Identifying Gaps in SWM Guidance by MEAs and competent IGOs in line with CBD's mandate and the goals and targets of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(KMGBF\)](#)

Description

In addition to information obtained from the inventory materials provided by CPW Partners and others, some CBD Parties and others provided comments relevant to identifying knowledge gaps in response to [Notification SCBD/SSSF/JL/SS/MCa/91359](#). Contributing Parties include (in alphabetical order): Australia, Brazil, Canada, the EU, and Mexico. Other respondents include (in alphabetical order): African Wildlife Economy Institute, Born Free Foundation, East African Community (EAC), Genetic Biodiversity Knowledge for Ecosystem Resilience (G-BIKE), Midwestern Region Centre for Democracy and Human Rights (MICOD), Society for Wetland Biodiversity Conservation - Nepal, and the University of Hong Kong. All feedback from CBD Parties and others received in response to the notification has been collated, considered, and incorporated, as appropriate, into the analysis and recommendations.

Data capture and analysis have been further informed by the descriptions by [IPBES/9/14/Add.1](#), *Summary for policymakers of the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species of the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (IPBES) (2022).

Knowledge gaps occur in four sectors. These are:

1. data and information availability and access;
2. assessment and monitoring methods, models, and scenarios;
3. Indigenous and local knowledge and
4. multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures (IPBES, 2022).

The seven key elements of effective policy for the sustainable use of wild species identified in the IPBES Thematic Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species were also considered in identifying knowledge gaps. These are:

1. Inclusive and participatory decision-making;
2. The inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and the recognition of rights;
3. The equitable distribution of costs and benefits;
4. Policies tailored to local, social and ecological contexts;
5. The monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices;
6. Coordinated and aligned policies; and
7. Robust institutions, from customary to statutory.

Inventory Analysis

The base inventory (Appendix A) contains 341 resources, of which 315 were contributed by MEAs and competent IGOs and fall within the scope of this work. Of these 315 resources, 195 are primarily focused on or have direct relevance to the sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrates, 141 from MEAs and 54 from IGOs. Again, as per the scope of work, these 195 resources (Appendix B) are the materials on which the analysis is based.

The resources include a variety of guidance documents, reports, strategic frameworks, toolkits, databases, factsheets, and MEA Decisions and Recommendations. Approximately 45% of resources provide technical guidance, while nearly 21% organize collections of resources under relevant headings. All resources are accessible online.

Species

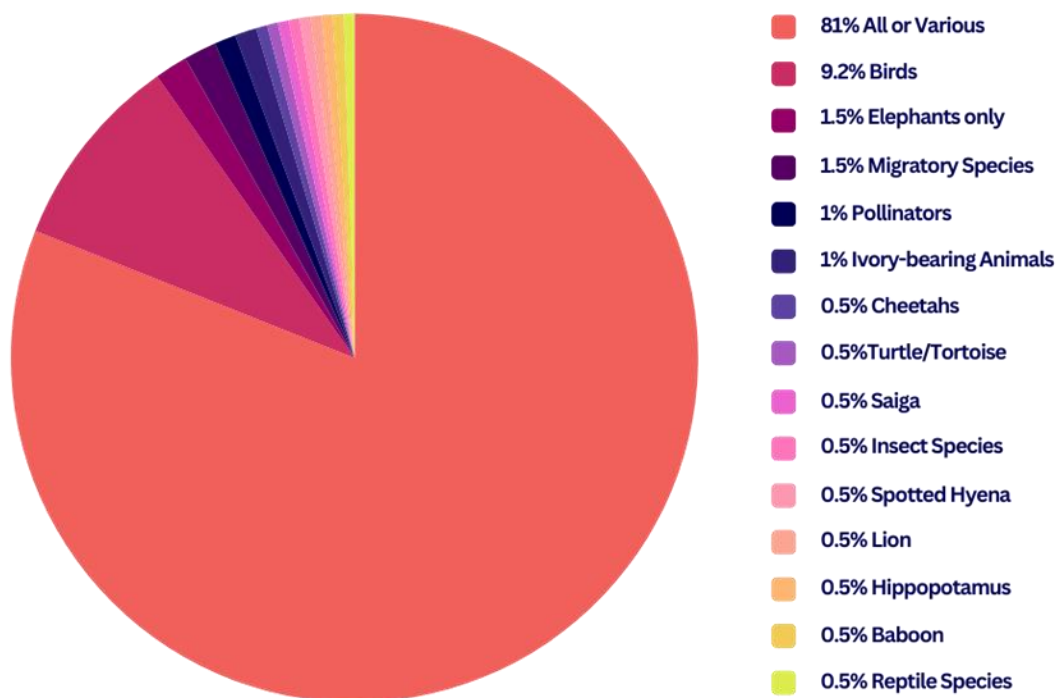
Out of 195 applicable resources, 158 (just over 81%) are relevant to multiple species. These resources cover broad categories such as "terrestrial vertebrates in Southeast Asia," "migratory species," or "game/food species in tropical forests." Some resources also apply to all or a wide variety of species, such as the CBD's "Global Taxonomy Initiative" or CITES' "Handbook on CITES and Livelihoods, Parts I and II." The remaining 37 resources are more specialized, focusing on either a specific species or a narrower range of species.

Table 1: Breakdown of resources by species, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)

Species / Species Category	Number of Resources (Appendix B)
All or Various	158
Birds (<i>Aves spp.</i>)	18
Elephant (<i>Elephantidae spp.</i>) only	3

Migratory Species	3
Pollinators	2
Ivory-bearing Animals	2
Cheetah (<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>)	1
Turtle / Tortoise (<i>Testudines spp.</i>) only	1
Saiga (<i>Saiga tatarica</i> , <i>S. borealis mongolica</i>)	1
Insect Species (<i>Insecta spp.</i>)	1
Spotted Hyena (<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>)	1
Lion (<i>Panthera leo</i>)	1
Hippopotamus (<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>) only	1
Baboon (<i>Papio spp.</i>)	1
Reptile Species (<i>Reptilia spp.</i>)	1

Figure 2: Breakdown of resources by species, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)

