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COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: PROGRESS REPORT 2017-2018

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its thirteen meeting, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) reaffirmed the role of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) in facilitating coordinated work on the sustainable use of biodiversity and enhancing synergies among its members (decision XIII/8).¹
2. At the same meeting, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to take a number of actions on sustainable wildlife management in collaboration with other CPW members and report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and the Conference of the Parties.
3. The present note provides a report detailing the progress of the work carried out by CPW in the period 2017-2018 in response to the actions requested in decision XIII/8. Specifically, section II presents an overview of CPW, its mission, vision, strategic approach, and meetings of the partnership, while section III offers a description of actions taken and achievements made in relation to decision XIII/8. Subsequently, section IV describes additional actions and achievements made by CPW, and section V details future actions of the CPW.

* CBD/COP/14/1.

¹ To consult COP decision XIII/8, please visit <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-08-en.pdf>.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

4. The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) is a voluntary partnership of fourteen international organizations² with substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources.

5. Established in March 2013 in Bangkok, CPW provides a platform for addressing wildlife management issues that require national and supra-national responses. It also works to promote and increase cooperation and coordination on sustainable wildlife management issues among its members and partners.

6. The CPW works to develop joint initiatives and collaborative activities, to facilitate knowledge sharing, to generate a better understanding of the multiple benefits and values of wildlife, and to support the development of strategies and policies to conserve wildlife and benefit the people who depend on wild resources for their survival and livelihoods.

A. CPW Vision and Mission

7. The vision of CPW is of a world where wildlife is valued, conserved and contributes to human well-being.

8. The mission of CPW is to increase cooperation and coordination on sustainable wildlife management issues among its members, where such adds value, in order to promote sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to human food security, livelihoods and well-being.

B. CPW Strategic Approach

9. To achieve its vision and mission, the strategic approach 2015-2020 of the CPW focuses on two priorities, four thematic areas, and five objectives.

10. The CPW places the priorities on ensuring an equitable and effective governance of wildlife management and conservation practices, and recognizing and incorporating diverse values of wildlife into decision making at all levels.

11. The CPW currently concentrates on four thematic areas: (a) wildlife, food security, and livelihoods; (b) human-wildlife conflicts; (c) unsustainable hunting and wildlife crime; and (d) animal and human health and welfare.

12. Thematic areas and priorities are addressed by the following objectives:

- (a) Highlight the importance of the sustainable use of wildlife in international policy processes and frameworks;

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

(b) Articulate the role of the different forms of sustainable wildlife use in relation to conservation of biodiversity and to human food security, livelihoods and well-being;

(c) Strengthen the role indigenous peoples and local communities have in the sustainable use, management and conservation of their wildlife resources;

(d) Provide knowledge-based technical guidance in response to emerging global issues related to sustainable wildlife management;

(e) Make the Partnership a visible and well-functioning collaborative platform with a well-articulated and globally recognized niche role.

C. CPW Meetings

13. Since 2017, the CPW held three working meetings: the seventh, eighth and ninth meeting of the partnership.³

(a) The seventh meeting of the CPW was held at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in Rome, in May 2017. The meeting addressed the strategic goals and vision of the partnership, key challenges and opportunities that wildlife management poses to the CPW, and ways the partnership could tangibly add value to the work of CPW organizations on wildlife management;

(b) The eight meeting of the CPW was held in Montreal, Canada, in December 2017, on the margins of the twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD. The meeting participants discussed the progress made on the internal briefing on high-level policy messages for sustainable wildlife management and main activities of the work plan for 2018;

(c) The ninth meeting of the CPW was held again at the FAO headquarters in Rome, in June 2018. At this meeting, participating CPW members discussed opportunities to contribute to the IBPES assessment of sustainable use of wild species, and the format and content of the second Wildlife Forum. The meeting also reviewed the work plan of activities for 2018.

III. ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN RELATION TO COP DECISION XIII/8 ON SUSTAINABLE USE OF BUSHMEAT AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

14. In paragraph five of decision XIII/8, the Conference of the Parties made five requests to the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, subject to the availability of resources. Actions taken to fulfill these requests, together with achievements, are described below.

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

15. At its thirteenth meeting, COP requested the Executive Secretary to further elaborate technical guidance for better governance towards a more sustainable wild meat⁴ sector, in collaboration with

³ The minutes of the seventh, eighth and ninth meeting of CPW are available at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/93147/en/>.

other members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and subject to the availability of resources (decision XIII/8, para. 5 (a)).

16. The Executive Secretary and CPW are pleased to inform that the elaboration of the technical guidance is complete and presented to SBSTTA at its twenty-first meeting as “Voluntary Guidance for a Sustainable Wild Meat Sector”. SBSTTA took note of the technical guidance and recommended that COP takes note of/welcomes the voluntary guidance and encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations, including other biodiversity-related conventions and conservation agreements, where applicable, and in accordance with national circumstances and national legislation, to make use of the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector (SBSTTA recommendation XXI/2, para.1).

17. As requested, the technical guidance was elaborated with a view to supporting Parties’ implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, building on the road map on the role of wild meat in food security and nutrition and the results of the Symposium on “Beyond enforcement: Communities, governance, incentives, and sustainable use in combating illegal wildlife trade”, held in South Africa in February 2015. It would also build on the workshop on “Sustainable use and bushmeat trade in Colombia: operationalizing the legal framework in Colombia”, held in Leticia, Colombia, in October 2015, taking into account the perspective and knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities in customary sustainable use of biodiversity.

18. Further to this request, SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary to finalize the technical study entitled “Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector”, at its twenty-first meeting. According to this recommendation, the finalization of the technical study should follow the peer review by Parties and other Governments and other relevant stakeholders (SBSTTA recommendation XXI/2, para.3).

