

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Eighteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties
Colombo (Sri Lanka), 23 May – 3 June 2019

Strategic matters

Cooperation with organizations and multilateral environmental agreements

INTERGOVERNMENTAL SCIENCE-POLICY PLATFORM ON
BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

1. This document has been submitted by the Standing Committee and the Secretariat.
2. At its 17th meeting (CoP17, Johannesburg, 2016), the Conference of the Parties adopted revised versions of Decisions 16.13 to 16.16 as follows:

Decision 16.13 (Rev. CoP17) directed to the Parties

- a) *Parties should consider promoting actions to reinforce linkages between the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) and CITES and to strengthen the science-policy interface at the national and international levels, including through the governing body of IPBES, as appropriate; and*
- b) *Parties are invited to provide inputs to the Secretariat in order to provide timely responses to IPBES in regard to CITES participation.*

Decision 16.14 (Rev. CoP17) directed to the Standing Committee

The Standing Committee shall establish a working group on the IPBES, including the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees and the Secretariat, to assist its efforts to ensure that:

- a) *there is a two-way relationship between CITES and IPBES in which CITES is a user or beneficiary of IPBES as well as a contributor to IPBES;*
- b) *communication between CITES and IPBES is effective;*
- c) *the work of IPBES takes into account the needs of national scientific and management authorities to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings, and related trade decisions; and*
- d) *CITES requests and input to intersessional and regular work undertaken by IPBES are provided in accordance with relevant timelines.*

Any inputs to IPBES developed by the intersessional working group shall, with the endorsement of the Chair of the Standing Committee after consultation with the Committee, be conveyed to IPBES by the Secretariat on behalf of the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee shall consider the need for drafting a resolution which specifically recognizes the relationship between CITES and IPBES.

The Standing Committee shall report at the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the results of this work.

Decision 16.15 (Rev. CoP17) Directed to the Animals and Plants Committees

The Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees shall:

- a) *assist the Standing Committee with the implementation of Decision 16.14 (Rev. CoP17);*
- b) *subject to external funds, participate as observers in the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP) and thereby reinforce linkages between the MEP and the CITES scientific committees; and*
- c) *report regularly to the Standing Committee on their activities under paragraph a) above.*

Decision 16.16 (Rev. CoP17) directed to the Secretariat

The Secretariat shall:

- a) *under the policy guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties, and in cooperation with the Standing Committee's intersessional Working Group on IPBES, established pursuant to Decision 16.14 (Rev. CoP17), continue to track and contribute to the intersessional and regular work of IPBES bodies;*
- b) *subject to external funds, participate as an observer in the governing body of IPBES and thereby reinforce linkages between that body and the governing bodies of CITES;*
- c) *seek external funding to support attendance at IPBES meetings by the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees and the Secretariat; and*
- d) *report regularly to the Standing Committee, as well as at the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties, on the results of this work.*

- 3. At its 69th meeting (SC69, Geneva, November 2017), the Standing Committee was informed that the Secretariat attended part of the 5th session of the Plenary of IPBES which was held in Bonn, Germany, 7-10 March 2017 and, in the margins of that meeting, signed a [Memorandum of Cooperation](#) with the Secretariat of IPBES to strengthen linkages between the two bodies.
- 4. After noting an oral report on IPBES from the Secretariat at SC69, the Standing Committee established an intersessional working group on IPBES, comprised of Canada (Chair); the Chair of the Animals Committee; the Chair of the Plants Committee, Humane Society International and the Secretariat, with a mandate to:
 - a) ensure that there is an effective two-way relationship between CITES and IPBES in which CITES is a user or beneficiary of IPBES, as well as a contributor to IPBES;
 - b) press for the work of IPBES to take into account the needs of national scientific and management authorities to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings, and related trade decisions;
 - c) draft inputs from CITES in response to requests for contributions from IPBES to its processes; and
 - d) seek the approval of the Chair of the Standing Committee (consulting the Committee on matters of policy) before requesting the Secretariat to convey the responses on behalf of the Standing Committee.
- 5. The Secretariat did not receive external funds in order for it to attend the 6th Plenary of IPBES held in March 2018. The Chairs of the Standing, Animals and Plants Committees were also unable to be present. At that meeting, the most significant development from a CITES perspective was the agreement to commence a thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species. Such an assessment has been under discussion for some time and was brought to the attention of Parties at CoP17 in document [CoP17 Doc. 14.4](#).
- 6. The assessment will be undertaken over three to four years and will have a total budget of approximately 1.4 million USD. The terms of reference (scoping report) for the assessment can be found in Annex 1 to the present document.