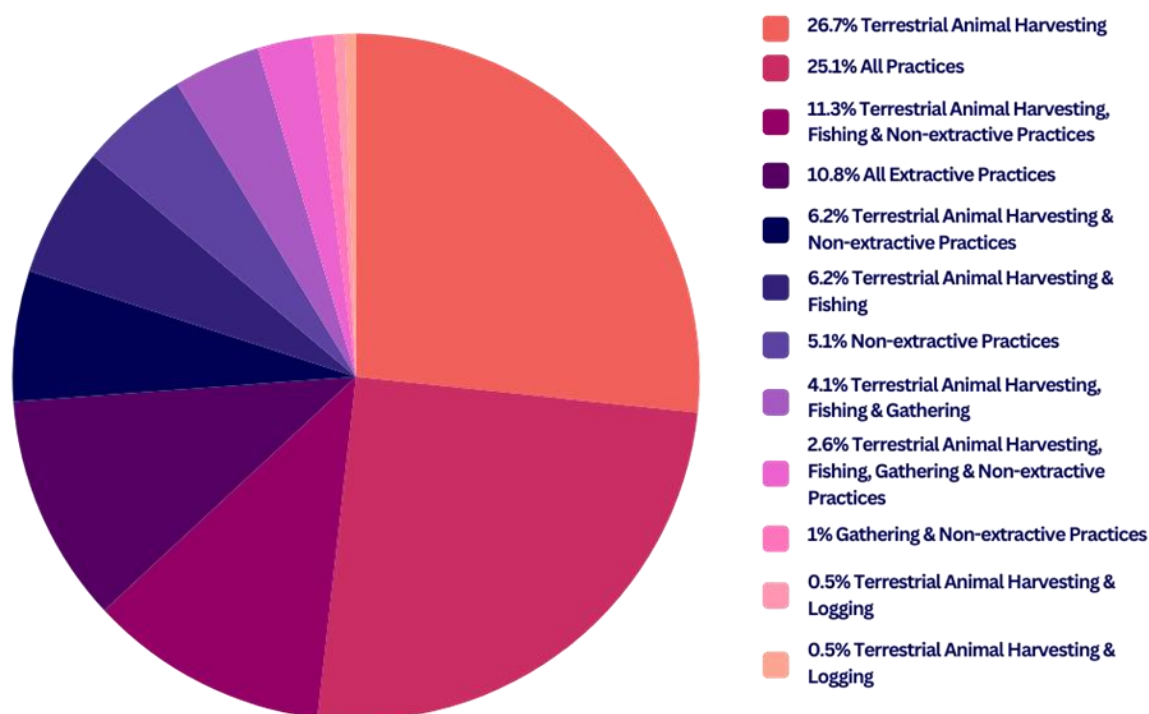


183 resources, or nearly 94%, pertain to terrestrial animal harvesting. 52 of these, or nearly 27%, are primarily relevant to this practice, while 49, or approximately 25%, are relevant to all practices, i.e., terrestrial animal harvesting, fishing, logging, gathering, and non-extractive practices, to varying degrees. Less than 7% of resources are not relevant to terrestrial animal harvesting but are relevant to terrestrial vertebrate management and use.

Table 2: Breakdown of resources by type(s) of practice, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)

Type of Practice / Combination of Practices	Number of Resources
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting	52
All Practices	49
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting, Fishing + Non-extractive Practices	22
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting + Non-extractive Practices	12
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting + Fishing	12
All Extractive Practices	21
Non-extractive Practices	10
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting, Fishing + Gathering	8
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting, Fishing, Gathering + Non-extractive Practices	5
Gathering + Non-extractive Practices	2
Terrestrial Animal Harvesting + Logging	1
Logging + Gathering	1

Figure 3: Breakdown of resources by practice, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)



In terms of geographic scope, 136 of 195 resources, or nearly 70%, have relevance to terrestrial vertebrates in all biomes and geographic areas, albeit to varying degrees, depending on the resource. While this is positive regarding broad applicability, it also indicates that national and regional guidance may be lacking. The remaining 59 resources, or just over 30%, are regionally or, to a lesser extent, nationally applicable. More generally, there appears to be a significantly disproportionate focus on African countries, as well as tropical and sub-tropical regions. This is best demonstrated by a heat map (Figure 5).

Table 3: Breakdown of resources by geographic scope, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)

Geographic Scope	Number of Resources
Global	136
Africa	16
Europe / European Union	7

Africa-Eurasia	5
Tropical and Sub-tropical Regions (Countries between 23.5°N latitude and 23.5°S latitude + Countries between 23.5° and 35° latitude in both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres)	4
North-East Atlantic / OSPAR Countries (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom)	4
Southeast Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam)	3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3
Mediterranean (Spain, France, Monaco, Italy, Malta, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Greece, Turkey, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Gibraltar, Cyprus)	3
Western & Central Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	2
African Elephant Range States (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Gabon, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal)	2
Baltic Sea Region (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Kaliningrad Oblast, Sweden)	2

In addition to the breakdown provided by Table 3, there is one resource with primary relevance to each of the following geographic areas: Europe & Central Asia (Europe + Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Mongolia); Africa, Latin America + Asia-Pacific (Africa + Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela + China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Taiwan, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam); Cheetah Range States (Botswana, Kenya, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Ethiopia, Somalia, Iran); Saiga Range States (Kazakhstan, Mongolia, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan); Carpathian Mountains (Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Ukraine, Romania, Serbia, Montenegro); Madagascar; Latin America / the Caribbean (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Martin, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands); Pacific Ocean Sub-regions (China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Taiwan, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Canada, Mexico, United States (west coast, including Hawaii), Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Pitcairn Islands, Tokelau, Wallis and Fortuna).

