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COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT: PROGRESS REPORT 2014-2016

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of the Parties, pursuant to decision XII/18 paragraph 13(e), requested the Executive Secretary to report to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on progress related to the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW).
2. The current note presents in section II background information on the establishment and mission of the CPW, including its main achievements since 2015. Section III presents additional information related to the work by CPW member organizations pertaining to issues addressed in paragraphs 9 to 12 of decision XII/18. Section IV presents further activities planned as part of the 2015-2016 workplan.

II. CPW: MISSION AND ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE

3. The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) was established in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2013, in response to decision XI/25 on sustainable use of biodiversity: bushmeat and sustainable wildlife management. The CPW is a voluntary partnership of thirteen international organizations¹ with substantive mandates and programmes for the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources. The mission of the CPW is to increase cooperation and coordination among its members and other interested parties on sustainable wildlife management to promote the sustainable use and conservation 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.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/20/1/Rev.1.

¹ The members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) include the Secretariats of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); the Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS); the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC); the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB); the International Trade Centre (ITC); the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN); the International Union of Forest Research Organisations (IUFRO); the wildlife trade monitoring network (TRAFFIC); the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

4. The current CPW workplan for the period 2015-2016 includes four integral thematic areas on: wildlife and food security; human-wildlife conflict; illegal and unsustainable hunting (wildlife crime); and animal and human health. In order to complement these areas, priority attention is placed on equitable and effective governance of wildlife, and on ensuring that the values of wildlife are recognized and addressed in decision making at all levels.

5. To increase cooperation and coordination among members and other interested parties on sustainable wildlife management, the CPW works to facilitate knowledge sharing, to generate a better understanding of the multiple benefits and values of wildlife and to inform policy and decision-making. The CPW has been developing initiatives to identify critical wildlife management issues, and the knowledge gaps and to contribute to the streamlining and harmonization of sustainable wildlife management tools.

6. A major strength of the CPW is its members wide expertise and extensive experience in the wildlife management sector. Accordingly, the partnership has the potential to leverage attention and enhance policy and programme coherence to promote sustainable wildlife management practices. In this regard, the CPW is well placed to support collective efforts to advance the development and implementation of national wildlife plans and strategies in a manner that contributes to global and regional commitments on conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, including relevant Aichi Targets under the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

7. Sustainable wildlife management (SWM) is defined by CPW as the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, taking into account the socio-economic needs of human populations. This requires that all land-users within the wildlife habitat are aware of and consider the effects of their activities on the wildlife resources and habitat, and on other user groups. In the context of CPW's work, the term "wildlife" refers to "terrestrial or semi-terrestrial vertebrates".

8. In view of its ecological, social and economic value, wildlife is an important renewable natural resource, with significance for areas such as rural development, land-use planning, food supply, tourism, scientific research and cultural heritage. If sustainably managed, wildlife can provide continuous nutrition and income and contribute considerably to the alleviation of poverty as well as to safeguarding human and environmental health.

2015-2016 Achievements

9. CPW achievements in the period reported include the launch of the first Wildlife Forum, four SWM fact sheets, an online Sourcebook on bushmeat, and a work in progress glossary of technical wildlife management terms. Other highlights include the convening of a number of meetings leveraging attention on wildlife governance processes and sustainable management approaches, along with outreach material. Details of these achievements are described below.

10. The CPW Wildlife Forum was successfully held during the fourteenth World Forestry Congress in Durban, South Africa, in September 2015. The Forum addressed a suite of issues including the role of communities, their rights, governance and tenure; human-wildlife conflicts; institutional arrangements to combat wildlife crime; and the role of wild meat for food security and nutrition. Key recommendations included promoting integrated approaches for the use of natural resources to address wildlife related targets contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, among others like the Aichi Targets; the need for multidisciplinary approaches with strong community participation; the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in wildlife management; the possibility to sustainably harvest wild meat and other non-timber forest products; and the need for enabling conditions to combat the illegal trade in wildlife.

11. The CPW e-Sourcebook on Bushmeat was prepared as contribution to the second World Wildlife Day in March 2015. The Sourcebook examines the role of bushmeat in food security, local livelihoods, and other aspects of human well-being in many parts of the world. It addresses conservation aspects, fundamental contributions to livelihoods, the links to human and animal health, the governance of wildlife at different scales, the relationship to climate change, impacts from extractive industries, and options for the management and regulation of bushmeat use at the community, national and international levels. In

addition the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat are presented to invite parties to consider integrating bushmeat issues into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other relevant policies. The online publication has received over 4,000 visits since its launch.