19. To fulfil this SBSTTA request, the Executive Secretary and CPW are pleased communicate that the technical study will be launched on 21 November 2018, at the second edition of the Wildlife Forum (see details below).

B. Scoping and organizing a wildlife forum event

20. At its thirteenth meeting, COP requested the Executive Secretary to jointly scope and organize a Wildlife Forum event in collaboration with other CPW members. The Forum would facilitate the involvement of Parties, other Governments and relevant stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities, to consider and define the priorities for work with respect to sustainable wildlife use and management, taking into account previous work on this matter, including the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (decision XIII/8, para. 5b).

21. The Executive Secretary and CPW are pleased to inform that the second edition of the Wildlife Forum is planned to take place on 21 November 2018 on the margins of the fourteenth meeting of COP.⁵

⁴ The term “wild meat” replaces “bushmeat”. At its eleventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity defined “wild meat” (or “bushmeat”) hunting more broadly as “the harvesting of wild animals in tropical and sub-tropical countries for food and for non-food purposes, including for medicinal use” (see [decision XI/25](#)). Given that wildlife hunting for food and livelihoods affects over 500 wild vertebrate species in Oceania, South America, South and South-East Asia as well as sub-Saharan Africa, the [Second World Conservation Congress](#), held in October 2000, in its Resolution 2.64, refers to the issue of “wild meat” rather than “bushmeat” hunting.

⁵ For details about the second Wildlife Forum, including the full programme and how to register, please visit <https://www.wildlife-forum.com/>.

22. Co-convened by the African Union Commission (AUC), the Forum will feature a series of multidisciplinary discussions on key issues, challenges, and opportunities on sustainable use of wildlife across geographical regions for both conservation and livelihoods.

23. The purpose of the Forum will be to stimulate debate to advance policy dialogues and define priorities on sustainable wildlife management for the post-2020 period, including with an increased participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. It also aims to increase the reach of the CPW and its contribution to sustainable wildlife management approaches in international policy-making. It will build on the first Wildlife Forum held in Durban, South Africa, on 9 September 2015, in conjunction with the XIV World Forestry Congress.⁶

24. A proposal for the second Wildlife Forum was prepared by CBD and CPW Secretariats, in collaboration with the other members of the CPW in May 2018. The proposal was approved on 14-15 June, at the ninth meeting of the CPW, held in the headquarters of FAO in Rome.

25. In terms of the program, the Wildlife Forum will be organized into three thematic sessions: (a) people and wildlife: health and security; (b) sharing wild meat: resolving conflicts between subsistence and commercial uses; and (c) from sites in Africa to shelves in Asia: solutions to unsustainable wildlife use and illegal trade. The programme will also include a final session entitled “Wildlife and people in 2050: A vision for sustainable wildlife management”, looking at future scenarios and culminating with the development of key elements for a new vision for sustainable wildlife management for the year of 2050.

26. In addition, the Forum will celebrate the Markhor Award, granted by the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) every two years at the occasion of the Conference of Parties to the CBD. Granted for the first time at CBD COP 9, in Bonn, in 2008, the award recognizes and celebrates outstanding conservation performance by individuals, private or public institutions, enterprises, or projects that link the conservation of biodiversity to human livelihood, through the principles of sustainable use, as part of wildlife and ecosystem management.

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

27. At its thirteenth meeting, COP requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with CPW, to enhance synergies with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) with regard to the re-scoping of the assessment on sustainable use of biodiversity (decision XIII/8, para.5(c)).

28. The Executive Secretary and CPW are pleased to communicate that the IPBES and the CPW Secretariats had a first exchange of views about the IPBES Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species,⁷ during a dedicated session at the ninth meeting of the partnership held in Rome on 14-15 June in Rome.⁸

29. During this exchange session, IPBES presented the assessment to the members of CPW, who also had the opportunity share their most recent work on sustainable use and management of wildlife that are relevant to the assessment. The presentation by the IPBES Secretariat provided an overview of the scoping document of the assessment, including a summary of the scope of each chapter.

⁶ For more information on the first edition of the Wildlife Forum that took place in South Africa in 2015, please visit <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/world-forestry-congress/programme/special-events/wildlife-forum/en/>.

⁷ Details about the IPBES Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species can be found at https://www.ipbes.net/system/tdf/ipbes-6-inf-8_en_0.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=16521

⁸ Additional details regarding the discussions on the IPBES assessment at the ninth meeting of CPW can be found in the meeting report at <http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/93147/en/>.

30. In addition, IPBES Secretariat explained that the scope of the assessment covers a wide range of wild species, comprising non-domesticated and wild populations of domesticated species, of which fish and plant species are included. Although the assessment has a broader scope in terms of the species being targeted, participants of the exchange session clarified that CPW focuses on terrestrial vertebrates. Therefore the discussions at the session maintained the species focus of CPW.

31. The IPBES Secretariat and CPW members also discussed opportunities for further participation in the assessment, such as:

- (a) Provision of further inputs from the CPW members to the compilation of existing materials;
- (b) Review and provision of comments on drafts of the assessment chapters and the summary for policymakers in the course of the assessment process; and
- (c) Provision of a list of experts/contacts that may assist authors in identifying potential contributing authors on specific aspects.

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

32. At its thirteenth meeting, COP requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with CPW, to continue to support efforts by Parties to combat illicit trafficking in wildlife, in line with United Nations General Assembly resolution 69/314, adopted in July 2015, and to enhance institutional capacities on wildlife conservation and law enforcement, with relevant law enforcement bodies such as the members of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (decision XIII/8, para. 5(d)).