Figure 5: Concentration of resources by country/region, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)

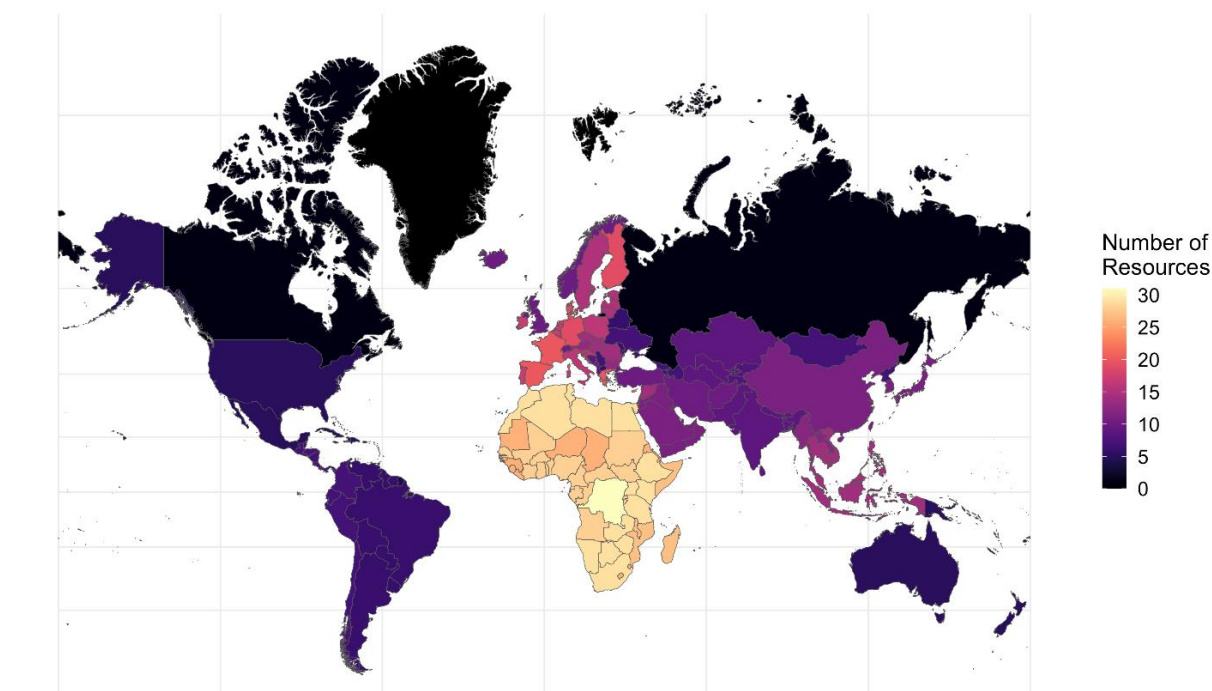
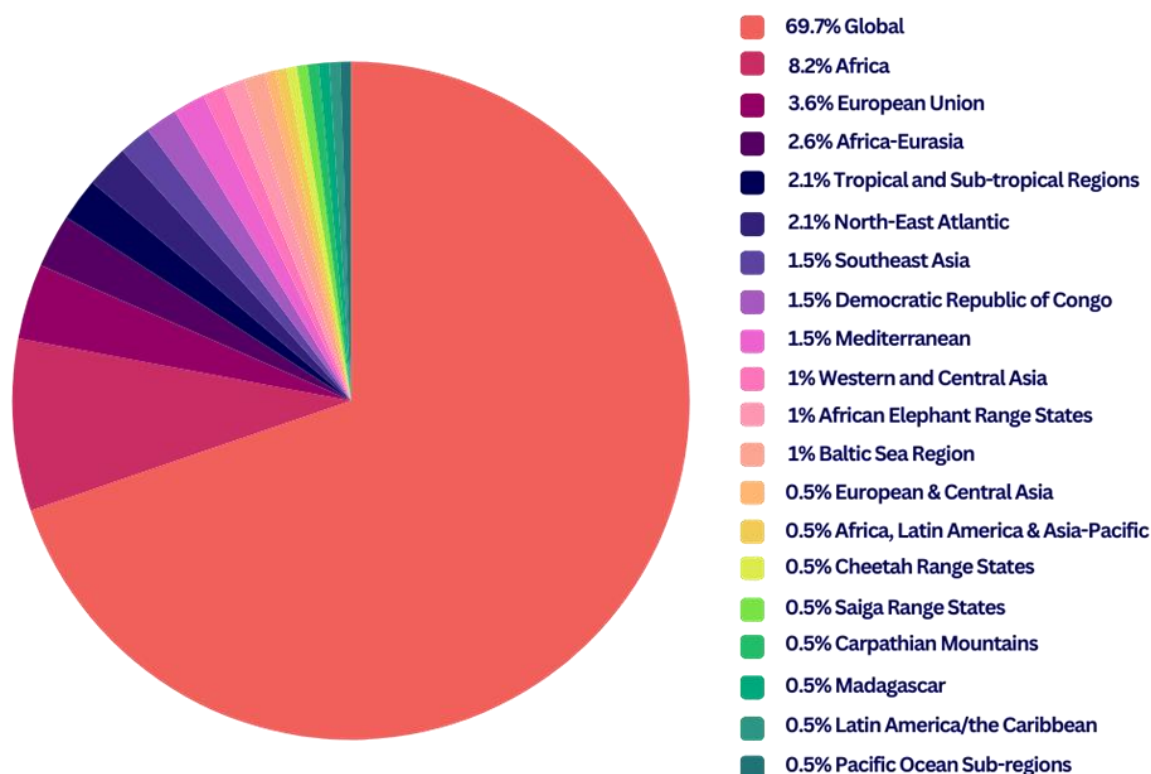


Figure 4: Breakdown of resources by geographic scope, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)



While there is some overlap between categories of relevance, 149, or just over 76% of resources are primarily concerned with wildlife health / One Health (~ 11%), species management/conservation (~ 10%), wildlife trade/economy (~10%), human-wildlife conflict (~9%), monitoring/assessment (~8%), animal genetic resources (~6%), wild meat harvests/bushmeat (~6%), land/habitat management (~6%), hunting / sustainable wildlife harvesting (~5%) and wildlife crime / Illegal wildlife trade (~5%). Importantly, nearly all resources focused on human-wildlife conflict are primarily relevant to African countries; all resources focused on wild meat harvests/bushmeat are limited to tropical and sub-tropical scopes, as are most resources otherwise focused on hunting / sustainable wildlife harvesting, and nearly all resources concerned with land / habitat management are primarily relevant to forests. It is also notable that while the greatest number of available resources focus on wildlife health and One Health approaches, these resources do not offer sufficient information about the outcomes of One Health approaches for wildlife.