12. On the occasion of the 3rd World Wildlife Day in 2016, the CPW launched a work in progress on-line glossary of technical wildlife management terms. The glossary provides broad coverage of defined terminology on wildlife conservation and management based on differences in interpretation by organizations, regions and countries.

13. Four CPW fact sheet have been published since the 12th meetings of the Conference of the Parties in 2014. These have addressed the following themes related to Sustainable Wildlife Management: Biodiversity; Wild Meat; Animal Health; and, Human-Wildlife Conflict and are available on the CPW website². Three additional fact sheets are forthcoming in 2016 covering sustainable wildlife management and hunting; trade; and customary sustainable use.

14. Members of the CPW have collaborated in various press releases and side events. The most recent press release heightened attention to the theme of the 2016 World Wildlife Day “The future of wildlife is in our hands” and drew attention to current CPW initiatives. To maximize CPW’s work, members have been organising side events on the margins of key meetings. For example, on the margins of COP 12, the CPW organized its first joint side event, titled, “Wildlife Management in a Landscape Perspective: enhancing biodiversity conservation and supporting livelihoods”. The Executive Secretary moderated the session which included the Minister of Environment and Tourism of Namibia, the Joint Secretary and Chief of the Environment Division in the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation of Nepal, and the National Biodiversity Coordinator in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate of Zimbabwe, and representatives from FAO, CIC, CITES, TRAFFIC, IIFB.

15. CPW members have also contributed to a number of meetings. The Symposium on “Beyond Enforcement: communities, governance, incentives, and sustainable use in combating illegal wildlife trade”, held in South Africa, in February 2015, and supported by the Austrian Ministry of Environment, the German development agency (GIZ), the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Government of South Africa, IUCN, IIED, ARC Centre of Excellence for Environmental Decisions (CEED), TRAFFIC and the University of Queensland is worth noting. The meeting evaluated the circumstances in which community-based interventions could achieve success in combating current patterns of illegal use and trade of wildlife. Measures to empower and incentivize local communities, through management practices that recognize and respect the rights and stewardship responsibility of people who use and manage wildlife resources were also highlighted.

16. In October 2015, the workshop on “Sustainable use and bushmeat trade in Colombia: operationalizing the legal framework in Colombia”, was held in Leticia, Colombia. The workshop was organized with the support of CIFOR and focused on the recommendations of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat, annexed to decision XI/25, as well as guidelines from the working group on CITES and livelihoods. Conclusions of the workshop noted the importance of regulatory measures to clarify subsistence use for local communities, to allow resource users to benefit from the conservation and sustainable use of wildlife, so that people hunting for subsistence purposes are not penalized and hunting for commercial purposes does not threaten wildlife.

17. Since October 2014, the CPW held two working meetings. The fourth meeting of the CPW was held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, in October 2014, on the margins of the 12 meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP12) to the Convention. The meeting addressed strategic issues of the Partnership and reviewed potential approaches to support country level action on sustainable wildlife management. A CPW Retreat was held at the FAO Headquarters, in Rome, in March 2015, where an update of the Partnership’s operational procedures, status of joint initiatives since 2013 and a review of

² <http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/87684/en/>

key areas of work were discussed. CPW's strategic vision, objectives and 2015-2016 workplan were also reviewed. The minutes of these meetings are available on the CPW website.³

III. ACTIVITIES RELATED TO GOVERNANCE, TRADE, REGULATORY SYSTEMS AND MONITORING MEASURES

18. Other activities in which CPW members played a role and that respond to Decision XII/18 are described below.

19. In March 2015, the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference held in Botswana produced the Kasane Statement which calls for a set of actions that includes recognition of sustainable livelihoods with the engagement of relevant community groups and the appropriate retention of the benefits from wildlife for local people.⁴ The Governments and regional economic integration organizations which took part in the Conference committed to promote the retention of benefits from wildlife resources by local people where they have traditional and /or legal rights over such resources, by strengthening policy and legislative frameworks, reinforcing local people as stakeholders and implementing measures to balance the need to tackle illegal wildlife trade with the needs of communities, including the sustainable use of wildlife.

20. In August 2015, the European Commission published a roadmap for the development of a European Union Action Plan against wildlife trafficking that aims at increasing the effectiveness of European Union policies and actions against wildlife trafficking, in order to considerably reduce wildlife trafficking levels globally and in the European Union.

21. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) are in the process of developing a handbook on CITES, livelihoods and bushmeat trade to assist governments to examine bushmeat trade and determine species and geographic areas that are most concerned by international trade in bushmeat.