33. The Secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) reported on activities conducted regarding implementation of Resolutions and Decisions on enforcement matters at the 70th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC70) held in Sochi, Russia, from 1 to 5 October 2018. Activities reported focused on combatting wildlife crime that have taken place since the 69th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC69), held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 27 November to 1 December 2017.⁹

34. The International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICCWC), the collaborative effort between the CITES Secretariat, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Bank and the World Customs Organization (WCO), is now delivering much needed front-line support to States. At the 69th meeting of the Standing Committee (SC69, Geneva, November 2017), CITES Secretariat provided an update on the activities conducted under the auspices of ICCWC since CITES COP 17 and announced significant new funding made available by donors towards implementation of the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020. These generous contributions enabled the Consortium to significantly scale up the level of support that it can provide to Parties, and recognized the central role of ICCWC in building long-term capacity among enforcement authorities dealing with wildlife crime, by providing them with the tools, services and technical support they need to fight organized crime and corruption.

35. With generous funding provided by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the implementation of the ICCWC Strategic Programme and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development of Mozambique and its partners in ICCWC, CITES Secretariat convened a meeting of representatives of Parties involved in the development and implementation of National Ivory Action Plans (NIAPs), in Maputo, from 1 to 4 May 2018. The meeting brought together over 60 representatives from 24 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe and

⁹ Further details can be found in documents SC70 [Doc. 30.1](#), [Doc. 30.2](#) and [Doc. 30.4](#).

North America, and from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It provided an important opportunity to review the development and implementation of NIAPs, and to exchange experiences and best practices among NIAP countries. The meeting also served to identify opportunities for long term collaboration among enforcement authorities, cross-border and regional cooperation, joint actions, and resource mobilization. The last day comprised a meeting of the Regional Investigative and Analytical Case Management (RIACM), facilitated by INTERPOL.¹⁰

36. At SC69, CITES Secretariat reported on Operation Thunderbird, a global law enforcement operation to combat wildlife crime supported by ICCWC conducted in 2017. From 1 to 31 May 2018, the Consortium supported Operation Thunderstorm, a month-long law enforcement operation and the second in the 'Thunder' series of operations, initiated by the INTERPOL Wildlife Crime Working Group and coordinated by INTERPOL and the WCO on behalf of ICCWC. Operation Thunderstorm targeted the criminals and global networks behind wildlife crime, and involved police, customs, border, wildlife, forestry and environment agencies from 92 countries and territories. Operation Thunderstorm resulted in 1,974 seizures, including over 1.3 tons of elephant ivory, 8 tons of pangolins scales, 4,000 birds, 48 live primates, 25 tons of wild meat and 27,000 reptiles. It enabled enforcement authorities to identify 1,400 suspects and triggered investigations, arrests, and prosecutions worldwide. As ongoing investigations resulting from the operation unfold in different countries, further arrests and prosecutions are foreseen. In July 2018 for example, authorities in the United Kingdom executed warrants during a follow up work in relation to seizures made during Operation Thunderstorm. The information gathered during the operation will also be analyzed by INTERPOL, and as appropriate, channeled to relevant authorities and used in ongoing and planned activities of the Consortium.

37. At the time of writing, the implementation of the ICCWC Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit has been completed in 10 countries: Bangladesh, Botswana, Gabon, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, the United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam. In addition, the Toolkit is currently at different phases of implementation in 15 other countries: Angola, Bahamas, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Congo, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guyana, Namibia, Senegal, Togo and Uganda.

38. To facilitate a better understanding of how wildlife crime and corruption are linked, and how corruption could be addressed, UNODC and CITES Secretariat, on behalf of ICCWC, supported the organization of side events on wildlife crime and corruption at the 27th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), and the 15th anniversary of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). Funding was made available through the ICCWC Strategic Programme to support the participation of experts at the side events, co-hosted by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom and UNODC at the CCPCJ in Vienna, on 14 May 2018, and by the Permanent missions of Gabon, Germany, the United Kingdom and UNODC at the UNCAC anniversary event in New York, United States of America, on 23 May 2018.¹¹

39. To further raise awareness and support for measures to combat wildlife and forest crime, ICCWC partners have since SC69 collectively and individually participated in a number of meetings and events at the regional and global levels. These include the Global Celebration of UN World Wildlife Day 2018 at the UN Headquarters in New York, United States of America, in March 2018, the 37th session of the WCO Enforcement Committee in Brussels, Belgium, in March 2018, the 14th meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) working group on CITES and

¹⁰ Further details on this activity as well as the recommended actions concluded and agreed at the meeting can be found in document SC70 [Doc. 27.4](#).

¹¹ For more information on activities supporting the implementation of paragraph b of decision 17.85, please consult document SC70 [Doc. 30.1](#).

Wildlife Enforcement in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic, in March 2018, a workshop on strengthening institutional capacity of South Asia-WEN in Kolkata, India, in May 2018, and the partners meeting on the implementation of the African Strategy on Combating Illegal Exploitation and Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa, in Nairobi, in May 2018.

40. To support wildlife crime enforcement in West and Central Africa CITES Secretariat commissioned UNODC to conduct an assessment of illegal wildlife trade in collaboration with ICCWC (paragraph a of CITES decision 17.97). The assessment was supported with funding mobilized through the ICCWC Strategic Programme 2016-2020.¹²

41. UNODC is currently developing the second edition of the World Wildlife Crime Report, which it is planned to be launched at the 18th meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties (COP 18, Colombo, May-June 2019). The annual illegal trade data provided by CITES Parties in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP17) on National reports and data provided by ICCWC partners will make an integral contribution to this report, which similarly to the first World Wildlife Crime Report, will be based on the best data and case studies available, backed by in-depth analysis.

42. CITES hosts a dedicated web portal on ICCWC.¹³ The web portal is available in English, French and Spanish and updated in January 2018. It is maintained in accordance with Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. COP 17), paragraph 8 c). CITES Secretariat is in the process of finalizing a major revision and update of the ICCWC web portal to facilitate access to the latest information on the Consortium's activities, as well as tools and services available through its partner organizations.