The remaining 46 resources, or nearly 24%, focus variously on livelihoods / human dimensions of wildlife conservation and use, sustainable tourism, sustainable wildlife management legislation, IPLC rights / community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), care of live

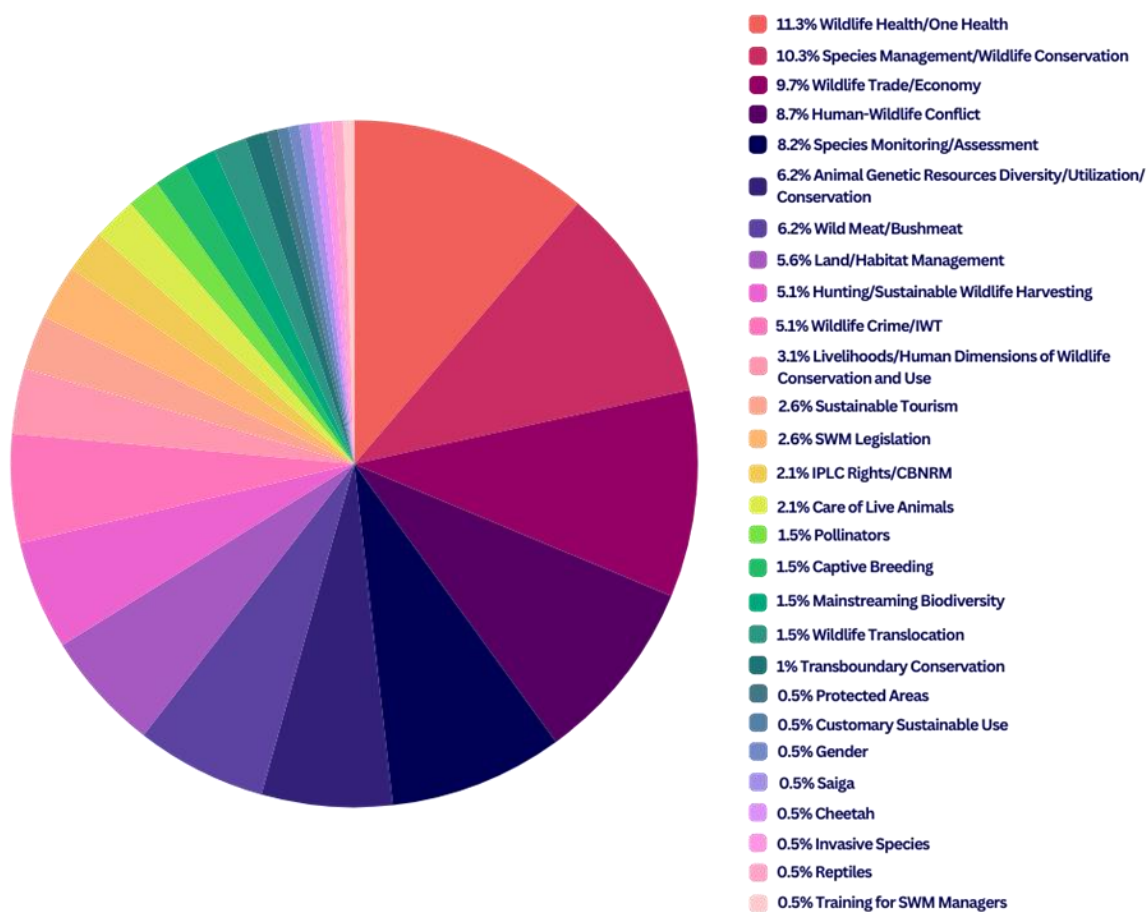
animals, pollinators, captive breeding, mainstreaming biodiversity, wildlife translocation, transboundary conservation, protected areas, customary sustainable use, gender, training for SWM managers, saiga, cheetah, invasive species, and reptiles.

Table 4: Breakdown of resources by topic / primary areas of focus, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)

Topic / Primary Focus	Number of Resources
Wildlife Health / One Health	22
Species Management / Wildlife Conservation	20
Wildlife Trade / Economy	19
Human-Wildlife Conflict	17
Species Monitoring / Assessment	16
Animal Genetic Resources Diversity / Utilization / Conservation	12
Wild Meat / Bushmeat	12
Land / Habitat Management	11
Hunting / Sustainable Wildlife Harvesting	10
Wildlife Crime / IWT	10
Livelihoods / Human Dimensions of Wildlife Conservation and Use	6
Sustainable Tourism	5
SWM Legislation	5
IPLC Rights / CBNRM	4
Care of Live Animals	4
Pollinators	3
Captive Breeding	3
Mainstreaming Biodiversity	3
Wildlife Translocation	3
Transboundary Conservation	2
Protected Areas	1

Customary Sustainable Use	1
Gender	1
Saiga	1
Cheetah	1
Invasive Species	1
Reptiles	1
Training for SWM Managers	1

Figure 6: Breakdown of resources by topic / primary area of focus, CPW CBD Gap Analysis, Inventory of Existing Materials, Contributions from MEAs and competent IGOs within CPW's mandate and scope (Appendix B)



Gaps in SWM Guidance by MEAs and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO)

(within CPW's Mandate and Scope, in line with CBD's mandate and the goals and targets of the KMGBF)

The following gaps in SWM guidance, related to CPW's scope of work and organized by sector, are indicated by a comparison of existing guidance by MEAs and competent IGOs⁴ to the mandate of the Convention, i.e., "the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources," and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and builds on the Convention's previous Strategic Plans (CBD 2019b, CBD 2024). Notably, the COP has established [seven thematic programmes](#) of work and has initiated work on key matters of relevance to all thematic areas. These [cross-cutting issues](#), including [Sustainable Use of Biodiversity](#) and [Sustainable Wildlife Management](#), correspond to the topics addressed in the Convention's substantive provisions in Articles 6-20, and "provide bridges and lines between the thematic programmes" (CBD 2021). We have also considered the [Articles of the Convention](#), [Convention Recommendations, Decisions, and Information Documents](#), the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#), and the [KMGBF Monitoring Framework](#) in our analyses, as well as relevant collaborative programs and significant documents.

Table 5: Gaps in SWM Guidance by MEAs and Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO) within CPW's Mandate and Scope, in line with CBD's mandate and the goals and targets of the KMGBF (Appendix B)

	Sector	Gap	Demonstrating Relevance to CBD⁵
1.	Data and information availability and access	Guidance related to sustainable wildlife management, generally, in temperate regions	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife) and "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable); Convention Article 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity"; Convention Article 4. "Jurisdictional

⁴ It should be, again, highlighted that CPW agrees that the resources provided to this process by MEAs and competent intergovernmental organizations which are relevant to CPW's mandate and scope, i.e., the resources in the Appendix B, do not constitute the full suite of applicable, available resources.