22. Further, the CITES and CBD Secretariats have agreed to carry out a joint project to enable developing country Parties to participate and contribute to decision-making processes under CITES and the CBD more effectively, through preparatory activities for their respective meetings in 2016.

23. An agreement between the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and CITES was also developed to deepen collaboration to protect CITES-listed species and to conserve biodiversity by ensuring the efficient implementation of surveillance and disease control measures needed to protect animal and human health worldwide.

24. At the 66th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee in Geneva, Switzerland, in January 2016, the Committee reviewed Resolution Conf. 13.11 on Bushmeat, taking into consideration the decisions and guidance developed under the CBD, the outcomes of the joint CITES/CBD meeting on bushmeat and other relevant sources of information. The Committee agreed to submit the revised Resolution Conf. 13.11 on Bushmeat⁵ to the CITES Conference of the Parties at its 17th meeting (COP17) for consideration, welcoming the establishment of the CPW and recommending that the CITES Secretariat continue to work with CPW partners to ensure that the harvest of and international trade in bushmeat products derived from CITES-listed species is legal, sustainable and traceable. The Committee further agreed to a draft decision to COP 17, directing the CITES Secretariat, in collaboration with the CPW, the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), and other organizations, as appropriate, to develop guidance materials, activities and tools aimed at enhancing CITES Parties' capacity to regulate trade in bushmeat.

25. At the eleventh Conference of Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (COP11) in Quito, Ecuador, in November 2014, Parties recognized the need to fight wildlife crime and related offences

³ <http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/81939/en/>

⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417231/kasane-statement-150325.pdf

⁵ <http://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-45.pdf>, and <http://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/ExSum/E-SC66-Sum-08.pdf>

within and beyond borders. Resolution 11.31, paragraph 12, welcomes the cooperation among members of CPW and encourages the Secretariat of CMS to continue working closely with the CPW6.

26. In May 2015, the International Trade Centre (ITC) published a report entitled “*The Trade in Wildlife: A framework to improve Biodiversity and livelihoods outcomes*”. The report examines the impact of wildlife trade on conservation and local livelihoods⁷. This analytical framework recommends that policy decisions should balance factors related to the species and its habitat; governance and institutional settings; supply-chain structure; and markets.

27. During the 20th Session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (AFWC) and 4th African Forest and Wildlife Week running under the theme “Sustainable management of forests and wildlife: enhancing value benefits and services”, three technical papers on bushmeat⁸ published by FAO in collaboration with some CPW members were presented.

IV. FURTHER ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR 2016

28. Additional CPW activities planned in 2016 include the joint edition on wildlife management in FAO's international journal of forestry and forest industries (UNASYLVA), with the theme of “Sustainable Wildlife Management: Governance and Good Practices”.

29. A CPW Wildlife Portal is being developed as an online resource to identify existing databases on wildlife, compile further information on priority issues by country and facilitate decision making on wildlife management policy development.

30. Two knowledge sharing events are also planned for 2016. In April 2016 the CPW will participate in an event organized by the European Parliament to exchange views with Members of European Parliament, EU Member States and the Commission, on the role of local communities in conserving biodiversity and combating wildlife crimes. Further, at the World Conservation Congress in Hawaii, USA in September 2016, CPW will organize a session on trophy hunting, conservation and livelihoods.

31. The CPW will hold its 5th meeting in Brussels, in April 2016 on the margins of the 63rd General Assembly of the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC). The meeting plans to review implementation of the CPW work plan 2015-2016 and to explore other opportunities to promote cross-sectoral cooperation on sustainable wildlife management, particularly in the light of the United Nations Environment Assembly, in Nairobi, in May 2016, the 23rd session of the Committee on Forestry of FAO in Rome, in July 2016, the 17th meeting of the CITES Conference of the Parties to take place in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September/October 2016, and the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP13) to be held in Cancun, Mexico, in December 2016.

⁶ http://www.cms.int/sites/default/files/document/Res_11_31_Fighting_Wildlife_Crime_E_0.pdf

⁷ [http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracenorg/Content/Publications/2014-2015-76_Low%20Res%20PDF_Trade%20in%20Wildlife\(4\).pdf](http://www.intracen.org/uploadedFiles/intracenorg/Content/Publications/2014-2015-76_Low%20Res%20PDF_Trade%20in%20Wildlife(4).pdf)

⁸ The Papers include: Illegal hunting and the bushmeat trade in Savanna Africa: Drivers, impacts and solutions to address the problem, 2. Bushmeat, wildlife-based economies, food security and conservation: Insights into the ecological and social impacts of the bushmeat trade in African, 3. Illegal bushmeat Hunting in the Okavango Delta, Botswana: Drivers, impacts and potential solutions.