7. Following this decision, at the request of the IPBES Secretariat and in the context of the [Memorandum of Cooperation](#) between the CITES and IPBES Secretariats, Notification to the Parties [No. 2018/043](#) was issued on 1 May 2018 calling *inter alia* for Parties to nominate experts to act as co-Chairs, coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors for the assessment.
8. The Plenary of IPBES, at its 6th session, requested the IPBES Secretariat to consult appropriate Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and United Nations partners with respect to ongoing work on sustainable use. In this context, the IPBES Secretariat presented the scope of the assessment during a meeting of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management held on 14 June 2018, at which the Secretariat was represented. At this meeting, the IPBES Secretariat explained to the members of the Partnership what opportunities there would be to provide inputs to the process.
9. In their capacity as observers from scientific subsidiary bodies of MEAs, the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees were invited to participate at the 11th meeting of the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel in June 2018. Thanks to a generous contribution from the Government of Switzerland, the Chair of the Animals Committee, Mathias Lörtscher, was able to attend and contribute to that meeting.
10. Subsequently, it was announced that three co-Chairs for the IPBES thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species had been selected as follows: Marla Emery (United States of America), John Donaldson (South Africa) and Jean-Marc Fromentin (France). Mr. Donaldson chaired Committee I at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES in 2010. The selection of the coordinating lead authors, lead authors and review editors was concluded by the end of September 2018 and the first author meeting of the assessment was due to take place in early December 2018. A technical support unit for the assessment of the sustainable use of wild species will be established, to be co-hosted by the French Foundation for Research on Biodiversity and the French Agency for Biodiversity in Montpellier, France.
11. The Executive Secretary of IPBES wrote to the Secretariat on 12 July 2018, seeking information from CITES in relation to the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species on:
 - a) ongoing work and existing decisions, publications or other materials under CITES relevant to the assessment;
 - b) issues and questions which the IPBES assessment could assess, within its agreed scope, to make the assessment most useful for CITES;
 - c) processes under CITES for the consideration of the key messages of the assessment once completed; and, more broadly:
 - d) requesting inputs and suggestions on short-term priorities and longer term strategic needs [of CITES] that require attention and action by IPBES as part of its future work programme.
12. The Standing Committee considered this request at its 70th meeting (SC70, Sochi, October 2018) and requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairs of the Animals, Plants and Standing Committees, to answer the request by IPBES to provide information on the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and suggestions on short-term priorities and longer term strategic needs of CITES that require attention and action by IPBES as part of its future work programme. The Committee invited Parties to provide advice to the Secretariat on how to best answer IPBES' request within two weeks of SC70.
13. Following this process, the Secretariat responded to IPBES as requested on 24 October 2018. A copy of this response is found in Annex 2 of the present document.
14. Decisions 16.13 (Rev. CoP17) to 16.16 (Rev. CoP17) were first adopted in early 2013 just after the establishment of IPBES and have remained largely unchanged since. Since then, the membership of IPBES has risen to over 130 States and its *modus operandi* has become well established. It seems clear that IPBES will be an important partner for the Convention in years to come and therefore it may be more appropriate to establish the views of the Parties on the principles of the relationship with IPBES in a simple resolution, rather than a series of short-term decisions.
15. Decision 16.14 (Rev. CoP17) calls on the Standing Committee to consider the need to draft a resolution which specifically recognizes the relationship between CITES and IPBES. At SC70, the Committee agreed to submit the draft resolution on cooperation with IPBES attached as Annex 3 to the present document for the consideration of the Conference of the Parties.

Recommendations

16. The Conference of the Parties is invited to take note of the content of the present document and adopt the draft resolution on *Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* in Annex 3 of the document. If the draft Resolution adopted, the Conference of the Parties is further invited to agree that Decisions 16.13 (Rev. CoP17) to 16.16 (Rev. CoP17) can be deleted.

COMMENTS OF THE SECRETARIAT

In light of the proposal made by the Standing Committee to adopt a draft resolution on *Legal acquisition findings*, the Secretariat suggests that the terminology used in the present draft resolution in Annex 3 be aligned accordingly. New text is underlined, and deleted text is crossed out.

UNITED
NATIONS



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



BES

IPBES/6/INF/8



Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services

Distr.: General
15 January 2018
Original: English

**Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
Sixth session**

Medellin, Colombia, 18–24 March 2018

Item 8 of the provisional agenda*

**Pending assessments: thematic assessment of the sustainable
use of wild species; methodological assessment regarding the
diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its
benefits; and thematic assessment of invasive alien species**

Information on scoping for the thematic assessment of sustainable use of wild species (deliverable 3 (b) (iii))

Note by the secretariat

1. In paragraph 3 of section V of decision IPBES-5/1, the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services approved the scoping report for a thematic assessment of sustainable use of wild species, set out in annex IV to the decision. In paragraph 5 of decision IPBES-5/6, on financial and budgetary arrangements, the Plenary decided to consider at its sixth session, subject to the availability of sufficient funds, the pending thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species, the pending methodological assessment regarding the diverse conceptualization of multiple values of nature and its benefits and the pending thematic assessment of invasive alien species.
2. At its sixth session, the Plenary will be invited to consider the undertaking of a thematic assessment of sustainable use of wild species, based on the approved scoping report, which is reproduced in the annex to the present note, without formal editing. Section VI of the scoping report, on process and timetable, and section VII, on cost estimate, have been revised to take into account information set out in the note by the secretariat on considerations pertaining to the pending assessments, including a suggested revised process, timeline and budget (IPBES/6/8).