⁵ ***Demonstrating the relevance of gaps in SWM guidance within the mandate and scope of the CPW to the CBD in line with the mandate of the Convention and the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).***

			Scope;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7
2.	Data and information availability and access	Guidance related to human-wildlife conflict in temperate regions, regions other than Asia / Africa	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal B, Target 4; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 4; CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16; Convention Article 14 "Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts;" cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife); Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7
3.	Data and information availability and access	Guidance related to management of wild genetic diversity of terrestrial vertebrates	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and C, Targets 4 and 13; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complementary indicator for Goals A and C and Targets 9 and 13, component indicator for Target 4 and Target 13; cross-cutting work on DSI of genetic resources (https://www.cbd.int/dsi-gr) and "Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing" (https://www.cbd.int/abs); Convention Article 15 "Access to Genetic Resources;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 13 and 16; Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/5; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/14; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/16; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/3/12; CBD/COP/DEC/14/20; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/4/6; CBD/COP/DEC/15/9; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/; CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2; CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.2

4.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information on sustainable hunting (not limited to subsistence) in tropical and subtropical regions	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife) and "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable); Convention Article 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity"; Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7
5.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information on sustainable forest management in temperate regions	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and B, Targets 1, 2, 3, and 10; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicator 10.2, component indicator for Target 10, complementary indicator for Goals A and B and Targets 2, 8, and 9; Forest Biodiversity Thematic Programme (https://www.cbd.int/forest); ITTO/CBD Collaborative Initiative for Tropical Forest Biodiversity (https://www.itto.int/cbd/); Forest Ecosystem Restoration Initiative (FERI) (https://www.cbd-feri.org/); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 7, 14, and 15; SCBD/SSSF/JL/SK/JA/LJ/91539; COP 2 Decision II/9; COP 6 Decision VI/22; COP 7 Decision VII/1; COP 8 Decision VIII/19; COP 9 Decision IX/5; COP 10 Decision X/36; COP 11 Decision XI/25; COP 12 Decision XII/18
6.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information on the intra-African trade of wild meat and wildlife products	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal B, Targets 5, 9, 16; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators 9.1 and 9.2, component and complementary indicator for Target 9, complimentary indicator for Goal B and Target 5, Target 9 global indicator; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife) and "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2,

			14, and 18; CBD/SBSTTA/21/L.5; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; COP 12 Decision XII/18; COP 11 Decision XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; "Global Biodiversity Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5)
7.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information on the sustainability of wild meat harvests in temperate regions, in regions other than Africa / Asia	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife) and "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable); Convention Article 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity"; Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12;
8.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information related to non-lethal terrestrial vertebrate harvesting	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and C, Targets 4 and 9; Island Biodiversity Thematic Programme, "translocations" (https://www.cbd.int/island); Convention Article 9. Ex-situ Conservation (https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-09); Aichi Biodiversity Target 13; COP 8 Decision VIII/1
9.	Data and information availability and access	Regional guidance for non-lethal terrestrial vertebrate harvesting	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and C, Targets 4 and 9; Island Biodiversity Thematic Programme, "translocations" (https://www.cbd.int/island); Convention Article 9. Ex-situ Conservation (https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-09); Aichi Biodiversity Target 13; COP 8 Decision VIII/1
10.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information for non-extractive practices involving terrestrial	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 5, 9, and 12; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators B.1, C.1, and C.2; cross-cutting work on "Tourism and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/tourism); "mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism development," CBD/COP/14/INF/1,

		vertebrates worldwide	CBD/COP/14/INF/1 - complimentary; Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/20; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/14
11.	Data and information availability and access	Regional guidance for non-extractive practices involving terrestrial vertebrates	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 5, 9, and 12; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators B.1, C.1, and C.2; cross-cutting work on "Tourism and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/tourism); "mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism development," CBD/COP/14/INF/1, CBD/COP/14/INF/1 - complimentary; Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/20; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/14
12.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information regarding outcomes of One Health approaches to wild species use	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Introduction to the GBF, Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (r) Biodiversity and Health, "The Framework is to be implemented with consideration of the One Health Approach...", Target 12; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5) complimentary indicator for Goal B; cross-cutting work on "Biodiversity and Health" (https://www.cbd.int/health); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 12, and 14; CBD/COP/DEC/15/29; CBD/COP/DEC/14/4; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/21; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/6
13.	Data and information availability and access	Data and information on regional wildlife economies	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal C, Target 9; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicator C.1, complimentary indicator for Goal A; Convention Article 11 "Incentive Measures;" cross-cutting work on "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 14; COP 10 Decision X/3; "Global Biodiversity Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5)

14.	Data and information availability and access	Guidance related to gender equity and governance of wild species	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Introduction to the GBF, Section C. Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (g) Human rights-based approach, "gender," Targets 22 and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Targets 21 and 23, complimentary indicator for Targets 16, 22 and 23; cross-cutting work on "Gender and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/gender); Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; CBD/COP/14/9/Add.1; CBD/COP/14/INF/15; CBD/COP/14/INF/21; CBD/SBI/2/2/Add.3; CBD/SBI/2/INF/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/24
15.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Scenario studies focusing on human-wildlife conflict in temperate regions, in regions other than Africa / Asia	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal B, Targets 4, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 4; CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16; Convention Article 14 "Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts;" cross-cutting work on "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators) and "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife); Convention Article 7 "Identification and Monitoring;" Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7

16.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Scenario studies focusing on wild meat harvests in temperate regions, in regions other than Africa / Asia	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity" and 7 "Identification and Monitoring;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; COP 2 Decision II/7; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 4 Decision IV/4; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 6 Decision VI/13; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32
17.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Monitoring and assessment of sustainable hunting (not limited to subsistence) in tropical and subtropical regions	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity" and 7 "Identification and Monitoring;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30;

