



Sustainable Wildlife Management: What? How? For Whom?

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Preamble: Questioning the Topic and its formulation



Three questionable terms:

- « Sustainable »: ethical and political principles and goals (Aichi Targets, SDGs, etc.);
- « Wildlife »: wich species ? terrestrial versus marine fauna ? domestic fauna ? other living beings ? Flora, algae, fungi
- « Management »: how ? tools and means ? financial, economical/market, legal, political mecanisms versus « Governance » : by and for whom (stakeholders with their views, rules, customs, system of values)

Approach as SHS (political ecology/ anthropology);

Fieldworks in the Global South

Not an expert in hunting, more in fishing, with a gender lens

I will highlight 3 main points

1. the history of the topic in the frame of the CBD : old topic, new challenges
2. The current context of discussions : Living in harmony with nature
3. Current Issues on the Topic within the Framework of the CBD

1) Old Topic, New challenges

Beyond bushmeat

From emblematic species protection
to habitat co-management

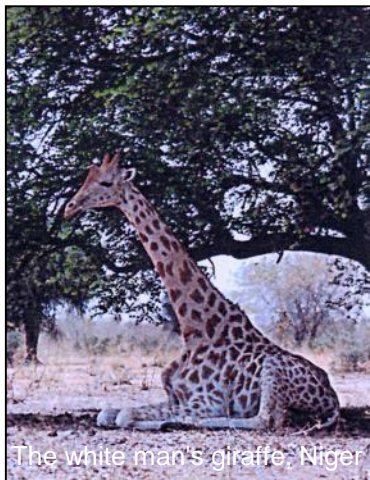


Protecting wildlife against humans...
or with and for them ? Hunters or Poachers ?



Virgin (intact) nature to be protected against IPLC ?

Natural Heritage: a polysemic notion



The white man's giraffe, Niger



Vodun Sacred Groves, Benin

Questionable criteria for selecting heritage species
(endangered, rare, endemic, keystones, etc.)

More terrestrial mammals (panda, seal, turtles...) than cockroaches and mosquitoes

Official Processes ...

- Machines for creating natural heritage: the major international conventions, from Paris (1972) to Rio (1992) + CIMES, CITES, FAO, etc.
- Weight of environmental lobbies and major NGOs: IUCN, WWF, Conservation International, etc.

versus **Local** Processes:

3 criteria

- Inherited from the ancestors
- Passed to the next generation (sustainably managed)
- Be the object of a collective

HOW ?

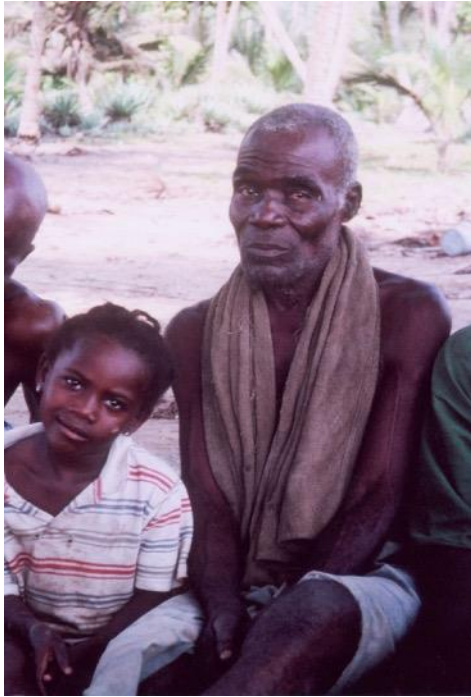


From emblematic species protection to conservation and sustainable management

- Red list of endangered species and strict protection : The big Fives and the other...
- Habitat Conservation : PA (30x30, Cop15) and networks of PA (connectivity and solidarity)
- Sustainable management and use (IPBES SUWS, 2022)



For Whom?