* IPBES/6/1.

Annex

Scoping report for a thematic assessment on the sustainable use of wild species: deliverable 3 (b) (iii)

I. Scope, coverage, rationale, utility and methodological approach

A. Scope

1. The objective of the proposed thematic assessment is to consider various approaches to the enhancement of the sustainability of the use of wild species of all organisms within the ecosystems that they inhabit and to strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools for their conservation through such use. The assessment will focus on the sustainability of the use of wild species, and will recognize the inherent interdependencies between the use of wild species and its wider socio-ecological contexts. The assessment will be solution-oriented, with the overall aim of identifying challenges and opportunities to establish or further strengthen measures and conditions that ensure and promote the sustainable use of wild species and the halting of their unsustainable use. Relevant dimensions of the sustainable use of wild species will be analysed, and the status of and trends in the sustainable use of wild species will be assessed along with direct and indirect drivers of change and the contributions that they provide. The assessment will further explore future scenarios for the use of wild species and the consequences for wild species and their evolutionary fate and will examine the range of challenges to and opportunities and policy options for the further enhancement of ensuring that the use of wild species is sustainable. The time frame of analyses will cover current status, trends up to 2020 (going back as far as 50 years) and plausible future projections, with a focus on various periods between 2030 and 2050.

2. The assessment will result in the elaboration of a common understanding of the term “wild species” that is consistent with the assessment’s overall approach and the IPBES conceptual framework and takes into account existing definitions used under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international bodies, as well as various knowledge systems recognizing that, depending on the context, there is often a continuum between what is considered wild and what is considered domestic or captive. As a starting point, the term refers to non-domesticated species and wild populations of domesticated species. The assessment will therefore not address, for example, the management of crops or livestock on farms or of populations in aquaculture facilities or in artificial plantations except insofar as they may provide alternatives to the use of wild populations.

3. The assessment will recognize the inseparable unity of nature and humanity, including ecosystem functions and nature’s contributions to people and a good quality of life, as outlined in the IPBES conceptual framework. It will therefore take into account not only the positive and negative ecological and social effects of the use of wild species but also the effects of various approaches, practices and technologies in a range of sociopolitical contexts and their relationship to various knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge and practices.

4. The assessment will focus on the consumptive and non-consumptive uses of a number of wild species across a representative group of taxa and uses. The assessment will take into account a wide range of aspects of the actual use of wild species, including spatial and temporal scales; subsistence, commercial and recreational purposes; and customary, legal and illegal contexts. To reflect the breadth and complexity of the uses of wild species, the assessment will cover a range of the IPBES terrestrial and aquatic units of analysis, including marine ones, and their contiguity and connectedness. The assessment will not replicate the work of other assessments, but will review existing work in the context of the mandate of IPBES and the present scoping report.

5. Building on internationally recognized definitions and principles of sustainable use, such as the definition and recommendations for the sustainable use of biodiversity under article 2 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, adopted by its Conference of the Parties (decision VII/12), and the concept of “non-detriment findings” under CITES, and on the guidance developed for their formulation in accordance with the various species characteristics, the assessment will include the elaboration of what could reasonably be

included under the sustainable use of wild species in the context of international targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

6. The assessment will identify opportunities and challenges in respect of the establishment or further strengthening of the conditions and measures conducive to promoting the sustainability of the use of wild species within the ecosystems that they inhabit. The assessment will be based on the understanding of sustainable use of wild species that are important elements in the present and future functioning of ecosystems and their contributions to people. Where the assessment finds that the use of wild species is not sustainable, it should explore possible policy options as to what level of use (if any) could be sustainable and when all use should be curtailed in order for species to recover, taking into account the ecological conditions for such recovery. Drawing on lessons learned from a wide range of perspectives and knowledge systems, the assessment will analyse the strengths and weaknesses of relevant governance systems, legislative and trade regimes, methodologies and practices.

7. The assessment will address the following questions of relevance to decision makers dealing with the sustainable use of wild species:

- (a) How can the sustainable use of wild species be appropriately conceptualized and operationalized (chapter 2)?
- (b) What methods and tools exist for assessing, measuring and managing the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 2)?
- (c) What are the positive and negative impacts of various uses of wild species and other direct drivers on nature and nature's contributions to people (chapter 3)?
- (d) Who is likely to be the main beneficiaries of the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 3)?
- (e) What are the indirect drivers that affect the sustainability of the use of wild species, including systemic obstacles and perverse incentives preventing sustainable use (chapter 4)?
- (f) What are the different scenarios related to the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 5)?
- (g) What policy options and governance pathways relating to various scenarios of the use of wild species, including socioeconomic and ecological considerations, can lead to the achievement of sustainability of the use of wild species in the ecosystems they inhabit (chapter 5)?
- (h) What policy responses and methods and tools for assessing, measuring and managing sustainable use of wild species have proved to be appropriate and effective, in which contexts and over what time frames? To what extent can they be replicated in other contexts (chapter 6)?
- (i) What gaps in data and knowledge regarding status, drivers, impacts, policy responses and policy support tools and methods need to be addressed in order to better understand and implement the variety of options and opportunities for enhancing conservation through the sustainable use of wild species (chapter 6)?
- (j) What opportunities does the sustainable use of wild species offer with regard to alternative land uses (for example, replacing less sustainable land use activities) (chapter 6)?

