

# COLLABORATIVE PARTNERSHIP ON SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT



**Mr. David Steuerman**  
**Program Officer**  
**Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity**  
**14 November, 2014**  
**12:00-13:30**

# Summary

- **History**
  - The CPW 2012...
  - Work Plan
  - CPW Fact sheet initiative
- **Current update**
  - CPW at CBD COP12
  - Fact Sheet “SWM and Biodiversity”
- **What’s next**
  - Mandate expanded from COP12
  - Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”
  - Fact Sheet Initiative





# History: The CPW 2012...

- **When?**

- Mandate COP 11 to establish the CPW (2012).
- CPW was founded in Bangkok, Thailand in march 2013.

- **What?**

- A voluntary partnership of international organizations with substantive mandates and programmes for the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources.
- The CPW comprises 14 international organizations.

- **Why?**

- To increase cooperation and coordination amongst its members and other interested parties on sustainable wildlife management.
- To promote the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas.

# History: Work Plan

- **Wildlife, food security and livelihoods**

- Provision of knowledge and back-up support related to wildlife, food security and sustainable livelihoods.

- **Human-Wildlife-Conflict**

- Improved understanding of the direct and underlying causes of HWC.

- **Illegal/unsustainable hunting**

- Support development of strategies, policies, and management systems that contribute to legal and sustainable hunting.
- Support provided to appropriate efforts to combat poaching and other forms of illegal hunting.

- **Coordination of the partnership and outreach**

- Establishment and consolidation of the partnership.
- Building understanding and conveying common messages on SWM issues.



# History: CPW Fact Sheet Initiative

## • Joint Fact Sheet Initiative

- Series of awareness raising multi-disciplinary fact sheets focused on global SWM.

## • Purpose

- Clarify and raise attention to cross-sectoral dimensions of SWM.
- Highlight practical tools and analysis to assist countries in implementing activities on SWM.
- Coordinate common messages on SWM and to promote solutions minimizing undesirable ecological, social, economic and political impacts.

### Fact Sheet Topics:

- 1) SWM and Biodiversity
- 2) SWM and Wild Meat
- 3) WM and Human-Wildlife-Conflict
- 4) SWM and Hunting
- 5) WM and wildlife trade
- 6) SWM and indigenous peoples, cultural and traditional values
- 7) SWM and livestock