			<p>UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; COP 2 Decision II/7; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 4 Decision IV/4; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 6 Decision VI/13;</p> <p>UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32</p>
18.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Tools and resources to monitor and address genetic diversity of terrestrial vertebrates	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and C, Targets 4, 13, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complementary indicator for Goals A and C and Targets 9 and 13, component indicator for Target 4 and Target 13; cross-cutting work on DSI of genetic resources (https://www.cbd.int/dsi-gr); cross-cutting work on "Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing" (https://www.cbd.int/programmes) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 15 "Access to Genetic Resources" and 7 "Identification and Monitoring;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 13 and 16; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/5; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/14; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/16; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/3/12; CBD/COP/DEC/14/20; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/4/6; CBD/COP/DEC/15/9; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/; CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2; CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.2</p>

19.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Internationally standardized monitoring, assessment, and reporting approaches for terrestrial vertebrate populations and trade statistics	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal C, Targets 9, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicator C.1, complimentary indicator for Goal A; cross-cutting work on "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 7 "Identification and Monitoring" and 11 "Incentive Measures;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 14; COP 10 Decision X/3; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; "Global Biodiversity Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5)
20.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Trends-monitoring for all uses of terrestrial vertebrates	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16, 21, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 7 "Identification and Monitoring" and 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; COP 2 Decision II/7; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 4 Decision IV/4; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 6 Decision VI/13; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/12; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32;

			UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8
21.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Species management plans for terrestrial vertebrates	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goal B, Targets 4, 5, 9, 16, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 9, complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 5; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 7 "Identification and Monitoring" and 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, 17, and 18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; COP 2 Decision II/7; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 4 Decision IV/4; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 6 Decision VI/13; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/12
22.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Scenario studies focused on non-extractive practices involving	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 5, 9, 12, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators B.1, C.1, and C.2; cross-cutting work on "tourism and biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/tourism) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Article 7

		terrestrial vertebrates	"Identification and Monitoring;" Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; "mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism development" (CBD/COP/14/INF/1, CBD/COP/14/INF/1 - complimentary); CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/20; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/14; COP 6 Decision VI/14; COP 5 Decision V/25
23.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Tools and resources to monitor and assess regional wildlife economies	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal C, Targets 9, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicator C.1, complimentary indicator for Goal A; Convention Articles 7 "Identification and Monitoring" and 11 "Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/default.shtml?a=cbd-11); cross-cutting work on "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives) and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 14; COP 10 Decision X/3; "Global Biodiversity Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5); CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10
24.	Assessment methods, model, and scenarios	Frameworks to measure and monitor human-wildlife conflict	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal B, Targets 4, 20, 21, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Target 4; CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16; Convention Articles 7 "Identification and Monitoring" and 14 "Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts;" cross-cutting work on "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and

			Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators) and "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife); Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7
25.	Indigenous and local knowledge	Survey and assessment of wildlife use practices by Indigenous communities	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 5, 9, 10, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B, component indicator for Target 10, global indicator for Target 9; Convention Article 8(j) "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices;" CBD/WG8J/11/7; Working Group on Article 8(j) (https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml); Convention Article 7 "Identification and Monitoring;" cross-cutting work on "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators) and "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional); "Informal Dialogue on a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities" (https://www.cbd.int/article/informal-dialogue-8j-nairobi-2024); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 18; UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27, CBD Decision VI/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14;

			<p>UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15; CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20; CBD/COP/DEC/15/21; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; SCBD/SSSF/PBU/JL/OR/QC/TM/91510</p>
26.	Indigenous and local knowledge	Equitable incorporation of Indigenous values and relationships with wild species within policy guidance	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal C, Targets 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 21, and 22; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B and Targets 3 and 22, component indicator for Target 10, global indicator for Targets 9 and 22; Convention Article 8(j) "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices;" Working Group on Article 8(j) (https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml); cross-cutting work on "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional); "Informal Dialogue on a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities" (https://www.cbd.int/article/informal-dialogue-8j-nairobi-2024); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 18; UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27; CBD Decision VI/9; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15; CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20; CBD/COP/DEC/15/21;</p>

			CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; CBD/WG8J/11/7; SCBD/SSSF/PBU/JL/OR/QC/TM/91510
27.	Indigenous and local knowledge	Equitable application of Indigenous and local knowledge to human-wildlife conflict guidance	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 21, and 22; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B and Targets 3 and 22, component indicator for Target 10, component indicator for Target 4, global indicator for Targets 9 and 22; Convention Article 8(j) "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices;" Working Group on Article 8(j) (https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml); Convention Article 14 "Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts;" cross-cutting work on "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional); "Informal Dialogue on a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities" (https://www.cbd.int/article/informal-dialogue-8j-nairobi-2024); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14 and 18; UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27, Decision VI/9; CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/16; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15; CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20;

			CBD/COP/DEC/15/21; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; CBD/WG8J/11/7; SCBD/SSSF/PBU/JL/OR/QC/TM/91510
28.	Indigenous and local knowledge	Equitable application of Indigenous and local knowledge to management of genetic resources	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and C, Targets 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 21, and 22; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B and Targets 3 and 22, complimentary indicator for Goals A and C and Targets 9 and 13, component indicator for Targets 4, 10, and 13, global indicator for Targets 9 and 22; Convention Article 8(j) "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices;" Convention Article 15 "Access to Genetic Resources;" Working Group on Article 8(j) (https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml); cross-cutting work on "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional), DSI of genetic resources (https://www.cbd.int/dsi-gr), and "Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing" (https://www.cbd.int/abs); "Informal Dialogue on a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities" (https://www.cbd.int/article/informal-dialogue-8j-nairobi-2024); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 13, 14, 16, and 18; Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/5; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/2/14; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/16; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/3/12; CBD/COP/DEC/14/20; CBD/NP/MOP/DEC/4/6; CBD/COP/DEC/15/9; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15; CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20; CBD/COP/DEC/15/21; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; SCBD/SSSF/PBU/JL/OR/QC/TM/91510;</p>

			UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27; CBD/SBSTTA/24/INF/; CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.2; CBD/SBI/3/2/Add.2; CBD/WG8J/11/7
29.	Indigenous and local knowledge	Approaches to support Indigenous people and local communities to conduct research, monitoring, and governance	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, Goals B and C, Targets 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 13, 16, 20, 21, 22, and 23; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), component indicator for Targets 9 and 10, complementary indicator for Goal B and Targets 3, 5, and 22, global indicator for Targets 9 and 22; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional), and "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators); Convention Articles 7 "Identification and Monitoring" and 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity;" Convention Article 8(j) "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices;" Working Group on Article 8(j) (https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml); "Informal Dialogue on a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities" (https://www.cbd.int/article/informal-dialogue-8j-nairobi-2024); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15; CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20; CBD/COP/DEC/15/21; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30;