B. Geographic coverage of the assessment

8. The coverage of the assessment will be global, including terrestrial and aquatic (including marine) socio-ecological systems at a range of spatial scales, from local to global.

C. Rationale

9. There is a need for a comprehensive assessment of the status of and trends in the use of wild species, and of possible future scenarios of such use, in terms of the sustainability of current use in its socio-ecological context as well as the status of and trends in the direct and indirect drivers that affect that sustainability. The assessment will take into account the multiple worldviews, knowledge systems, cultural traditions and values that operate within different socio-ecological contexts.

10. The use of wild species is of critical importance to all communities, particularly those that live in biodiversity-rich countries or regions earmarked for global conservation efforts. The assessment provides an opportunity to address good quality of life, including the needs of indigenous peoples and local

communities. For many countries the very essence of the cultures and livelihoods of their people is based on the natural resources to which they have access and the ecosystems of which they form a part. Many species are also used by populations outside the countries where they are located – for example, through international trade and tourism.

11. There is a general desire to protect wild species from extinction and decline, especially in the case of the most visible mammal and bird species. The use of these species is regarded, and publicly criticized, as a major cause of their decline. If improperly managed the use of wild species can lead to extinction, yet the sustainable use of wild species can also be a driver for long-term conservation. The sustainable use of wild species, rather than non-use, is an important aspect of sustainable and socioeconomically just development and policy that conserves the biodiversity on which people depend.

12. The assessment will yield options for policy scenarios and governance pathways that could promote the conservation of biodiversity and the maintenance of socio-ecological functions such as nature's contributions to people. The assessment will contribute to the development of a strengthened knowledge base relating to both the concept of sustainable use of wild species and the direct and indirect drivers of unsustainable practices and ways of countering those practices. It will focus both on existing policy instruments and policy support tools and on their effectiveness and will catalyse the development of additional policy support tools and methodologies.

D. Utility

13. The assessment will provide users and the general public, including Governments, multilateral organizations, the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, with a relevant, credible, legitimate, authoritative, evidence-based and comprehensive analysis of the sustainable use of wild species based on the current state of knowledge stemming from scientific and other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge.

14. The assessment will contribute to the second objective of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which focuses on the sustainable use of biodiversity. It will also support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 6 (on sustainable consumptive use of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants) and 12 (on conservation of threatened species) and elements of targets 3 (on incentives), 4 (on sustainable consumption and production), 7 (on sustainable management in particular of forests), 16 (on the Nagoya Protocol) and 18 (on customary use of biological resources). The assessment will also support the implementation of a number of decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, including on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and on the differentiation of subsistence uses, legal and illegal hunting, overharvesting and domestic and international trade in specimens of wild species and products.

15. The assessment will contribute to attainment of the goal of CITES, which is to ensure that international trade in endangered wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival in the wild. The assessment will contribute by providing information to CITES parties that they may use in the issuance of permits. It will also provide information as to whether international trade will be detrimental or beneficial to the survival of species and will demonstrate the importance and value of sustainable practices for species conservation. The assessment will take into account the knowledge needs of national scientific and management authorities to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment and legal acquisition findings and related trade decisions. It will also contribute to the exploration of the conditions that contribute to the sustainable use of wild species and the identification of methods and tools for assessing, measuring and managing the sustainable use of wild species.

16. Countries could make use of the assessment while working to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically goals 2 (on ending hunger), 12 (on sustainable production and consumption), 13 (on combating climate change), 14 (on conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources), 15 (on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems) and 17 (on revitalizing the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development). In addition, the assessment aims to contribute to efforts to counter the unsustainable and illegal use of wild species, which undermines the achievement of broader societal goals and targets. It will also contribute to goals 1 (on ending poverty), 3 (on ensuring healthy lives and well-being), 5 (on achieving gender equality), 6 (on sustainable water and sanitation), 7 (on sustainable energy) and 16 (on peaceful and inclusive societies).

E. Methodological approach

17. The assessment will be based on existing scientific literature, national assessments and sources from other knowledge systems, including indigenous and local knowledge, and will draw on the work of existing institutions and networks (see section IV below, on relevant stakeholders and initiatives). It will consider relevant work such as CITES advances on the context of non-detriment findings and the definition of sustainable use and trade of wildlife. It will also take into account the IPBES regional and global assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as its assessment of land degradation and restoration, which cover many aspects of sustainable use. The assessment should also take into account the preliminary guide on the conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people (IPBES/4/INF/13). Materials collected during the scoping process, including references to published and grey literature, will be available to the assessment expert group. The preparation of the assessment will follow agreed procedures. Confidence terms, as outlined in the IPBES guide for assessments, will be assigned to all key findings in the executive summaries of the technical chapters in the assessment report and to the key messages in the summary for policymakers.

