



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.: General
21 July 2026

English only

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice Twenty-eighth meeting

Nairobi, 27 July–1 August 2026

Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

Sustainable wildlife management

Submission from Brazil in relation to item 6 of the provisional agenda for the twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice**

Note by the Secretariat

1. On 20 July 2026, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity received a submission from the Government of Brazil, containing a proposal for initiating a process for the development of a programme of work on the sustainable use of biodiversity.
2. The proposal from Brazil is reproduced in the annex to the present note in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

* [CBD/SBSTTA/28/1](#).

** The present document is being issued without formal editing.

Annex

Towards a Programme of Work on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Introduction

The sustainable use of biodiversity is one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a central condition for the full and balanced achievement of the Targets proposed by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. While conservation and restoration have been extensively addressed through different programmes, tools and guidance under the Convention, the sustainable use objective remains comparatively under-operationalized, despite its direct relevance to livelihoods, food security, local economies, poverty eradication, traditional knowledge, innovation, value addition and benefit-sharing.

The twenty-eighth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice provides an appropriate opportunity to consider how the work under the Convention on sustainable wildlife management can be connected to a broader and more integrated discussion on the sustainable use of biodiversity. Brazil considers that sustainable wildlife management should remain a specific and important area of work, particularly in light of decisions 16/15 and the draft global guidance under preparation. At the same time, wildlife management should be understood as part of a wider sustainable use agenda that includes wild species, genetic resources, ecosystem-based products and services, customary sustainable use, biodiversity-based value chains, bioeconomy, circular economy and other biodiversity-based activities that generate positive outcomes for biodiversity.

Rationale

A programme of work on the sustainable use of biodiversity would help Parties implement the three objectives of the Convention in a more balanced and mutually reinforcing manner. It would also support the achievement of Target 9 of the Framework, which calls for the management and use of wild species to be sustainable and to provide social, economic and environmental benefits, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity.

Such a programme of work would not duplicate existing work on sustainable wildlife management. Rather, it would provide an integrated framework to connect sustainable wildlife management with other dimensions of sustainable use, including biodiversity-based value chains, customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, sustainable harvesting, non-extractive uses, genetic resources, traditional knowledge, benefit-sharing, traceability, technology transfer, capacity-building and development, and access to finance and markets.

The need for such an integrated approach is particularly relevant for developing countries and megadiverse countries, where biodiversity is not only a conservation priority but also a basis for sustainable development, local livelihoods, scientific and technological innovation, and value addition. A strengthened programme of work could help Parties explore new approaches and options for sustainable use, including bioeconomy, circular economy, biotrade, community-based enterprises, biodiversity-based products and services, timber and non-timber forest products, and other activities that enhance biodiversity while generating social and economic benefits.

At the same time, further work is needed to clarify the definition, scope, safeguards and enabling conditions related to sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity. Such work should avoid approaches that reduce biodiversity to offsetting, commodification or unsafeguarded market mechanisms. It should instead be grounded in the three objectives of the Convention, national circumstances and priorities, the rights and roles of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, traditional knowledge, fair and equitable benefit-sharing, and adequate means of implementation.

Proposed approach

Brazil proposes that the Subsidiary Body consider initiating a process for the development of options for a future Programme of Work on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, including sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity.

This process could build on decision 16/12, decision 16/15, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It should also take into account the ongoing work on sustainable wildlife management, without altering or weakening its specific mandate.

The proposed programme of work could be structured around the following elements:

Element 1 – Scientific and technical guidance on sustainable use

To compile and update existing tools, guidance and experiences related to sustainable use of biodiversity, including sustainable wildlife management, biodiversity-based value chains, sustainable harvesting, non-extractive uses and ecosystem-based products and services.

Element 2 – Sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services

To support Parties in identifying and promoting activities, products and services that are based on biodiversity, contribute to its conservation and sustainable use, generate social and economic benefits and enhance biodiversity, including through bioeconomy, circular economy, biotrade and other nationally defined approaches.

Element 3 – Customary sustainable use, traditional knowledge and benefit-sharing

To strengthen the recognition of customary sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, protect traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, digital sequence information on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as applicable.

Element 4 – Enabling conditions and means of implementation

To identify needs and options related to financial resources, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, technology transfer, access to appropriate technologies, traceability systems, market access and value addition in countries of origin of biodiversity.

Element 5 – Safeguards, monitoring and indicators

To develop voluntary guidance on criteria, safeguards and monitoring approaches to ensure that sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services effectively contribute to biodiversity and do not lead to its long-term decline, while taking into account social, economic and cultural dimensions.

Suggested activities of Parties

1. Share national experiences, policies, legislation, programmes and case studies on the sustainable use of biodiversity, including sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity.
2. Identify opportunities to integrate sustainable use of biodiversity into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, biodiversity finance plans, sectoral policies and development strategies, in accordance with national circumstances and priorities.
3. Promote inclusive governance arrangements that recognize the rights, roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, and support customary sustainable use, traditional knowledge and equitable benefit-sharing.
4. Strengthen national capacities for value addition, traceability, research and development, technology transfer, market access and monitoring of biodiversity-based activities, products and services.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

1. Prepare a technical report compiling existing tools, guidance, experiences and lessons learned on the sustainable use of biodiversity, including sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity.
2. Convene, subject to the availability of resources, an expert workshop with balanced regional representation and the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to provide advice on the definition, scope, safeguards, enabling conditions and monitoring approaches for such activities.
3. Prepare options for the development of a Programme of Work on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at a meeting held before the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
4. Facilitate cooperation with relevant organizations, multilateral environmental agreements and international processes, avoiding duplication and respecting their respective mandates, while promoting coherence in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention.

Conclusion

Brazil considers that a Programme of Work on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity could provide a coherent and forward-looking framework to support the balanced implementation of the Convention and its Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Such a programme would help Parties move beyond fragmented approaches to sustainable use and develop practical guidance on how biodiversity-based activities, products and services can contribute to conservation, sustainable use and fair and equitable benefit-sharing.

This discussion should be understood as progressive, consensual and implementation-oriented. The immediate objective would not be to prejudge the final design of a new programme of work, but to initiate a structured process to develop options, identify safeguards and clarify how the sustainable use objective of the Convention can be more effectively implemented in the post-2020 era.
