

**Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species** 

https://ipbes.net/sustainable-use-assessment

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services







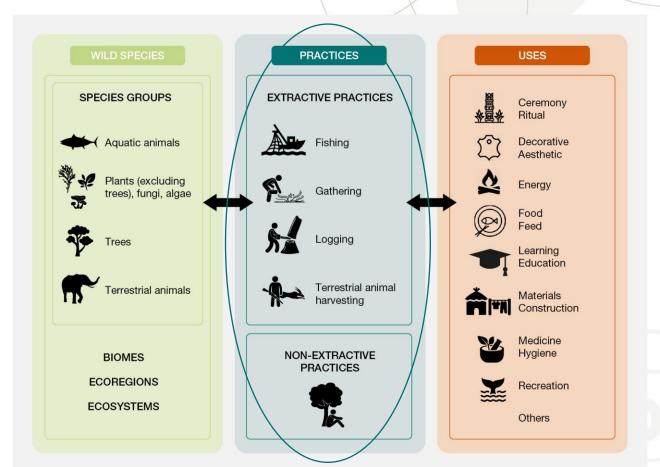


#### Sustainable Use Assessment Process - Rigorous



- **4** years (2018-2022)
- 85 interdisciplinary experts
- >200 contributing authors
- >50 countries
- **>6200** references
- 4 external review periods
- Scientific literature and indigenous and local knowledge

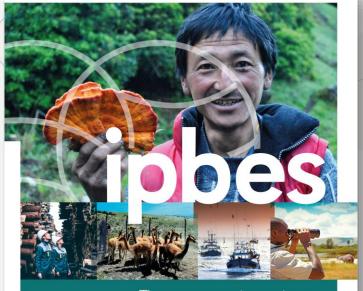
#### Sustainable Use Assessment Process - Comprehensive



### Relevance for Global Biodiversity Framework

### **Goal B: Biodiversity is sustainably used & managed** (almost all targets, esp.)

- T.3 Protected areas
- T.4 Species conservation
- T.5 Prevent overexploitation
- T.9 Ensure sustainable use & management of wild species
- T.14 Integration at all levels of government & across sectors
- **T.20** Best available data, information, & knowledge
- T.21 & T.22 Rights & equity for IPLC, women and girls, children & youth, persons with disabilities



The assessment report on THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILD SPECIES

SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS





Sustainable use of wild species is critical for people and nature

#### Billions of people rely on and benefit from uses of wild species

- Culturally
- Economically
- Subsistence
- Informal & formal markets





1 in 5 People Rely on wild species for food & income

2.4 Billion People (1 in 3) depend on fuel wood for cooking

**50,000+ wild species** algae, animals, fungi, plants

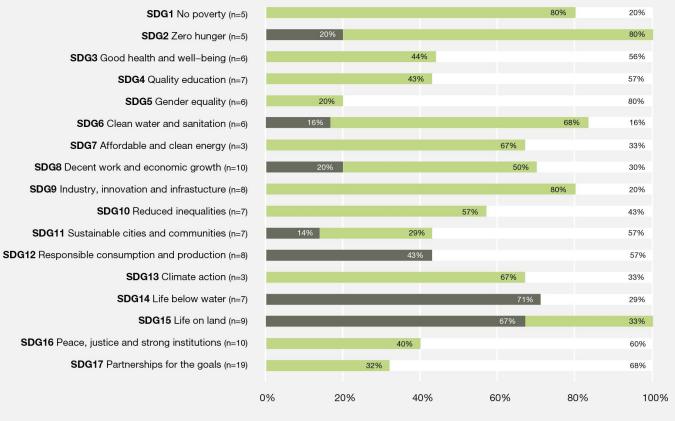
### >10,000 wild species for human food

food security & sovereignty nutrition & health



T 3/4/9/12

## Support implementation of the SDGs



PERCENTAGE OF TARGETS (FOR EACH SDG)

- CONTRIBUTIONS ALREADY TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT
- POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION FROM SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILD SPECIES
  - NOT RELEVANT TO THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF WILD SPECIES

T 9/12/14/20/22



### Critical to reverse biodiversity decline

Overexploitation is a main threat

Effective management for sustainable use

- Demonstrated local conservation success
- Revenues to support protected areas & restoration