18. The assessment expert group should ensure disciplinary, regional and gender balance, should represent a diversity of worldviews and will comprise 2 co-chairs, 12 coordinating lead authors, 36 lead authors and 12 review editors, who will be selected in accordance with the procedures for the preparation of the Platform's deliverables following a call for nominations after approval of the scoping report by the Plenary.

19. Technical support for the assessment will be provided by a technical support unit working as part of the secretariat.

20. The assessment will be prepared over three years. The preparation process and timetable are outlined in section VI below.

II. Chapter outline

21. The thematic assessment will consist of a set of six chapters and their executive summaries and a summary for policymakers drawing key messages from those chapters. The assessment will also include a glossary with all relevant terms and definitions.

Chapter 1. Setting the scene

22. Chapter 1 will set the scene for the assessment by outlining how the sustainable use of wild species and their contributions will be addressed in the context of the IPBES conceptual framework. Chapter 1 will define what is meant by "wild species", taking into consideration definitions used under CITES, FAO, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international bodies, as well as various knowledge systems, and their sustainable use, taking into account biological, ecological and evolutionary aspects.

23. This chapter will provide a road map and overarching rationale for the sequence of chapters in the assessment, as well as for the focus on consumptive and non-consumptive uses of a number of wild species across a representative group of taxa and uses. The assessment will take into account a wide range of aspects of the actual use of wild species, including spatial and temporal scales; subsistence, commercial or recreational purposes; and customary, legal and illegal contexts. The chapter will explain the integrative socio-ecological approach taken, recognizing the inseparable unity of nature and humanity, including ecosystem functions and nature's contributions to people and a good quality of life. The chapter will outline how the assessment will strengthen related practices, measures, capacities and tools and help to achieve relevant internationally agreed targets and goals such as the CITES goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Chapter 2. Conceptualizing the sustainable use of wild species

24. Chapter 2 will elaborate on the conditions that are necessary for the sustainable use of wild species and on the criteria and elements that are essential to ensure that the impacts of wild species use are socially sound and within ecological limits. The chapter will provide a critical assessment of sustainable use principles, including recognized standards for the sustainable use of wild species.

25. Building on internationally recognized definitions, principles and concepts of sustainable use, the chapter will elaborate on what sustainable use of wild species means in the context of international targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals and its implications for

conventions such as CITES. It will reflect on the methods and tools needed to assess, measure and manage the use of wild species sustainably, as well as the contributions that they provide, taking into account a wide range of aspects of their actual use, including spatial, temporal and quantitative scales, subsistence commercial or recreational purposes, sustainable customary use, legal or illegal contexts, how they are perceived and classified by local people and other considerations. It will also consider the non-anthropocentric value of sustainable use of species, particularly for maintaining the evolutionary perspectives of ecosystems and species. The chapter will draw on the preliminary guide on the conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

Chapter 3. Status of and trends in the use of wild species and its implications for wild species, the environment and people

26. Chapter 3 will assess the use of wild species and its effect on their conservation status and trends and the positive and negative environmental aspects of the various categories of consumptive and non-consumptive uses introduced in chapter 1 with regard to a selection of wild species covering a range of taxa, and relevant terrestrial and aquatic units of analysis, including marine ones. This will be done in relation to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Sustainable Development Goals. Thus it will undertake an analysis of the sustainable use of wild species covering all of the IPBES regions, taking a balanced approach to the treatment of taxa and of species in each taxon and building on relevant work such as CITES non-detriment findings. Criteria for the selection of wild species could entail risk of extinction, importance to communities, examples of best practices, and division into consumptive and non-consumptive use.

27. The chapter will assess knowledge on what levels of use (if any) could be sustainable and/or when management is required in order for species to recover, taking into account ecological conditions for such recovery. Looking at various management practices, in particular those promoted in the context of CITES, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and other relevant conventions, as well as assessments carried out by FAO and regional fisheries management organizations, the chapter will assess the impact of the use of selected wild species on nature, including its effects on the ecology, dynamics and genetic diversity of species populations or on corresponding ecosystem functioning. In assessing the environmental context of the use of wild species, the chapter will also take into account relevant direct drivers such as degradation, land-use change, habitat conversion, urban development, pollution, acidification, eutrophication, invasive alien species and climate change.

28. Chapter 3 will also assess the implications of the use of wild species with regard to nature's contributions to people and to a good quality of life, taking into account the conditions, criteria and elements of the sustainability of their use elaborated in chapter 2. The chapter will draw on the preliminary guide on the conceptualization of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people.