43. Throughout the reporting period of 2017-2018 TRAFFIC supported information exchange and international cooperation between government-mandated law enforcement agencies through so-called "Trade in Wildlife Information eXchange (TWIX)" systems. TWIX systems support law enforcement agencies in effective governing and implementing wildlife trade regulations. EU-TWIX (currently 37 countries) and AFRICA-TWIX (currently 5 countries) are online platform tools developed to facilitate such information exchange across Europe and Central Africa, with efforts underway to establish TWIX systems for other regions in Africa¹⁴. In recognizing the complementarity of TWIXes to their own sector-specific tools, ICCWC organizations, INTERPOL, WCO and UNODC have nominated staff to actively join the TWIX systems.

44. Recognizing that unsustainable consumer demand for products from threatened wildlife is a leading cause for the threats facing many species across the world, during the reporting period TRAFFIC has worked at the forefront of innovation within the field of Social and Behavioral Change Communications (SBCC). This included running various projects with relevant stakeholders targeting specific consumers of a variety of wildlife threatened by trade. To support the "Community of Practice" of multiple experts, stakeholders and organizations working on changing behavior for conservation impact, the Wildlife Consumer Behavior Change Toolkit has been created. It brings together a wide range of best practice evidence, latest research findings and other resources from the field of consumer behavior change, based on experience from the conservation sector and beyond.¹⁵

E. Reporting progress

45. At its thirteenth meeting, COP requested the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with CPW, to report on progress to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and

¹² More details on the assessment can be found in document SC70 Doc. [30.1](#).

¹³ To access the ICCWC web portal, please visit <https://cites.org/eng/prog/iccwc.php>.

¹⁴ For more information on TWIX, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/what-we-do/projects-and-approaches/twix/>.

¹⁵ The Wildlife Consumer Behaviour Change Toolkit is available at <https://www.changewildlifeconsumers.org>.

the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions at a meeting held prior to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision XIII/8, para.5(e)).

46. On behalf of CPW, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) made an intervention at the twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD, in December 2017, which was held back to back with the ninth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. The CPW also made interventions at the 69th and 70th meetings of meetings CITES Standing Committee. Further information is provided in section IV below.

47. The present report provides a comprehensive update on the work of the CPW during the biennium.

IV. ADDITIONAL ACTIONS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

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

A. Communications and outreach

49. In collaboration with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), CIC, IUCN, and TRAFFIC, FAO is producing an animation video to emphasize the importance of the sustainable use of wildlife and therewith the mission of the CPW. The video will highlight that wildlife and its use by people is enormously important in contributing to key current challenges, such as food security, biodiversity conservation, supporting sustainable livelihoods, combating illegal wildlife trade, and other challenges. The animation video will be launched at the second edition of Wildlife Forum on the margins of the fourteenth meeting of COP.

50. CPW made two interventions at meetings of CITES Standing Committee (SC). The first intervention was made by FAO, on behalf of the CPW, at CITES SC69, held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 27 November to 1 December 2017. At this occasion, CPW welcomed the opportunity to contribute its collective knowledge and experience to the work of SC on the engagement of rural communities and livelihoods, and offered its support to Parties in the implementation of the respective decisions. Subsequently, the second intervention was made by the CBD Secretariat, on behalf of the CPW, at CITES SC70, held in Sochi, Russia, from 1 to 5 October 2018. The intervention highlighted the promotion of sustainable use and of legal trade of wildlife species as an important mechanism in contributing to livelihoods and food security, in particular those of rural communities.

51. As noted above, IUCN made an intervention on behalf of CPW at the twenty-first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD, held in Montreal, Canada, in December 2017, on the agenda item on sustainable wildlife management (guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector). The CPW welcomed the opportunity to contribute to CBD's work and add its collective knowledge and experience in order to improve the sustainability of wild meat harvest and use, and stood ready to assist Parties and other stakeholders in the effective implementation of the suggested recommendation.

52. Furthermore, the Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) of IUCN, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and TRAFFIC launched an online learning platform called "People Not Poaching: the Communities and IWT Learning Platform"¹⁶ at the international conference about the illegal wildlife trade in London, on 11 to 12 October 2018. The platform aims to foster learning and share experiences on community engagement in combating

¹⁶ To access the People Not Poaching: the Communities and IWT Learning Platform please visit <http://www.peoplenotpoaching.org>.

poaching and the illegal wildlife trade. This is joint IUCN SULi-IIED-TRAFFIC project brings together examples of community-based approaches to reducing illegal wildlife trade from around the world and highlights key lessons. The platform will provide a means of allowing the voices of communities - especially previously marginalized communities - to be heard in illegal wildlife trade policy fora, so that community perspective is taken into account in the planning of anti-illegal wildlife trade programmes. More than just a database, the aim of the platform is also to host webinars and discussions and showcase tools and experiences in order to promote peer learning, coordinated inputs into policy processes, and increase understanding of the role of communities, livelihoods, incentives, governance, and sustainable use in addressing illegal wildlife trade.

B. Participation in events

53. During the 21st Session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) and the 5th African Forest and Wildlife Week (AFWW) held in Dakar, Senegal, in June 2018, FAO informed the Commission about its activities in the field of sustainable wildlife and protected area management in the period 2016-2018. FAO also reported on other relevant international initiatives and processes in collaboration with CPW members¹⁷ and presented the results of the Global Survey on wildlife and protected area management¹⁸.