Debatable Legal status

- Common (local/global) heritage
- Public good
- Private asset

cf. Article 8J, Preamble of the CBD, 1992

Environmental violence and justice

- Distributive: use and access to the species and spaces
- Procedural: participation of the IPLC to the decision-making
- Contextual : the recognition of the ILK

2) Living in harmony with nature

The current context of discussions

Conservation and valorisation
Equitable Share of Benefit

Linking wildlife conservation and IPLC livelihood

Controlling the global and illegal trade



Context: A Globalized World



Environmental and societal goals:
biodiversity erosion, climate change, land degradation, resource depletion AND poverty, hunger, inequity,

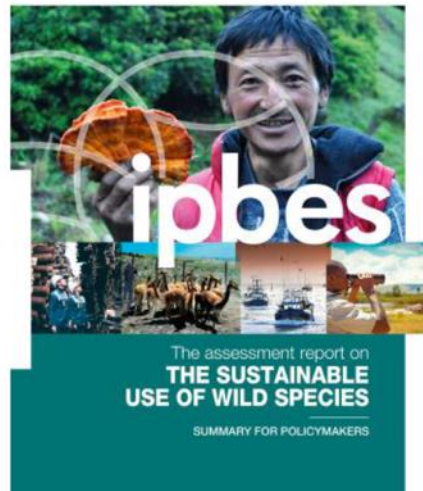
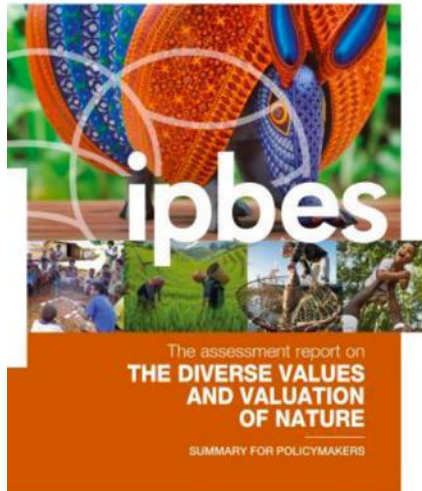
A systemic crisis: towards new development models and new approaches (One Health)

An interconnected world, from local to global:

- a busy international agenda (COP 15, COP 26, etc.)
- dedicated dialogue platforms - IPCC, IPBES
- contested legal and financial regulatory mechanisms

IPBES Framework

2022 IPBES Assessments

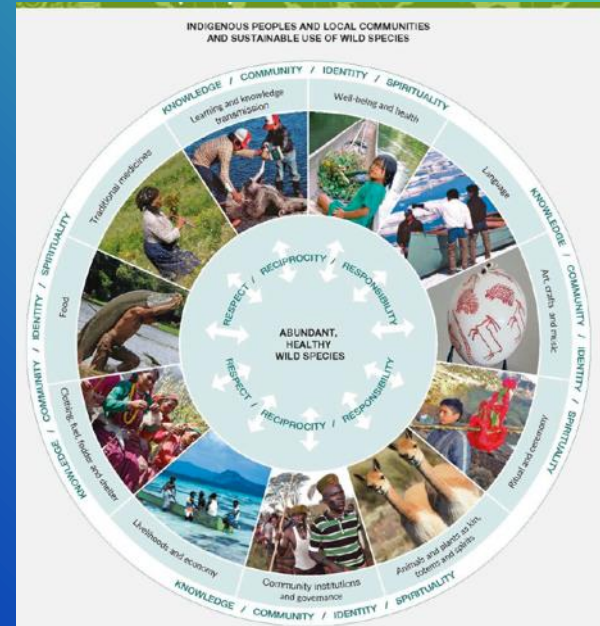


Nature's Contribution to People
(instead of « Ecosystem Services »)

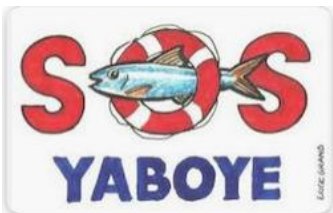
System of values

Diverse worldviews and knowledge systems

Diverse values and valuation of Nature



Global and illegal Trade, key driver of unsustainability



Blue fish in danger



Fishmeal factory



Shrimp culture instead of mangrove

Fighting against the illegal trade

Ex. Sharke fining



Limiting the imported degradation

ex. intensive shrimp farming destroys mangroves, and increases food insecurity in poor countries

A legal step forward :

The December 2022 EU-wide agreement to limit imported deforestation covers cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, soy and timber.