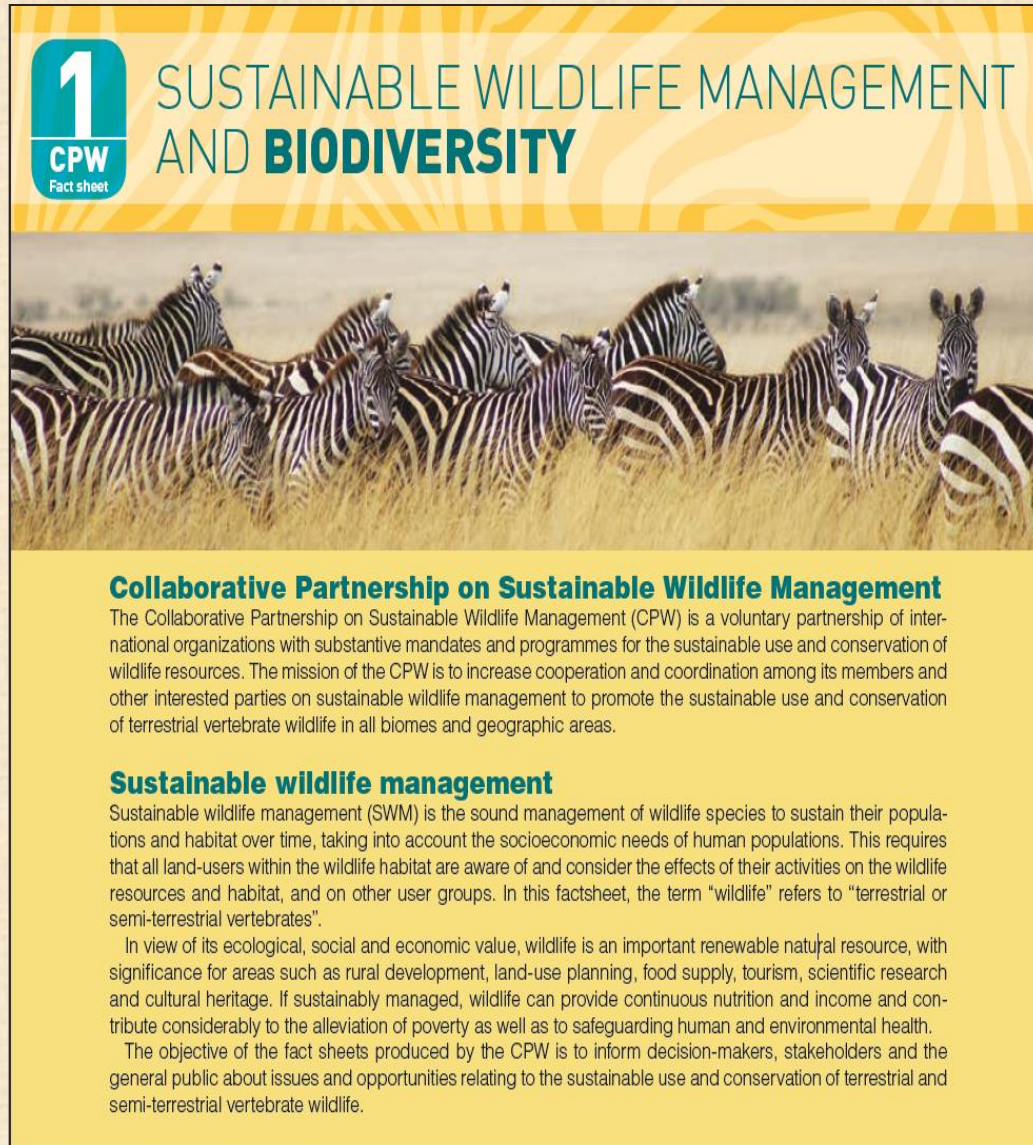
# Current Updates: CPW at CBD COP12, October 2014

1. 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the CPW, held in Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea
2. CPW side event: “Wildlife management in a landscape perspective: enhancing biodiversity conservation and supporting livelihoods”
  - Marked the one year of development
  - Announced its accomplishments
  - Highlighted experiences of countries (Nepal, Zimbabwe, Namibia), Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, working to sustainably manage wildlife.
3. Launch of 1st joint Fact Sheet initiative: “SWM and Biodiversity” + Press release.
4. Expanded Mandate provided by COP 12



# Current update: fact sheet “SWM and Biodiversity”

CPW launched the 1<sup>st</sup> joint fact sheet on “SWM and Biodiversity” at CBD COP12.



Copies to be distributed

# Current update: fact sheet “SWM and Biodiversity”

## What is at stake?

- Biodiversity contributes to a multitude of products and ecosystem services that sustain human well being.
- Wildlife management is important to balance both the needs of people as well as the needs of wildlife.
- SWW supports biodiversity conservation by emphasizing the benefits that humans can obtain from biodiversity.

## Key issues

- Species and habitat loss.
- Ensuring sustainable trade and consumption.



# Current update: fact sheet “SWM and Biodiversity”

## **Experience and knowledge**

- The ecological and human dimensions of management.
- Ongoing development of management techniques.
- Raising public awareness.

## **Challenges**

- Strengthening Governance.
- Climate Change and Demographics.

## **Opportunities**

- Leveraging International Instruments and Mechanisms.
- Promoting Biodiversity Conservation While Meeting Human Needs.

# Current update: Fact Sheet “SWM and Biodiversity”

## **What is still to be learned?**

- The full range of human dependency on wildlife and biodiversity.
- The Socioeconomic value of species and their habitats, and how to ensure their sustainable use.
- The biology, behaviour and population dynamics of many species.
- Effects and effectiveness of Individual SWM interventions.



# What's Next: mandate expanded from COP12

- Building off of Decision XI/25 (cop11).
- Formal recognition of CPW + acknowledgment of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for providing its Secretariat.