54. The United Kingdom government hosted an international conference about the illegal wildlife trade in London, on 11-12 October 2018. The conference brought together global leaders to help eradicate illegal wildlife trade and better protect species from the threat of extinction. IUCN SULi worked with CPW members such as IIED and TRAFFIC to convene a "Community Voices" Day on 10 October, immediately in advance of the conference. The aim of the Community Voices Day was to highlight community perspectives on illegal wildlife trade and efforts to tackle it. Part of this day was a closed session for community representatives to discuss and craft messages and recommendations to the formal conference. In addition to community representatives, participants included representatives from NGOs, governments, and other stakeholders working with communities on illegal wildlife trade. Several community representatives were chosen by the United Kingdom to sit on a panel session in the conference itself.

C. Organization of events

55. In collaboration with CBD, IIED, FAO, and TRAFFIC, IUCN organized a side-event entitled "How Do We Conserve and Sustainably Use Wildlife to Meet Conservation and Community Needs?" on the margins of the 21st meeting of the SBSTTA of the CBD, held in Montreal, Canada, in December 2017. The event was organized in partnership with the Working Group on Article 8(j) and the Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCA) Consortium. It focused on developing a better shared understanding of how countries can strengthen or reform wildlife governance and regulatory frameworks and practices to support sustainable use of wildlife, integrate traditional knowledge, and meet livelihood and cultural needs, in order to advance related Aichi Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal 15 "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss". The organizations involved presented key lessons from the report "Wildlife, Wild Livelihoods: Involving communities in sustainable wildlife management and combating illegal

¹⁷ For details, please consult FAO document entitled "Developments in the field of sustainable wildlife management in Africa" (FO:AFWC/2018/10), available at <http://www.fao.org/3/I9638EN/i9638en.pdf>

¹⁸ For the complete results of the survey, please refer to document "FAO Survey on wildlife and protected area management in Africa: Overview of results" (FO:AFWC/2018/Inf.4), available at <http://www.fao.org/3/CA0031EN/ca0031en.pdf>

wildlife trade” (see para 64 for details), as well as key findings of the technical report “Toward a Sustainable, Participatory, and Inclusive Wild Meat Sector”.

56. Recognizing the key role of China in trade with and development of Africa, TRAFFIC and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) organized two preparatory workshops to support decision-makers ahead of the 7th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), held in Beijing, China, in September 2018. FOCAC is the premier platform through which trade and investment is mediated between China and African countries, discussing a range of issues related to agriculture, industry, infrastructure, science, wildlife and technology. At the 2nd FOCAC Summit and 6th Ministerial Conference of FOCAC that took place in 2015, the “FOCAC Johannesburg Action Plan (2016-2018)” was adopted and included commitments by China and 50 African Member States to work closely to combat illegal trade of fauna and flora products.

57. The first workshop “African Regional Awareness and Capacity Building Workshop Towards FOCAC 2018” was held in Nairobi, on 23 July 2018. Participants urged that any new FOCAC Action Plan should have a clear commitment to environmental and social sustainability and made a number of key recommendations on themes *inter alia* related to natural resource-based economies and wildlife. They also called for a clear financing and implementation-tracking mechanism with measurable indicators of success¹⁹. Accordingly, FOCAC should support actions to strengthen capacity of wildlife management agencies building on the commitments of the Johannesburg Action Plan.

58. The second workshop “China-Africa Cooperation on Sustainable Development” took the form of a side-event hosted by WWF, Peking University’s Centre for African Studies, and TRAFFIC in China, on 2 September 2018. Participants met to create an environment for a shared future through “win-win co-operation” on legal and sustainable trade, including for sustainable development. Deliberations recognized major opportunities to support sustainable development in African countries through Chinese investment and mutual co-operation between FOCAC partners, thereby ensuring compliance with legal and sustainable trade regulations. At the same time, China’s increasing effort to work with African counterparts, as well as Chinese companies and individuals based in Africa was seen as essential to combat wildlife crime and exclude illegal fauna and flora from supply chains coming out of Africa.²⁰

59. Recommendations of the two preceding workshops are reflected in the “Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Beijing Action Plan (2019-2021)” that stems from the Beijing Summit and the 7th Ministerial Conference of FOCAC, held in Beijing, from 2 to 4 September 2018. The events comprised Heads of State and Government, Heads of Delegation, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers in charge of economic cooperation from China and 53 African countries.²¹

60. IUCN SULi and IUCN Eastern Europe and Central Asia Regional Office, the Hunting and Conservation Alliance of Tajikistan (HC&T), Panthera, TRAFFIC, and GIZ organized the 2018 Central Asian regional meeting of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the Species Survival Commission (SSC) and SULi. The meeting focused on sustainable wildlife management and was held near Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from 3 to 6 September, 2018. Several CPW members attended, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory

¹⁹ For more information, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/news/africa-urged-to-develop-common-position-in-cooperation-negotiations-with-china>.

²⁰ For details, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/news/china-and-africa-look-to-win-win-co-operation-1/>.

²¹ To consult the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Beijing Action Plan (2019-2021), please visit https://www.focac.org/eng/zywx_1/zywj/t1594297.htm.

Species of Wild Animals (CMS), CIC, FAO and TRAFFIC. The meeting brought together a range of expertise from across the region, with a strong focus on community-based wild resource management. It aimed to articulate and discuss key challenges and opportunities, establish priorities for action, coordinate efforts, and enable the launch of a regional SULi subgroup for Central Asia. A list of 10 recommendations from the meeting addressed to governments, donors, conservation organizations, local communities, and other key stakeholders was prepared. In October 2018, first steps have been taken towards establishing a SULi Central Asia Regional Group, including announcing the chair of the group.

61. The CITES Secretariat and the Management Authority of China organized a workshop on CITES and livelihoods in Guangzhou, China, from 6 to 8 November 2018. The workshop aimed to review new and existing case studies and build capacity of Parties in conducting new case studies and using the CITES and Livelihoods Handbook.²² This was the fourth such workshop, but first in Asia and most likely the largest. Participants presented case studies from Africa, Asia, Europe, North America, South America and Oceania to demonstrate how legal international trade in CITES-listed species has benefited wildlife conservation and the livelihoods of rural communities. The results of the workshop will be made available on the CITES website. Several CPW members attended this workshop.

62. The International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the joint Task Force on Forest Education of IUFRO and the International Forestry Students' Association (IFSA), organized the 18th International Symposium on "Legal aspects of European Forest Sustainable Development and Wildlife: Skills and vocational training" in Chisinau, in September 2018. The symposium focused on the interrelations between the goals of the above mentioned research groups and the intersection of ecosystem services, forest and wildlife legislation, wildlife habitat relations and education in forestry and wildlife management. FAO facilitated two workshops during the symposium. The first workshop promoted the use of the FAO Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Toolbox and consulted participants on ways the tool could be improved. The second workshop focused on human-wildlife conflict and utilized the problems based approach to introduce and discuss the range of potential interventions offered to communities through the Human Wildlife Conflict (HWC) toolkit. The toolkit was a resource created and tested by FAO, the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), BIO-HUB, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), CAMPFIRE, and other partners in Central and Southern African regions.

63. CIC submitted a proposal to the Hungarian government for the organization of a third Wildlife Forum, as part of the "One with Nature" World Exhibition, to be held in Hungary, Budapest, in 2021. Initial preparations are underway.

D. Development of publications

64. FAO launched the 249th edition of the journal *Unasylva*²³ on the World Wildlife Day, 3 March 2017. *Unasylva* is the forestry journal of FAO that provides insights into community based management approaches to wildlife protection, successful management practices to alleviate human-wildlife conflicts, trophy hunting and its outcomes for wildlife conservation, and views of indigenous people and local communities on wildlife use. *Unasylva* also argues that the urgent challenges that we all face in maintaining biodiversity worldwide requires that indigenous peoples and local communities

²²To consult CITES and Livelihoods Handbook, please visit https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/Livelihoods/Guia_Parte1_CITES_eng_final.pdf and https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/prog/Livelihoods/Guia_PART2_CITES_ENG_FINAL.pdf

²³ To consult the 249th edition of *Unasylva* on Sustainable Wildlife Management, please visit <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6855e.pdf>.

are empowered to act at the national and local levels and that assistance from the international community can contribute to achieving this. Authors of this edition included several CPW members, who wrote about the theme of “Sustainable Wildlife Management”.

65. UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 2/14 on illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products called for an analysis of international best practices with regard to involving local communities in wildlife management. In response to this resolution, UN Environment commissioned IUCN and IIED to prepare the report “Wildlife, Wild Livelihoods: Involving communities in sustainable wildlife management and combating illegal wildlife trade”. The report summarizes insights from decades of research on community wildlife management and draws lessons from new analyses focused on engaging Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) in combating illegal wildlife trade. Based on a recognition of the importance of community voice in enabling sustainable and effective outcomes, it goes on to survey the opportunities and constraints for IPLCs in terms of their participation in key international policy forums that influence wildlife management, specifically CBD, CITES, CMS, UNEA, and IPBES.²⁴

66. The International Trade Centre (ITC) launched its publication “Trade in Vicuna: Implications for Conservation and Livelihoods” at a side event at the CITES Animals Committee, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in July 2018. The publication maps the value chain, assesses the factors that have helped the species to recover, and identifies current challenges facing the vicuña fiber trade, including the distribution of benefits and threats to conservation.²⁵

67. In February 2017, TRAFFIC published a new study on the bird markets of Singapore that highlights dangers of overharvesting from wild bird populations.²⁶

68. In August 2017, a TRAFFIC report found that the ivory markets of Kinshasa, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), is going underground following increased enforcement activity. A month later, TRAFFIC published the first comprehensive assessment of ivory trade in the Central African region in nearly two decades. The illegal and unregulated domestic ivory markets in (each of) the five Central African countries of Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Congo, DRC and Gabon have been one of the main sources fueling ivory trade in Africa and beyond (especially to Asia) in recent years. Findings show that open ivory markets are disappearing, largely due to increased enforcement and competition with underground criminal networks.²⁷

69. Drawing on 456 seizures recorded by TRAFFIC between 2010 and 2017, TRAFFIC published the report “Pendants, Powder and Pathways” in September 2017.²⁸ The report presents a detailed overview of known rhino horn smuggling routes from Africa to Asia and some of the myriad methods used by criminal networks to smuggle their contraband. It showed that organized criminal gangs are behind rhino horn processing in South Africa. Also in September 2017, a TRAFFIC inventory of birds for sale in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities, Viet Nam, warns that Viet Nam’s sizeable trade in wild birds is going unchecked and could harm wild populations if not managed²⁹.

²⁴ The report is available at http://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/22864/WLWL_Report_web.pdf.

²⁵ The publication “Trade in Vicuna: Implications for Conservation and Livelihoods” is available online in English and Spanish at <http://www.intracen.org/publication/trade-in-vicuna/>.

²⁶ To access TRAFFIC new study, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/songsters-of-singapore/>.

²⁷ TRAFFIC’s assessment of ivory trade in the Central Africa is available at <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/ivory-markets-in-central-africa/>.

²⁸ The report “Pendants, Powder and Pathways” is available at <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/pendants-powder-and-pathways/>.

²⁹ To access TRAFFIC inventory of birds for sale in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/caged-in-the-city/>.