IPLC stewardship of biodiversity

### Central to IPLC identity & existence

- Culture
- Livelihoods
- Well-being

Loss of opportunity = Existential threat





Grounded in knowledge, practices, and worldviews





Status, trends, key elements and conditions



# Status and trends in uses of wild species vary depending on types and scales of use, and social-ecological contexts



Overfishing and bycatch



Trade and harvest of wild plants, algae, and fungi



Terrestrial animal harvesting: large mammals targeted



Unsustainable and illegal logging: energy and climate change



Nature-based tourism and recreation

### Key elements of sustainable use identified but indicators incomplete and lack social components

- Evolving conceptualisation of sustainable use: biodiversity - human wellbeing
- Fragmented view of wild species use linked to incomplete indicators: impedes sustainable use and practices
- Low sensitivity to the sustainability of individual practices

T 20/22

#### Policy success depends on socialecological context, support to fairness, rights, and equity

- Social-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





# Policy works best when supported by strong institutions, aligned across sectors and scales, and use participatory, inclusive and adaptive approaches

#### **Enabling conditions for sustainable use policy:**

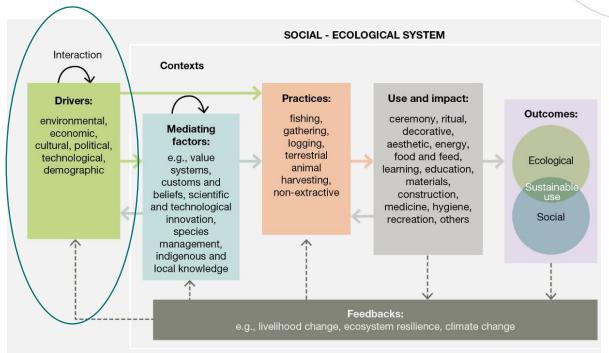
- Adaptive and participatory governance
- Cross-sector and cross-scales alignment
- Secure tenure rights and equitable access
- Strengthening customary institutions and rules



Drivers, pathways and levers



## The sustainability of the use of wild species is influenced by multiple drivers



Landscape and seascape changes, climate change, pollution and invasive alien species impact the abundance and distribution of wild species, and can increase stress and challenges for the human communities who use them

climate change

T 4,5,6,7,8,9,11

#### **Multiple drivers**

 Shifts from wild to farmed stocks driven by regulations, market forces

 Global trade in wild species increased, is a major driver of increased use; poorly regulated can drive unsustainable use

 Illegal harvest and trade are widespread, lead to other problems and inequities

 (Armed) conflicts can have strong, diverse impacts on sustainability of use, communities who rely on them

 Urbanization impacts sustainability of use (negatively and positively)



#### Livelihoods, inequities, Indigenous People and Local Communities

- Environmental degradation and resource depletion threaten livelihoods, well-being of people who rely on wild species, especially those living in poverty
- Multiple drivers threaten IPLC uses of wild species
- Secure land tenure and resource rights can contribute to sustainable use
- Sustainable use undermined by inequitable distribution of costs, benefits from wild species uses
- Inequities in distribution of costs and benefits from common failure to take gender into account



#### **Education and Science**

- Education and communication can improve sustainability
- Science, research and technology (setting quotas, harvest levels) can support or undermine sustainable use and local livelihoods based on them



T 4/5/9/16/17/20

Scenarios and models indicate climate change will change many aspects of wild species uses and may further exacerbate social and economic vulnerabilities and inequalities

Effects on the population dynamics of targeted wild species and the ecosystems they inhabit.

For example, climate change projections in high-emission scenarios up to 2100 show a decrease in global ocean biomass; the global catch is projected to be potentially reduced in all systems and more substantially in tropical systems

T 8/9/15/16



Increasing human populations and consumption will increase pressure on wild species

**Technological advances** will have negative and positive effects on uses of wild species

Scenarios of wild species uses are few but indicate **transformative change** will be needed

T 8/10/15/16



Transformative and inclusive change



#### Scaling up policies that work

Key Elements	<u> </u>	Pi Side	灿	<b>Å</b>	*
Inclusive and participatory decision-making					
Inclusion of multiple forms of knowledge and recognition of rights					
Equitable distribution of costs and benefits					
Policies tailored to local social and ecological context					
Monitoring of social and ecological conditions and practices					
Coordinated and aligned policies					
Robust institutions, from customary to statutory					

#### **Current Status**

- Legally binding
- Certification & voluntary
- Voluntary
- None

T 14

**Adaptive management** 

Assess status & trends

Identify drivers of (un)sustainability

Adapt uses & management



T 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9



### Transformative change in human-nature relationships

 Living in harmony with nature

- Respect
- Reciprocity
- Responsibility

T 14/21