			<p>UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; CBD/COP/DEC/15/6; CBD/WG8J/11/7; SCBD/SSSF/PBU/JL/OR/QC/TM/91510</p>
30.	Indigenous and local knowledge	Capacity-building and support for sustainable community livelihoods and related biodiversity enhancement	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B, C, and D, Targets 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, and 22; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goals B and D and Targets 3, 19, and 22, component indicator for Target 10, global indicator for Targets 9, 17, and 22; Convention Article 8(j) "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices;" Working Group on Article 8(j) (https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml); cross-cutting work on "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional) and "Capacity-Building and Development" (https://www.cbd.int/cb); "Informal Dialogue on a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities" (https://www.cbd.int/article/informal-dialogue-8j-nairobi-2024); "Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity-Building and Development" (https://www.cbd.int/cb/strategic-framework); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14, 18, and 20; UNEP/CBD/COP/4/27, CBD Decision VI/9; CBD/COP/DEC/15/8; CBD/SBI/3/7/Add.1; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15;</p>

			CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20; CBD/COP/DEC/15/21; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; CBD/WG8J/11/7; SCBD/SSSF/PBU/JL/OR/QC/TM/91510
31.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of sustainable wild species use on poverty alleviation	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 5, 9, and 14, Section K. "Communication, education, awareness and uptake" (b); Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complementary indicator for Goal B and Target 16, global indicator for Target 14; cross-cutting work on "Biodiversity for Development" (https://www.cbd.int/development), "Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf); cross-cutting work of "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives); CBD Technical Series No. 55 "Linking Biodiversity Conservation and Poverty Alleviation: A State of Knowledge Review" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-55-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 54 "Interdependence of Biodiversity and Development Under Global Change" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-54-en.pdf); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 14; "Poverty Reduction" (https://www.cbd.int/topic/poverty-reduction); "Global Biodiversity Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5)
32.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of sustainable wild species use on food security, especially in temperate regions where data is most lacking	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complementary indicator for Goals A and B and Targets 5, 9 and 13, component indicator for Target 9; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife) and "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable); Convention Article 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity"; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25;

			<p>UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; "Food" (https://www.cbd.int/topic/food); Sustainable Development Goal 2 (https://www.cbd.int/article/food-2018-11-27-09-39-11); CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7</p>
33.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of technological advancements on sustainable wild species use and management	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal D, Targets 1, 9, 10, 12, 17, 20, and 21, Section C. "Considerations for the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework" (l); Section K. "Communication, education, awareness and uptake" (g), Annex II 1 (d); Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complementary indicator for Goal D and Targets 17 and 19; Aichi Biodiversity Target 19; Convention Articles 16 and 18; cross-cutting work on "Technical and Scientific Cooperation" (https://www.cbd.int/tsc); Informal Advisory Group on Technical and Scientific Cooperation (TSC-IAG) (https://www.cbd.int/tsc/tsc-iag); CBD/COP/DEC/15/8; cross-cutting work on "Technology Transfer" (https://www.cbd.int/tech-transfer), Database on Scientific and Technological Cooperation and Technology Transfer (https://www.cbd.int/tech-transfer/gapanalysis.shtml)</p>

34.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Interactions between ecological and social components of uses of wild species, i.e., linkages between sustainable use of wild species and social, economic, and environmental benefits and/or detriments	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 18; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators C.1, C.2, 9.1, 9.2, headline indicators for Target 13, complementary indicator for Target 13; cross-cutting work on "Biodiversity and Development" (https://www.cbd.int/development), "Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf); cross-cutting work on "Biological and Cultural Diversity" (https://www.cbd.int/lbcd/), "Linking Biological and Cultural Diversity" (https://www.cbd.int/lbcd/); cross-cutting work on "Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing" (https://www.cbd.int/abs), "Climate Change and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/climate), "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives), "Health and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/health), "Peace and Biodiversity Dialogue Initiative" (https://www.cbd.int/peace), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), and "Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices" (https://www.cbd.int/traditional); UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29; CBD Technical Series No. 93 "Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Supplementary Information" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf); cross-cutting work on "Communication, Education & Public Awareness" (https://www.cbd.int/cepa); Convention Article 1 "Objectives;" Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 13, 14, and 16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7; COP 3 Decision III/14; COP 4 Decision IV/9; COP 5 Decision V/16; COP 6 Decision VI/10; COP 8 Decision VIII/5; COP 9 Decision IX/13; COP 10 Decision X/43; COP 10 Decision X/42; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/41; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/40;</p>
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			<p>UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/12; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/19; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/18; CBD/COP/DEC/14/17; CBD/COP/DEC/14/16; CBD/COP/DEC/14/15; CBD/COP/DEC/14/14; CBD/COP/DEC/14/13; CBD/COP/DEC/14/12; CBD/COP/DEC/15/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/20; CBD/COP/DEC/15/21; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22; "Global Biodiversity Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5); Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/33; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/21; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/20; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/4; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/19; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/20; CBD/COP/DEC/14/5; CBD/COP/DEC/15/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/32; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/6; COP 7 Decision VII/24; COP 6 Decision VI/19; COP 5 Decision V/17; COP 4 Decision IV/10; CBD/COP/DEC/15/29; CBD/COP/DEC/14/4; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/21; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/6; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/1</p>
35.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of intra-African trade of wild meat and wildlife products on species conservation and livelihoods	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goal B, Targets 5, 9, 16; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators 9.1 and 9.2, component and complementary indicator for Target 9, complimentary indicator for Goal B and Target 5, Target 9 global indicator; cross-cutting work on "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators), and "Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives); cross-cutting work on "Biodiversity and Development" (https://www.cbd.int/development), "Biodiversity and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" (https://www.cbd.int/development/doc/biodiversity-2030-agenda-technical-note-en.pdf); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 14, and 18; CBD/SBSTTA/21/L.5; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; COP 12 Decision XII/18; COP 11 Decision XI/25; ; "Global Biodiversity</p>