# What's Next: mandate expanded from COP12

- Request to CPW from the COP to work on four specific activities and to report on progress to the next Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, prior to the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the COP to the CBD.
  - (a) To prepare technical guidance on the role of sustainable wildlife management for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;
  - (b) To prepare an analysis of the impacts of “subsistence use” of wildlife on the survival and regeneration of wild species, in the context of growing human populations and pressures on wildlife resources;
  - (c) To support Parties in developing and implementing integrated sustainable wildlife management programmes;
  - (d) **To enhance communication and information sharing among members of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management and prepare joint awareness raising and outreach materials, and make them available to Parties;**  
(Fact sheet Initiative)
- **L Doc:** <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop12/insession/cop-12-L-13-en.pdf>



# What's Next: Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”

- Launch of 2<sup>nd</sup> Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”.
- Joint collaboration CIFOR/CBD.



**Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management**

The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) is a voluntary partnership of international organizations with substantive mandates and programmes for the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources. The mission of the CPW is to increase cooperation and coordination among its members and other interested parties on sustainable wildlife management to promote the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial vertebrate wildlife in all biomes and geographic areas.

**Sustainable wildlife management**

Sustainable wildlife management (SWM) is the sound management of wildlife species to sustain their populations and habitat over time, taking into account the socioeconomic needs of human populations. This requires that all land-users within the wildlife habitat are aware of and consider the effects of their activities on the wildlife resources and habitat, and on other user groups. In this factsheet, the term “wildlife” refers to “terrestrial or semi-terrestrial vertebrates”.

In view of its ecological, social and economic value, wildlife is an important renewable natural resource, with significance for areas such as rural development, land-use planning, food supply, tourism, scientific research and cultural heritage. If sustainably managed, wildlife can provide continuous nutrition and income and contribute considerably to the alleviation of poverty as well as to safeguarding human and environmental health.

The objective of the fact sheets produced by the CPW is to inform decision-makers, stakeholders and the general public about issues and opportunities relating to the sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial and semi-terrestrial vertebrate wildlife.

Copies to be distributed

# What's Next: Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”

## What is at stake?

- Wildlife makes an essential contribution to food security for many people worldwide.
- Estimated bushmeat consumption in the Congo Basin alone is over 4 million tonnes per year.
- Wild meat is a natural healthy food, although its use may carry health risks related to zoonoses – diseases.
- Declines in wildlife could significantly affect many people's food security and nutritional health.

## Key issues

- Wild meat and nutrition
- Zoonotic diseases
- Governance
- Sustainable harvesting of wild meat



# What's Next: Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”

## Experience and knowledge

- Alternatives to unsustainable use of wildlife for food
  - Diversification of income sources.
  - Domesticated meat production.
  - Small-scale breeding with small indigenous species.
  - Game ranching.
  - Payments for ecosystem services.
  - Certification of wildlife-based.
  - Wildlife-friendly products.

# What's Next: Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”

## Challenges

- Catering to local realities and needs
  - Maintain food security through management options that reduce the ecological and health risks associated with wild meat consumption without disrupting the multiple socio- economic functions of wildlife management.

## Opportunities

- Multifunctional, adaptive management
  - Growing need to develop methodological and institutional innovations to manage wildlife for multiple purposes.



# What's Next: Fact Sheet “SWM and Wild Meat”

## What is still to be learned?

- Importance of wild meat use and the drivers of wild meat consumption.
- How human-induced habitat disruptions are leading to increased zoonosis and disease transmission across increasing distances.
- The need to develop and implement monitoring systems of wild meat harvest and trade based on integration of traditional, indigenous and scientific knowledge.
- The development of appropriate models for sustainable wildlife management in different ecological conditions.
- The identification of existing weaknesses in regulatory frameworks for the formulation of policy recommendations and legislation that allow innovative approaches to SWM.

# What's Next: Fact Sheet Initiative

## Fact Sheet Topics:

- 1) **SWM and Biodiversity (CBD COP)**
- 2) **SWM and Wild Meat (WPC)**

 Launched

- 3) WM and Human-Wildlife-Conflict
- 4) SWM and Hunting
- 5) WM and wildlife trade
- 6) SWM and indigenous peoples, cultural and traditional values
- 7) SWM and livestock

 To be  
Launched



# THANK YOU !



[www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership](http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership)