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Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species

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

The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services

#SustainableUse Assessment

environment programme









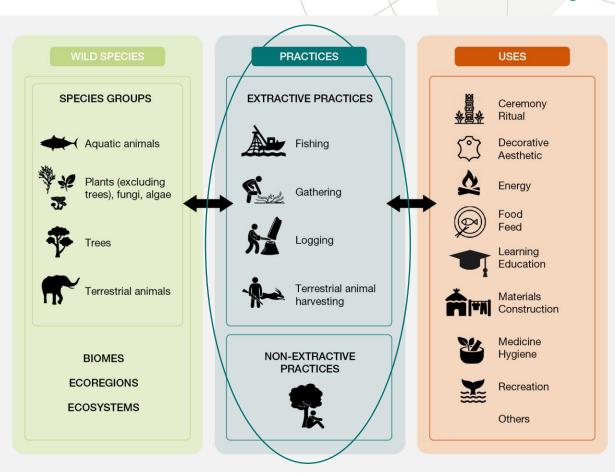
Sustainable Use Assessment Process - Rigorous

- 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



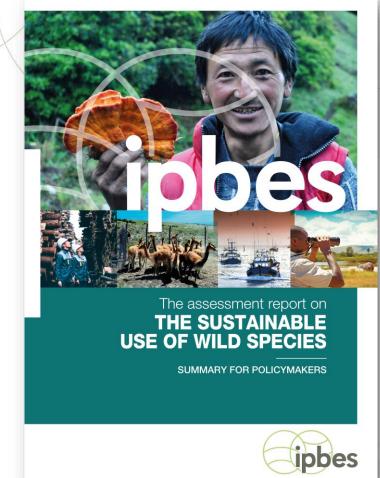
Sustainable Use Assessment Process - Comprehensive



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



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

- Culturally
- Economically
- Subsistence
- Informal & formal markets

T 3/5/9/21/22





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

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

T 9/14/21

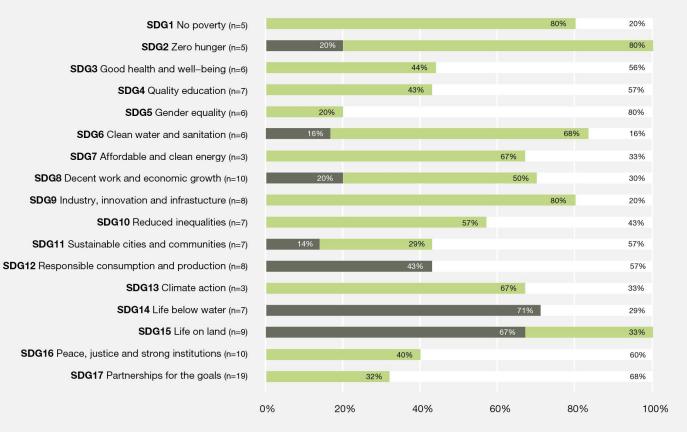
50,000+ wild species

algae, animals, fungi, plants

>10,000 wild species for human food

food security & sovereignty nutrition & health





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

Support implementation of the SDGs

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

T 1/2/3/4/5

IPLC stewardship of biodiversity



Central to IPLC identity & existence

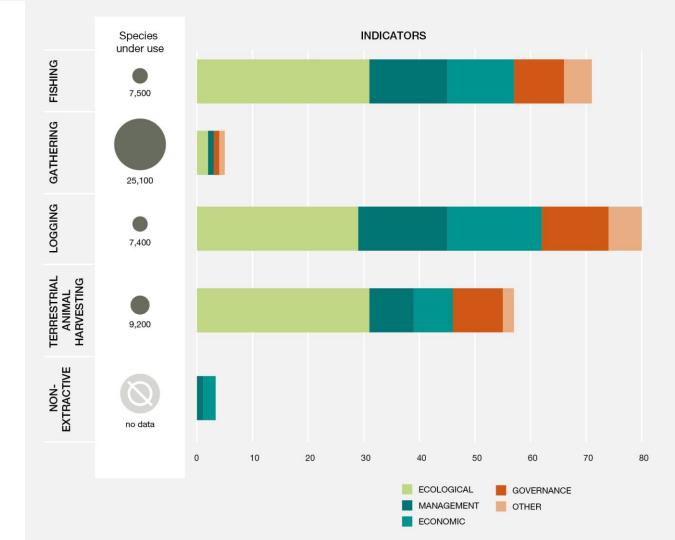
Grounded in knowledge, practices & worldviews

Loss of opportunity = Existential threat

T 3/5/7/9/14/17/20/21

Status and trends vary depending on types and scales of use & socialecological contexts.

Indicators are lacking.



Multiple drivers

- Environmental drivers such as climate change, pollution and invasive alien species impact the abundance and distribution of wild species
- **Global trade** in wild species is a major driver and has expanded substantially over the past 40 years
- Illegal harvesting and trade in wild species involves numerous species and is the third largest class of illegal trade
- Lack of attention to gender and equitable distribution of costs and benefits undermine the sustainability of use
- Effective governance, institutions, education and public awareness can promote positive outcomes and mitigate negative impacts





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







Scenarios and models are few but indicate that...

Climate change will alter many aspects of wild species uses

Increasing human populations and consumption will increase pressure on wild species

Technological advances will have negative and positive effects

Transformative change will be needed

T 8/10/15/16

Enabling conditions

Key Elements	À	P inte	<u></u>	· Å~	R
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 14/21/22

Adaptive management

Assess status & trends -

Identify drivers of (un)sustainability

Adapt uses & management





Transformative change in human-nature relationships

T 14/21

 Living in harmony with nature

- Respect
- Reciprocity
- Responsibility