			Outlook 5" (https://www.cbd.int/incentives/gbo5); CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10
36.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Interactions between ecological and social components of non-extractive practices, including cultural and spiritual practices	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals B and C, Targets 5, 9, and 12; Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), headline indicators B.1, C.1, and C.2; cross-cutting work on "Tourism and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/tourism); "mainstreaming biodiversity into tourism development" (CBD/COP/14/INF/1, CBD/COP/14/INF/1 - complimentary); cross-cutting work on "Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments" (https://www.cbd.int/indicators) and "Biological and Cultural Diversity" (https://www.cbd.int/lbcd/); Aichi Biodiversity Target 14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/11; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/14; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/6; COP 6 Decision VI/7; COP 5 Decision V/7; COP 3 Decision III/10; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/20; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/14; COP 6 Decision VI/14; COP 5 Decision V/25; CBD/COP/DEC/15/22
37.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of climate change on populations, habitats, and use of terrestrial vertebrates	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and B, Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, and 16, Section A. Background (2); Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B, component indicator for Target 8; cross-cutting work on "Climate Change and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/climate), CBD Technical Series No. 93 "Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate

			<p>Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Supplementary Information"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 89 "The Lima Declaration on Biodiversity and Climate Change: Contributions from Science to Policy for Sustainable Development"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-89-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 86 "Managing Ecosystems in the Context of Climate Change Mitigation: A review of current knowledge and recommendations to support ecosystem-based mitigation actions that look beyond terrestrial forests"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-86-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 85 "Synthesis Report on Experiences with Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-85-en.pdf); Aichi Biodiversity Target 15; UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/33; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/21; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/20; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/4; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/19; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/20; CBD/COP/DEC/14/5; CBD/COP/DEC/15/30</p>
38.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of climate change on wildlife health at the interface with humans and domestic animals	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and B, Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, and 16, Section A. Background (2); Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B, component indicator for Target 8; cross-cutting work on "Climate Change and Biodiversity"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/climate), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), and "Ecosystem Restoration" (https://www.cbd.int/restoration); CBD Technical Series No. 86 "Managing Ecosystems in the Context of Climate Change Mitigation: A review of current knowledge and recommendations to support ecosystem-based mitigation actions that look beyond terrestrial forests"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-86-en.pdf); Aichi</p>

			<p>Biodiversity Targets 7, 14 and 15; UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29; CBD/SBSTTA/26/CRP.8; CBD/SBSTTA/21/9; CBD/COP/DEC/15/29; CBD/SBSTTA/24/9; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/33; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/21; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/20; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/4; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/19; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/20; CBD/COP/DEC/14/5; CBD/COP/DEC/15/30; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/16; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/19</p>
39.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Interactions between climate change and human consumption of wild terrestrial meat	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and B, Targets 1, 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, and 16, Section A. Background (2); Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B, component indicator for Target 8; cross-cutting work on "Climate Change and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/climate), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), and "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife); CBD Technical Series No. 93 "Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and Supplementary Information" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-93-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 89 "The Lima Declaration on Biodiversity and Climate Change: Contributions from Science to Policy for Sustainable Development" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-89-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 86 "Managing Ecosystems in the Context of Climate Change Mitigation: A review of current knowledge and recommendations to support ecosystem-based mitigation actions that look beyond terrestrial forests" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-86-en.pdf); CBD Technical Series No. 85 "Synthesis Report on Experiences with</p>

			<p>Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction"</p> <p>(https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-85-en.pdf); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 13, 14, and 15; UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VII/15; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/VIII/30; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/IX/16; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/33; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/21; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/20; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/4; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/19; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/20; CBD/COP/DEC/14/5; CBD/COP/DEC/15/30; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2 Decision II/7</p>
40.	Multiple uses and interactions of uses with other pressures	Impacts of zoonoses on wild meat consumption and wildlife populations	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/4), Goals A and B, Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 16, Section A. Background (2); Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5), complimentary indicator for Goal B and Target 5, component indicator for Targets 8 and 9; cross-cutting work on "Climate Change and Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/climate), "Sustainable Use of Biodiversity" (https://www.cbd.int/sustainable), "Sustainable Wildlife Management" (https://www.cbd.int/wildlife), and "Ecosystem Restoration" (https://www.cbd.int/restoration); Convention Article 10 "Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity;" CBD Technical Series No. 86 "Managing Ecosystems in the Context of Climate Change Mitigation: A review of current knowledge and recommendations to support ecosystem-based mitigation actions that look beyond terrestrial forests" (https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-86-en.pdf); Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 7, 14, 15 and 18; UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29; CBD/SBSTTA/26/CRP.8; CBD/SBSTTA/21/9; CBD/COP/DEC/15/29; CBD/SBSTTA/24/9; CBD/COP/DEC/14/7; CBD/COP/DEC/XIII/8; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/18; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/25; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/32; COP 7 Decision VII/12; COP 6 Decision VI/13; COP 5 Decision V/24; COP 3 Decision III/9; COP 2</p>

			Decision II/7; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XI/16; UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/XII/19
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Conclusion

The first draft gap analysis was submitted to Parties for peer review, and a notification (Ref: SCBD/SSSF/JL/SS/JM/91781) was issued on 4 July 2024 inviting “views and comments” to be submitted via a prescribed template. In response to the notification, submissions were received from the European Union and Member States, Canada, Mexico, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Peru, UNODC, IUFRO, and the Lanka Fundamental Rights Organization.

Respondents offered a variety of feedback and identified several additional relevant resources, which may be included in subsequent analyses. Comments of greatest note and agreement include the following:

1. The scope of the gap analysis should be expanded to incorporate consideration of sustainable wildlife management beyond terrestrial vertebrates.
2. National and/or regional scoping exercises are needed to explore and further identify gaps.
3. A set of recommendations should accompany a final analysis.

The document will inform a COP pre-session document, which will be posted on the CBD COP16 website by 6 September 2024.

The CPW is committed to providing ongoing support to the CBD as it pursues its mandate and works towards achieving the goals and targets of the KMGBF. The CPW aims to assist the CBD in identifying, developing, and promoting best practices for sustainable wildlife management across various sectors. This collaboration will help ensure that progress in these areas is aligned with global biodiversity conservation objectives, contributing to the effective implementation of sustainable strategies that benefit wildlife and human communities. Through continued partnership and shared expertise, the CPW and CBD strive to advance integrated approaches that address the complex challenges facing biodiversity today.

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