Chapter 4. Indirect drivers of the sustainable use of wild species

29. Chapter 4 will assess the positive and negative indirect drivers of the sustainable use of wild species, exploring institutional arrangements, governance regimes and the sociopolitical, economic, legal, cultural and technological context of the use of wild species across scales. It will assess conditions such as tenure systems, urban management, land-management practices and relevant environmental legislation and schemes of illegal use. The indirect drivers considered will include demography, income levels, consumption patterns, value systems and others. Consideration will be given to how institutional and governance arrangements contribute positively and negatively to changes in the use of wild species, interactions among drivers and environmental outcomes.

Chapter 5. Future scenarios of the sustainable use of wild species

30. Chapter 5 will present possible future scenarios for sustainable use and its effects on the conservation of wild species in their wider socio-ecological context. In assessing trends in and scenarios for the use of wild species, the chapter will take into consideration the conditions, criteria and elements fundamental to the sustainability of such use elaborated in chapter 2 and the analysis of the direct and indirect drivers as assessed in chapters 3 and 4. In considering the scenarios, the chapter will also draw on the IPBES methodological assessment of scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services (decision IPBES-4/1, section V, paragraph 1 and annex IV), the preliminary guide to the conceptualizations of values of biodiversity and nature's contributions to people and the assessment of the effectiveness of policy responses provided in chapter 6. It will make use of exploratory scenarios for

plausible futures for wild species and the contributions they provide, subject to levels of use, and will also examine policy-screening scenarios and governance pathways that could lead to more sustainable futures. The possible futures and scenarios for the sustainable use of wild species will take into account regional specificities, including those of small island States.

Chapter 6. Policy options and responses

31. Chapter 6 will assess knowledge on the effectiveness of policy responses with regard to the sustainable use of wild species and will outline possible options for and impediments faced by decision makers regarding the policy-relevant issues discussed in the preceding chapters. Options explored will include various policy instruments, including legal and regulatory instruments, and best practices. Options explored should also include communication measures that promote sustainable use through awareness-raising, networking and capacity-building. In addition, the combining of policy instruments and their integration with other environmental policy and governance pathways will be emphasized as policy strategies for promoting the sustainable use of wild species and their habitats.

32. The chapter will explore options at various hierarchical, spatial and temporal scales, looking at a range of governance systems and considering knowledge about who would gain from them or bear the costs and benefits of their implementation. It will look at knowledge on both statutory and traditional tenure systems and at the role of informal institutions and will also identify existing data, the enabling environments and limitations for policy uptake and lessons learned, including solutions and methods for ensuring success and capacity-building needs in diverse contexts.

III. Indicators, metrics and data sets

33. With support from the IPBES task force on knowledge and data, and taking into account the core and highlighted indicators selected for the regional and global assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and the assessment of land degradation and restoration, the assessment will review the use and effectiveness of existing indicators for assessing sustainable use, such as those developed by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, and will explore other possible indicators and data sets that could be used.

34. The assessment will survey the extent to which data are available and current and will determine data and knowledge gaps. Data selected for use in the assessment should allow for disaggregation according to relevant variables such as biotope, taxa and level of income. Attention will be given, in accordance with the data and information management plan of IPBES, to ensuring access to metadata and, whenever possible, to the corresponding underlying data, through an interoperable process to ensure comparability between assessments. In addition, the task force on data and knowledge will develop recommendations and procedures to ensure that data and information used in the assessment is widely available for future IPBES assessments and other uses.

35. The assessment will also identify and seek access to any other relevant data and information sources that may exist or emerge. Such sources include global, regional and national institutions and organizations, as well as literature by scientific and indigenous and local communities. The requirements of the assessment process will be communicated widely in order to identify and encourage the sharing of relevant data and information.

36. The task force on indigenous and local knowledge systems, together with relevant indigenous and local knowledge-holders and experts, will guide the procedures for the analysis and use of indigenous and local knowledge. The collective ability to perform these tasks will be strengthened through capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and international collaboration.

IV. Relevant stakeholders and initiatives

37. Under the operating principles of IPBES, partnerships are important in order to avoid duplication and promote synergies with ongoing activities. Strategic partnerships are a critical subset of the many possible forms of partnership with IPBES. In the context of the assessment on the sustainable use of wild species, strategic partnerships are those that promote, for example, relationships with multiple relevant bodies under a single global umbrella. Strategic partners for the assessment process should be identified in accordance with the IPBES guidance on the development of strategic partnerships and other collaborative

arrangements (decision IPBES-3/4, annex III). Other interested organizations are invited to engage with the assessment process.

38. Indigenous and local people generally possess significant knowledge on the wild species that surround them, including knowledge about their habitat, seasonal availability, species ethology in the case of animal species and other matters, and they often use them for subsistence and other purposes. Consequently, indigenous and local people are major stakeholders and key partners for national Governments and international agencies seeking to safeguard biodiversity through conservation measures or regulatory interventions. The livelihoods of indigenous and local people are often strongly intertwined with the use of wild species. Incentives for the sustainable use of wild species can be used by local populations as tools for the sustainability of the use of wild species.

