



Questionnaire for the expression of interest for participating in a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management

1. What are your expectations for a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management (with a focus on supporting developing countries in implementing the recommendations of the CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat)?

TRAFFIC warmly welcomes the initiative from the Secretariat that stems from deliberations and recommendations of CBD SBSTTA-15.

TRAFFIC suggests that the proposed Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management would be kept to the initial focus and scope as requested by Parties present at CBD SBSTTA-15 in Montreal, i.e. to “Explore options for the development of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management to enhance cooperation and coordination for implementation of the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat.....”

To keep the scope and focus of this similarly as the already ambitious recommendations identified by the CBD’s Liaison Group on Bushmeat, TRAFFIC further suggests the use of the definition from Document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/12 (Footnote 1: “The Convention on Biological Diversity Liaison Group on Bushmeat defines bushmeat (or wild meat) hunting as the harvesting of wild animals in tropical and sub-tropical countries for food and for non-food purposes, including for medicinal use (UNEP/CBD/LG-Bushmeat/2/4)”).

TRAFFIC believes that a clear focus and definition would greatly help the initial work of the forthcoming Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management.

TRAFFIC sees great potential for the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management to provide an organised platform with a clear thematic and geographic focus to ensure a co-ordinated and collaborative response to this topical, important and sensitive issue, and would like to play an active role in this initiative.

Notwithstanding this initial necessary focus, as the work of the Partnership develops, TRAFFIC can envisage consideration later being given to broadening the thematic and geographic scope of the Partnership to encompass sustainable wildlife management in other parts of the globe, and to include consideration of sustainable wild resource management more broadly.

2. What are key experiences of your organization in sustainable wildlife management at global, regional and national level?

TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is the leading non-governmental organization working globally on trade in wild animals and plants in the context of both biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. TRAFFIC is a strategic alliance between WWF and IUCN, leading the delivery of key components of their missions and programmes through a unique partnership that combines the considerable strengths of each of these two major global conservation organizations.

TRAFFIC in its strategy has aligned itself to the CBD's Aichi Targets timeline. TRAFFIC's 2020 goal is to help reduce the pressure of illegal and unsustainable wildlife trade on biodiversity, and enhance the benefits to wildlife conservation and human well-being that derive from trade at sustainable levels. At the heart of TRAFFIC's strategy is a package of four result areas that elaborate specific types of action that need to be taken to address wildlife trade challenges.

- Co-operation: International conventions and agreements strengthen national government actions
- Regulation: Regulation and management systems are well designed, governed and enforced
- Sourcing: Sourcing by producers and suppliers uses sustainability standards and best practice
- Purchasing: Wildlife consumers avoid illicit goods and choose those sustainably sourced

Within this strategy TRAFFIC, has an active work programme across Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas addressing use of [wild animals for food and medicine](#) through promoting national, transboundary and regional strategies, incorporating tools to support better trade monitoring, encouraging greater enforcement efforts to address trade in threatened and protected species, and considering alternative methods to meet human needs currently being met through unsustainable hunting. TRAFFIC's Central Africa programme, based in Cameroon, has developed a regional bushmeat monitoring system termed SYVBAC in French (*SYstème de suivi de la filière Viande de Brousse en Afrique Centrale*) that endeavours to monitor the trade in the Congo Basin region, and has helped develop a National Bushmeat Strategy and Action Plan in DR Congo. Research in Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe has helped highlight the scale of the problem and specific challenges in these areas. On the other hand, an analysis of game meat production and wildlife-based land uses on freehold land in Namibia has shown the potential to contribute significantly to conservation, food security and to Namibia's national economy. In Asia, TRAFFIC carries out research on highly trafficked species such as pangolins and freshwater Asian turtles and other reptiles hunted for food and medicines, and works closely with enforcement agencies to combat illicit trade. In the Americas, TRAFFIC has investigated the trade in reptiles, particularly snakes, in Mexico and Central America, and is working closely with associations of indigenous peoples and local communities in Ecuador, and monitoring markets. In Europe, recent work by TRAFFIC has revealed the level of illegal trade in wild birds, particularly from countries in Southeast Europe to restaurants in Italy and Malta, and in Russia, research has examined hunting and trapping for fur. Since the inception of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat (LGBM), TRAFFIC has contributed substantially to the LGBM's organisation and findings, and helped prepare recommendations towards and at SBSTTA on the matter. TRAFFIC has further supported the publishing of the CBD Secretariat's Technical Series Report on Livelihood Alternatives for Unsustainable Use of Bushmeat (Nr 60), and has supported the development of a media toolkit on bushmeat for the Parties to CBD.

At a global level, TRAFFIC provides technical and advocacy support on the issue of wild animals used and trade for purposes of food and medicine aimed at Parties and/or members of multilateral, international or regional environmental conventions, including e.g., ASEAN, CBD, CBFP, CITES, CMS, COMIFAC, GRASP and SADC. With CITES and COMIFAC, TRAFFIC has agreed to make its work operational under a Memorandum of Agreement.

TRAFFIC further provides technical support towards policies, regulations and laws relevant for wildlife management towards pragmatic and science-based policies to address conservation and livelihood concerns over use of animals for food and medicine, with experience in, e.g., Cameroon, Canada, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, the European Union and its Members States, Gabon, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Namibia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Vietnam, and the USA.

3. Which organizational format would you suggest for a possible partnership on sustainable wildlife management? (Please cite examples of other international partnerships, if possible).

TRAFFIC suggests that the operation and effectiveness of an analogous thematic platform for global collaboration—the Collaborative Partnership on Forests—be examined for potential organisational lessons for this initiative.

TRAFFIC believes that the organisational platform ('Secretariat') could be provided by a trusted intergovernmental organisation, international organisation or international non-government organisation with proven experience and a track-record in the field of wildlife management. If the Secretariat could be hosted by one suitable organisation, the Chair of the Collaborative Partnership itself could be envisaged on a rotational basis.

4. Which resources could you contribute to the partnership, if any?

The knowledge resources, expertise and practical experience of TRAFFIC in this area have been detailed above, and as an active participant TRAFFIC would seek to mobilise these with external funding to promote the objectives of the Collaborative Partnership.