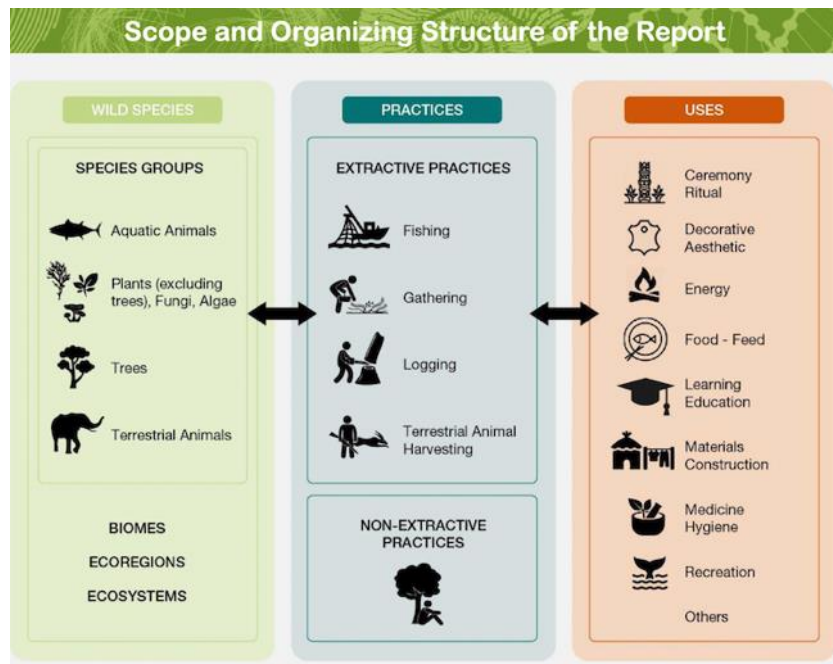
3) The 3 pillars of the CBD

Current Issues on the Topic within the
Framework of the CBD

From Principles and Narratives to
Implementation on the ground



Sustainable Use of Wild Species



- Billions of people depend on the use of wild species – often without knowing it. At least 50,000 species are under use and SUWS is central to identity and culture of many IPLC
- Sustainable use of wild species is going to be seriously challenged by coming threats, especially climate change, increasing demand due to increasing human population and technological advances

Source: IPBES SPM on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species, 2022

Sustainable Use of Wild Species

- Sustainable use of wild species is challenging, but possible.
- 7 key set of policy actions
- Scaling-up policies that work (Target 14)

Key Elements						Policy options
Inclusive and participatory decision-making						Enact policies with clear guidance on transparent processes for decision-making and representation. Build the capacity of all actors. Develop national, regional, and international contact points, platforms and community facilitators, mediators
Inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and recognition of rights						Ensure that decision-making processes are mandated to draw on diverse forms of social and ecological knowledge. Develop measures to gain free, prior, and informed consent for the use of knowledge and to ensure knowledge holders benefit. Promote the obligation to secure for all potentially affected persons, the substantive and procedural rights that are guaranteed by laws
Equitable distribution of costs and benefits						Incorporate into legal binding agreements contents of voluntary guidelines on fair and equitable sharing of benefits. Distribute costs of management through social safety nets while paying attention that costs of management do not exceed benefits. Apply governance and institutional frameworks that promote equitable benefit sharing
Policies tailored to local social and ecological context						Ensure that policies do not inadvertently put indigenous peoples, local communities or marginalized individuals out of access. Develop science and evidence-based policies according to specific local ecological and social contexts, and follow the precautionary approach as appropriate. Respect local communities' rights and access and customary rules. Empower local communities
Monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices						Incorporate guidelines and tools in project and program planning to ensure social and ecological monitoring and evaluation of all interventions and their implications for rights of people involved. Invest resources in coordinated social and ecological monitoring programs. Support scientific and community based social and ecological monitoring programs
Coordinated and aligned policies						Coordinate international, regional, national and subnational policies and governance. Integrate policies across sectors. Coordinate policies across practices
Robust institutions, from customary to statutory						Design adaptive and dynamic institutions capable of adjusting to ecological and social changes. Develop conflict resolution mechanisms and manage conflicts. Connect transparency initiatives to legally mandated accountability. Ensure all relevant customary to statutory policies, laws and institutions are respected in national and international agreements

VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS
 VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS + CERTIFICATION SCHEMES
 VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS + CERTIFICATION SCHEMES + LEGALLY BINDING AGREEMENTS

Source: IPBES SPM on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species, 2022

Sustainable Use of Wild Species



Policy success depends on **social-ecological context**, support to **fairness, rights and equity** (T21/22)

- Socio-ecological conceptualizations of sustainable use influence monitoring and policy, help avoids failures
- Fairness, rights, and equity are essential to sustainable use
- Outcomes of market-based incentives (i.e. certification) are mixed and mostly work in high-value markets

Source: IPBES events, COP 15, Montreal, December 2022

Sustainable Wildlife Management: Key Preliminary Messages



«Here the Pelican is King» , Djoudj National Park, Senegal

- **Food systems** are the main driver of biodiversity loss. Without transforming food systems, we will not be able to reverse biodiversity loss.
- Removing **perverse subsidies** that destroy biodiversity, increasing financing for biodiversity conservation, sustainable use and equity
- Greater ambition for achieving biodiversity targets, and for biodiversity justice (**common but differentiated responsibility**)
- Promoting **biodiversity justice** and ensuring inclusive biodiversity governance; participation of key rightsholders
- Avoiding '**false solutions**' and market-based biodiversity trading schemes (offset/credit schemes), including those that fall under 'Nature-Based Solutions'
- Careful messaging about the pitfalls of 30 x 30 (target for **protected areas**) vs strengthening the global approach ; support to Indigenous and community conserved territories globally, and convivial conservation approaches

Fair and Sustainable Governance of Biodiversity

A Few Conclusive remarks

- **Conflicting values**, interests and norms of action in different contexts, from local to global
 - the limits of international agreements
 - the perverse effects of biodiversity commodification or market regulation (e.g. blue carbon)
- Still **scientific uncertainties** and need for more knowledge
 - Field data, participatory approach, interdisciplinarity, multi-scale
 - Transdisciplinary or intersectoral dialogue between stakeholders (scientists, IPLC, managers, politicians, etc.)
- **innovative co-benefit** actions for socio-ecosystem conservation
 - Not one solution, but diverse to be co-constructed with IPLC and be gender-responsive
 - Nature-based solutions and community-based solutions
 - Exploring some « positive » options e.g. blue food; Fair trade label, etc.



4) WSM and SBSTTA 25

Documents and work to come



Working on guidance for the WSM during SBSTTA 25

Globally : participants to the CBD process are called to extend existing guidance on the meat sector to other sectors and geographical areas, species and uses, as it is currently mainly applicable to some areas of terrestrial tropical and subtropical habitat, biomes and ecosystems.

Parties will be invited to work on a document produced by the SCBD to complement existing guidance

Documents on WSM

- [CBD/SBSTTA/23/5](#) : with elements for guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector, identification of complementary guidance, and multidisciplinary approaches on SWM
- A document still to come (CBD/SBSTTA/25/8) will contain an identification of areas that may require complementary guidance
- SBSTTA will also have to consider results of the IPBES assessment of the sustainable use of wild species
- KM GBF ([CBD/COP/DEC/15/4](#)) contains three targets directly linked to wildlife management : i) target 4 on conservation of wild (and domesticated) species ; ii) target 5 on trade of wild species ; and iii) target 9 on the sustainable use of wild species ; with some indicators ([CBD/COP/DEC/15/5](#))

WSM in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The KM GBF has been adopted at COP 15 (dec 2022) with its 4 goals and 23 action targets, and some associated indicators.

Among these, 3 targets are associated with SWM

- Target 4 to prevent human extinction of wild species, notably through genetic diversity conservation
- Target 5 to ensure sustainability of wildlife use
- Target 9 to ensure the ecosystem services this wild species bring to population

Focus on the WSM headline indicators

- Target 4 :
 - A.3 Red list Index
 - A.4 The proportion of populations within species with an effective population size > 500
- Target 5 :
 - 5.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
- Target 9 :
 - 9.1 Benefits from the sustainable use of wild species*
 - 9.2 Percentage of the population in traditional occupations*

« * » : no agreed methodology yet
Headline indicators would be mandatory for the Parties to report on.
Headline indicators can be associated to voluntary indicators (component or complementary)

Thank you for your attention!

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