70. The TRAFFIC Bulletin, in its 29th Volume, issue 2, edition of October 2017 has been published an article entitled “Complementary approaches: the role of sustainable wildlife management in tackling illegal wildlife trade.”³⁰ The same Bulletin, in its 30th Volume, issue 2 of 2018 has been published an article about FAO’s efforts towards sustainable wildlife management and improved food security and livelihoods, including key highlights about the CPW and the forthcoming Wildlife Forum on the margins of CBD COP 14.³¹

71. TRAFFIC produced “An Assessment of Poaching and Wildlife Trafficking in the Garamba-Bili-Chinko Transboundary Landscape” in December 2017. The assessment was produced with fieldwork carried out by IUCN, comprising of research and discussions in 87 local villages with over 700 people, including administrative authorities, traditional leaders, and law enforcement officers in a region that straddles the northwest border of the DRC and the southwest border of the Central African Republic. The authors investigated hunting, poaching and trafficking at various levels - from small-scale subsistence hunting to large-scale organized poaching and smuggling - while also assessing the livelihoods and economic opportunities for local villagers and nomadic herders. The report found that poaching is prevalent throughout the region, with the principal actors implicated being non-State armed groups, State actors, armed pastoralists, and independent poachers.³²

72. Also in December 2017, TRAFFIC published “Scaly Nexus: Mapping Indonesian pangolin seizures” showing that Indonesia, one of the last strongholds of the Sunda Pangolin, has lost up to 10,000 pangolins a year to illegal trade despite significant enforcement success.³³

73. In March 2018, TRAFFIC released the report “Eastward Bound”, thereby providing a comprehensive overview of legal trade from Africa to East and Southeast Asia. As a first of its kind, the report includes detailed regional and country analyses and endeavors to shed light on legal trade trends, the diversity of species and countries involved, and new patterns emerging.³⁴

74. Also in March 2018, Jakarta’s trade in threatened turtles and tortoises was under the spotlight when a TRAFFIC report “Slow and Steady: The global footprint of Jakarta’s tortoise and freshwater turtle trade” revealed that nearly half of the 65 different species of tortoise and freshwater turtles found on offer were threatened with extinction according to the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. The report also found that at least eight non-native species recorded were prohibited from international commercial trade under CITES and were likely to have been illegally imported.³⁵

³⁰ To read TRAFFIC Bulletin article “Complementary approaches: the role of sustainable wildlife management in tackling illegal wildlife trade”, please visit https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/3018/traffic_bulletin_292-sustainable-management.pdf.

³¹ To read TRAFFIC Bulletin article “UN FAO’s efforts towards sustainable wildlife management and improved food security and livelihoods”, please visit https://www.traffic.org/site/assets/files/11356/bulletin-30_2-fao-sustainable-trade.pdf

³² To read the full assessment of poaching and wildlife trafficking in the Garamba-Bili-Chinko transboundary landscape, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/poaching-and-wildlife-trafficking-in-the-garamba-bili-chinko-landscape/>.

³³ To read the full publication on pangolin seizures in Indonesia, please visit <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/illegal-trade-hammering-critically-endangered-sunda-pangolin-stronghold/>.

³⁴ The report “Eastward Bound” is available at <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/eastward-bound/>.

³⁵ The report “Slow and Steady: The global footprint of Jakarta’s tortoise and freshwater turtle trade” is available at <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/slow-and-steady-the-global-footprint-of-jakartas-tortoise-and-freshwater-turtle-trade/>.

75. In April 2018, a TRAFFIC report entitled “Uganda Wildlife Trafficking Assessment” identifies Uganda as one of the common transit points for the trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products in the Central and East Africa region.³⁶

76. In May 2018, a TRAFFIC study shows over 10,000 individuals of Black Spotted Turtle have been seized in two years, eclipsing numbers recorded in a previous six-year study.³⁷

77. Throughout the reporting period of 2017-2018, TRAFFIC conducted further numerous studies to assess the e-commerce and social media trade in wild species and their products, with impacts of that trade onto wild populations published for many countries and species. Such research comprises trade in live animals offered as pets (e.g., otters, Sunda Slow Loris, Helmeted Hornbill, Siamese Crocodile, as well as other birds and reptiles), ivory, rhino horn products, Hawksbill Turtle shells, Helmeted Hornbill casques, Tiger bones, Saiga horns, pangolin scales, leopard and lion bones.

E. New decisions, mandates, and legal instruments

78. During the reporting period, the work by TRAFFIC focused on preparing inputs for meetings of the CITES Animals Committee (AC 30), held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 16 to 21 July 2018. For this meeting, TRAFFIC prepared a document entitled “Review of legal and illegal trade in African Lions”³⁸. Recommendations from AC 30 will form the basis of many of the decisions and resolutions considered for wild animals during the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in May/June 2019. This will include considerations of viability and sustainable offtake levels of animal populations and resulting international trade that is stemming here from.

F. Projects and initiatives

79. In 2017, FAO, in collaboration with the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), launched the €45 million seven-year EU-ACP Sustainable Wildlife Management (SWM) Programme. The Programme will assist eight pilot countries that are members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP), to tackle unsustainable levels of wild meat hunting, conserve their biodiversity and natural heritage, and strengthen people's livelihoods and food security. It is an initiative of the ACP Secretariat and is funded by the 11th European Development Fund (EDF). The participating ACP countries are Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Guyana, Madagascar, Mali, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Congo, Senegal, Sudan, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The experiences from these pilot countries will be developed into models that can be adapted and replicated in other ACP countries with similar contexts and challenges. The SWM Programme activities are taking place in a wide variety of forest, savannah and wetland ecosystems. The emphasis is on developing new and innovative approaches to regulate wildlife hunting, strengthen the management capacities of indigenous and rural communities and increase the supply of sustainably produced meat products and farmed fish.

80. The RESSOURCE Project (“Strengthening expertise in Sub-Saharan Africa on birds and their rational use for communities and their environment”) is part of the SWM Programme and is led by FAO in collaboration with technical partners. It is a four-year initiative, from 2017 to 2020, funded

³⁶ The report “Uganda Wildlife Trafficking Assessment” identifies Uganda is available at <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/uganda-wildlife-trafficking-assessment/>.