V. Capacity-building

39. A key objective of the assessment is to support the development and improvement of approaches to ensure that the use of wild species is sustainable and to strengthen related practices, measures, techniques, capacities and tools. The assessment will aim to strengthen the scientific underpinnings of informed decision-making on this issue. It will provide the basis for capacity-building activities to improve human, institutional and technical capacities to foster the implementation of its key messages. This includes building capacities to provide the science-based data necessary to determine the sustainability of wild species use. Capacity-building will aim in the long term at the development and use of policy support tools and methodologies and improving access to the necessary data, information and knowledge and to indigenous and local knowledge systems.

40. In addition, capacity-building activities will be designed to enable the effective participation of experts from developing countries in the assessment. The assessment will be supported by the task force on capacity-building, in particular through the implementation of the IPBES capacity-building rolling plan. In line with the plan, capacity-building will also include strengthening the effectiveness of the contributions of indigenous and local knowledge systems to assessments.

VI. Process and timetable

41. Proposed revised process and timetable for preparing the assessment report, including actions, milestones and institutional arrangements, taking into account lessons learned from completed and ongoing assessments, are set out in document IPBES/6/8 on pending assessments.

VII. Cost estimate

42. A revised cost estimate for this assessment is set out in document IPBES/6/8, and taken into account in document IPBES/6/9 on financial and budgetary arrangements for the Platform.

Letter to the Executive Secretary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) on the IPBES assessment of the sustainable use of wild species and development of the next IPBES work programme



CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES
OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Our ref.: /
Your ref.:

Anne Larigauderie
Executive Secretary
Intergovernmental Platform for Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services
10th Floor,
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1,
53113 Bonn,
Germany

Geneva, 24 October 2018

IPBES Assessment of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species and development of the next IPBES work programme

Dear Ms ^{Anne} Larigauderie,

Thank you for your letters of 12 July and 14 September.

The seventieth meeting of the Standing Committee (Rosa Khutor, Sochi, Russian Federation, 1-5 October 2018) took note of your invitation and request and charged the CITES Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairs of the CITES Animals, Plants and Standing Committees, with replying.

Regarding the call for requests, inputs and suggestions on short-term priorities and longer term strategic needs that require attention and action by IPBES as part of its future work programme, your attention is drawn to the continued dearth of knowledge about the conservation status of the CITES-listed species that are traded internationally, particularly in biodiversity-rich developing States. Such knowledge generally needs to be on a species and range State specific level as it is at this level that CITES operates. Additional information and guidance is also needed for managers of ecosystems and species, in order to maintain the use of species at biologically sustainable levels.

Many CITES Parties are of the opinion that the thematic assessment of the sustainable use of wild species that IPBES is now beginning could be very valuable in providing new insights for the implementation of the Convention.

Concerning the assessment, we draw your attention to the following materials which may be of use to IPBES in this exercise:

- CITES non-detriment finding process (<https://www.cites.org/eng/prog/ndf/index.php> and <https://www.cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-16-07-R17.pdf>)
- Review of Significant Trade (<https://cites.org/sites/default/files/document/E-Res-12-08-R17.pdf>)
- Livelihoods (<https://cites.org/eng/prog/livelihoods>)
- Traceability of specimens in trade (https://cites.org/eng/prog/Cross-cutting_issues/traceability)

Time does not permit a full explanation of these, but specialist staff from the CITES Secretariat would be pleased to advise the authors and reviewers on the functioning of these programmes and tools and indicate associated issues, needs and priorities. Whilst the remit of CITES is limited to certain species used in international trade, it could contribute to the assessment process by suggesting case studies that demonstrate challenges and solutions which may have wider application.

On the questions which the IPBES assessment could address, we note that many of the questions in paragraph 7 of the scoping statement for the assessment (IPBES/6/INF/8) are very apposite for CITES and partially overlap with the additional suggestions below. We suggest the following additional questions:

- How can developing countries better harness existing knowledge of their biodiversity at species level and apply it to sustainably manage species in international trade?
- What extra challenges are faced in assuring the sustainable use of resources shared between neighbouring States?
- What sustainable use policies can be put in place when the knowledge of the species concerned is low, or where use is primarily small scale, such as informal or artisanal? How can small scale artisanal offtake be taken into account in the management of a resource that is also harvested commercially?
- How can sustainability be measured? In particular, how could CITES Parties know when they have succeeded, rather than just knowing when it seems that they have failed?
- How can the species-based and ecosystem-based approaches be integrated in a complementary and mutually supportive manner?
- Are there review processes in other fora that regularly assess sustainability that CITES could learn from, and could CITES sustainability review processes be of relevance in other fora?
- How can the particular challenges related to the use of marine species in a sustainable manner be addressed? Further, what are the similarities and differences between the challenges and successes from different sectors and realms, e.g. terrestrial vs. marine ecosystems or timber vs. fisheries and what, if any, lessons are transferrable?
- How and under what circumstances, can the production of specimens of species produced by artificial propagation, breeding in captivity or through biotechnology, contribute to sustainable use and *in situ* conservation of wild populations?
- What role do socio-economic factors play in ensuring sustainable use in the CITES context?
- To what extent do compliance measures, such as those employed by CITES, contribute to assuring sustainable use of wild species?

Regarding the processes under CITES which might consider the key messages of the assessment once completed, we offer the following:

- It would be desirable if the 32nd meeting of the CITES Animals Committee and 26th meeting of the CITES Plants Committee, scheduled for mid-2021, would be able to prepare some input from the CITES Parties to drafts of the assessment report.
- We understand that it is anticipated that the final assessment report will be adopted by IPBES in the first quarter of 2022 and hope that this will be in time for consideration at 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to CITES which is expected to be held in that year.

In keeping with the action-orientated nature of CITES, we hope that the recommendations, whilst policy-relevant rather than policy-prescriptive, will nevertheless be clear, pragmatic and practical.

For our part, these comments and observations are made in the spirit of the Memorandum of Cooperation signed between our two secretariats on 7 March 2017.

You will be encouraged to learn that the recent 70th meeting of the CITES Standing Committee agreed to propose to the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties next year, that the current short-term Decisions of the Conference of the Parties regarding interactions with IPBES be converted into a long-term Resolution. This is a further sign of the growing importance of the cooperation between CITES and IPBES.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "H.W. Morgan", with a stylized flourish at the end.

David H.W. Morgan
Officer-in-Charge

RESOLUTION CONF. 18.XX

Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform
on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

RECALLING the objective of the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 that cooperation with relevant international environmental, trade and development organizations is enhanced;

AWARE that the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) was established in 2012 as an independent intergovernmental body and that an institutional link between the Plenary of IPBES and the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Programme has been established;

AGREEING that the objective of IPBES – to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development – has relevance for the objectives of CITES; and

NOTING the Memorandum of Cooperation between the CITES and IPBES Secretariats signed on 7 March 2017;

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

1. ENCOURAGES Parties to promote actions to reinforce linkages between IPBES and CITES and to strengthen the science-policy interface at the national and international levels, including through the governing body of IPBES, as appropriate;
2. INVITES Parties to provide inputs to the Secretariat in order to provide timely responses to IPBES in regard to CITES engagement.
3. INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee, working with the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees and the Secretariat, to:
 - a) ensure that there is a two-way relationship between CITES and IPBES in which CITES is a user or beneficiary of IPBES, as well as a contributor to IPBES;
 - b) ensure that communication between CITES and IPBES is effective;
 - c) promote the needs of national Scientific and Management Authorities in the work of IPBES to foster the use of applied science for the implementation of CITES, including the making of non-detriment findings and ~~the verification of~~ legal acquisition findings, and related trade resolutions and decisions;
 - d) ensure that CITES requests and input to intersessional and regular work undertaken by IPBES are provided in accordance with relevant timelines; and
 - e) ensure that any inputs to IPBES shall, with the endorsement of the Chair of the Standing Committee after consultation with the Committee and the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees, be conveyed to IPBES by the Secretariat on behalf of the Standing Committee;
4. FURTHER INSTRUCTS the Standing Committee to report at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the results of this work;
5. INSTRUCTS the Animals and Plants Committee, through their Chairs, to assist the Standing Committee with the implementation of this Resolution and, subject to external funding, the Chairs to participate as observers in the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP) and thereby reinforce linkages between the MEP and the CITES scientific committees; and

6. INSTRUCTS the Secretariat to:

- a) assist the Standing Committee with the implementation of this Resolution;
- b) track the intersessional and regular work of IPBES bodies and, subject to external funding, participate as an observer in the governing body of IPBES and thereby reinforce linkages between that body and the governing bodies of CITES; and
- c) seek external funding to support attendance at IPBES meetings by the Chairs of the Animals and Plants Committees and the Secretariat.

TENTATIVE BUDGET AND SOURCE OF FUNDING
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS OR DECISIONS

According to Resolution Conf. 4.6 (Rev. CoP16) on *Submission of draft resolutions, draft decisions and other documents for meetings of the Conference of the Parties*, the Conference of the Parties decided that any draft resolutions or decisions submitted for consideration at a meeting of the Conference of the Parties that have budgetary and workload implications for the Secretariat or permanent committees must contain or be accompanied by a budget for the work involved and an indication of the source of funding. The Secretariat proposes the following tentative budget and source of funding.

External funding will be required for the participation of the Chair of the Animals or Plants Committees to attend meetings of the IPBES Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP) which are expected during the forthcoming inter-sessional period to be one meeting in 2019 and 2022 and two meetings in 2020 and 2021. External funds will also be needed to permit the participation of a member of the Secretariat to attend the annual meetings of the Plenary of IPBES in 2020, 2021 and 2022. The total cost is estimated at 20,000 USD, but participation will depend on relevance of the agenda items at each meeting for CITES.

The proposed Resolution will have workload implications for the Secretariat and the Animals, Plants and Standing Committees, but it is estimated that these can be accommodated within existing resources.