³⁷ <https://www.traffic.org/publications/reports/black-spotted-turtle-trade-in-asia-ii-a-seizure-analysis/>

³⁸ The document entitled “Review of legal and illegal trade in African Lions” is available at <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/ac/30/Inf/E-AC30-Inf-15x.pdf>.

by the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM, €1.5 Million), an FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (US\$ 498 000) and the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) through the SWM Programme (€2.3 Million). The Project focuses on improving the management of natural resources, in particular migratory water bird populations in the Sahelian wetlands. The goal is to promote sustainable hunting management and bird conservation policies that will benefit local communities.

81. CIFOR continues with its commitment to bush meat research, through its Bush meat Research Initiative (BRI). Over 20 different publications have been produced by the members of this initiative this year. These publications are related to the measurement of the extent of the exploitation of wildlife for meat, ways of encouraging sustainable hunting practices, factors affecting the occurrence of Ebola outbreaks, and the importance of indigenous lands. CIFOR has also produced a technical document written as part of the wild meat sector described in paragraphs 15 to 19 above.

82. UN Environment started a new initiative titled “Landscapes, Wildlife and People” to address the core issue of the degradation of natural landscapes of importance to both wildlife conservation and human livelihoods. In particular, the initiative focuses on the key drivers and actors responsible for the loss, degradation and fragmentation of natural landscapes, and is expected to provide timely and tangible contributions that will mainstream sustainable, integrated land management approaches across priority terrestrial ecosystems on a global scale. As part of this initiative, UN Environment will work closely with partners and member states to identify, analyze and ultimately address these human development drivers and incentives.

V. FUTURE WORK

83. Subject to the availability of resources, future work of CPW will include:

(a) Developing an internal briefing on high-level policy messages for sustainable wildlife management that can be used in relevant communications by individual CPW members, jointly by members, as appropriate;

(b) Finalizing factsheets on sustainable wildlife management and international wildlife trade; sustainable wildlife management and hunting in North America; and sustainable wildlife management and hunting in Europe; and on sustainable wildlife management and IPLCS.

(c) Exploring further opportunities to contribute to the IPBES Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species;

(d) Examining joint products to respond to UNGA resolution 69/314 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife, and addressing country needs and gaps on Sustainable Development Goal 15 “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”. Specifically, the products would focus on targets 15.7 “Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products”, and 15.c “Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products”;

(e) Advancing research on the implications of hunting of wild meat for commercial trade, impacts on ecosystem functionality and resilience, and other indirect impacts.

84. Furthermore, at their ninth meeting, CPW members also discussed the need to prepare a follow up document to SBSTTA recommendation XXI/2, which includes Voluntary Guidance for a Sustainable Wild Meat Sector. Considering that the voluntary guidance is focused on tropical and subtropical regions of the world, the follow up document would have a wider geographical scope. In addition to widening the geographical scope of the voluntary guidance, CPW members highlighted the need to explore opportunities for conducting workshops to help operationalize the voluntary guidance.

85. The tenth meeting of CPW members is planned to take place during the first half of 2019.

Annex I

CPW Work Plan 2018

CPW VISION

A world where wildlife is valued, conserved and contributes to human well-being.

NICHE

CPW provides a platform for addressing wildlife management issues that require supra-national response.

CPW MISSION

To increase cooperation and coordination on sustainable wildlife management issues among its members, where such adds value, in order to promote sustainable management of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas, contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and to human food security, livelihoods and well-being.

CPW STRATEGIC APPROACH (2015-2020)

How we work

- ▲ Information exchange
- ▲ Knowledge sharing and synthesis
- ▲ Informing policy and decision-making
- ▲ Communication

Priorities

- ▲ Equitable and effective governance of wildlife management and conservation practices.
- ▲ Ensuring the diverse values of wildlife are recognized and incorporated into decision making at all levels.

Thematic areas

- ▲ Wildlife, food security, and livelihoods
- ▲ Human-wildlife conflict
- ▲ Unsustainable hunting and wildlife crime
- ▲ Animal and human health and welfare

Work Plan Objectives

Objective 1: Highlight the importance of the sustainable use of wildlife in international policy processes and frameworks.

Objective 2: Articulate the role of the different forms of sustainable wildlife use in relation to conservation of biodiversity and to human food security, livelihoods and well-being.

Objective 3: Strengthen the role indigenous peoples and local communities have in the sustainable use, management and conservation of their wildlife resources.

Objective 4: Provide knowledge-based technical guidance in response to emerging global issues related to sustainable wildlife management.

Objective 5: Make the Partnership a visible and well-functioning collaborative platform with a well-articulated and globally recognized niche role.

CPW Work Plan 2018

Activity	Lead Partner	Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5
To develop common messages on sustainable wildlife management identified in the high-level policy paper (to be finalized in 2019)	TRAFFIC					
To develop an animated video about CPW common messages (launch at the second Wildlife Forum, CBD CoP14)	FAO					
To operationalize the CBD / CIFOR technical guidance for sustainable wild meat sector	CIFOR, CBD					
To organize the second CPW Wildlife Forum on the margins of CBD CoP14 in Egypt (21 November 2018)	CBD					
To produce a factsheet on sustainable wildlife management and wildlife trade (to be finalized in 2019)	CITES, TRAFFIC					
To produce a factsheet on sustainable wildlife management and hunting in North America (to be finalized 2019)	IUCN					
To produce a factsheet on sustainable wildlife management and hunting in Europe (to be finalized 2019)	CIC					
To produce a factsheet on sustainable wildlife management and IPLCS	CBD, IIFB					

To explore further opportunities to contribute to the IPBES Assessment on Sustainable Use of Wild Species (added in June 2018)	CBD					
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