

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines (Agenda item 5.5)

Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10),
18-29 October, 2010, Nagoya, Japan

Summary of Recommendations

In furthering the implementation of the programmes of work of the Convention, IUCN recommends that COP10 encourages Parties to:

- ✓ Adopt the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) on the sustainable use of biodiversity, including the proposed creation of an Ad-Hoc Technical Working Group (AHTEG) on sustainable use, suggestions for more sustainable use of bushmeat in Annex 1, and the Terms of Reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Sustainable Use in Annex 2;
- ✓ Prioritize actions to implement, monitor and measure sustainable use strategies and their results, including through further developing sustainable use indicators to assess values for biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods;
- ✓ Assess and develop ways to improve benefit-sharing systems for indigenous and local communities relating to sustainable use within national biodiversity and social strategies and policies;
- ✓ Include “fisheries”, “aquaculture” and “wildlife management” in the ToRs for the AHTEG on Sustainable Use in addition to “agriculture” and “forestry”;
- ✓ Support and utilize the *Satoyama Initiative* as a potential tool to better understand, support and enhance socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being;
- ✓ Encourage sustainable use practices and policies that promote improved livelihoods and incorporate the local knowledge of communities and indigenous peoples regarding the sustainable use of wild resources;
- ✓ Encourage the identification of climate change impacts at the national level on the sustainable use of biodiversity and develop recommendations for addressing these impacts and adapting to them; and
- ✓ Work with the CBD Secretariat, governments and organizations to develop a common understanding of the suite of sustainable use tools, concepts and practices available, and communicate this information widely.

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XIV/6. In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines

IUCN welcomes the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) from its 14th meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3) regarding the sustainable use of biodiversity.

IUCN believes that it is of critical importance to address the issue of sustainable use of biodiversity, which is one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). Further to COP7 Decision VII/12 (Annex II, 2), sustainable use should be considered as more than just a tool for ensuring the sustainability of resources but rather as an incentive for conserving biodiversity, particularly in the post-2010 context.

Many of the world's most important economic sectors, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries, rely on functioning ecosystems and biodiversity to thrive. These ecosystems are also the source of numerous products that underpin human life in urban as well as rural areas, e.g. timber for construction and medicinal plants for healthcare. In addition, many local communities and indigenous groups rely directly on natural resources such as fungi and plants for food and medicine, the meat of wild species (also referred to as bushmeat) and fish for food. For example, approximately 350 million of the world's poorest people depend directly on forest ecosystems and more than 30 million people rely on fisheries for their livelihoods¹.

The provisioning services of biodiversity described above, combined with the value of cultural services (e.g. recreation) and ecosystem services (e.g. clean water, air), provide a strong incentive to conserve resources. At the same time, use of species for economic and livelihood purposes has the potential to result in biodiversity loss if it is unsustainable. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ documents the use of many species and has found that 14% of all the world's birds, 22% of mammals and 4% of amphibian species are used for food and / or

medicine. Further, although 12% of all bird species globally are threatened with extinction on the Red List, 23% of those species used for food and medicine are threatened. Mammals show a similar pattern with 21% of all species known to be threatened but 36% of the species used for food and medicine threatened². In short, much use remains unsustainable.

IUCN fully supports the CBD's Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity³ and implementation of these guidelines at local, national, regional and international levels. One of the strongest ways that Parties to the CBD can ensure that biodiversity is being used sustainably is by embedding the 14 Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines in national policies and legislation. Identification of existing knowledge and new strategies for sustainable use approaches will be critical for doing this. For example, Annex I under XIV/6 in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3 suggests "increasing capacity to fully evaluate the bushmeat issue for policy and planning", a key step in addressing this issue. In this way, it is crucial that science informs policy processes at all levels and that Parties collaborate with each other and share information through international agreements such as the CBD and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), which focuses specifically on regulating international trade in wild species, a key factor relating to sustainable use.

It is especially important that governments monitor progress in implementing sustainable use initiatives in as clear and measurable a way as possible. Without baselines and monitoring, there is no meaningful way to determine progress in achieving conservation, especially restoration, through the sustainable use of biodiversity. This is especially important given the changes already occurring with biological systems as a result of climate change.

The additional recommendations on sustainable use developed at CBD SBSTTA14 extend the scope of earlier CBD COP decisions and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines through addressing issues such as the use of wild species for meat (bushmeat); the development of criteria, indicators and other monitoring schemes for sustainable use; and encouraging

¹ <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/004/y3557e/y3557e.pdf>

² <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/RL-2009-001.pdf>

³ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/addis-gdl-en.pdf>

market-based instruments for supporting the sustainable use of biodiversity. IUCN supports the suggested new text for implementing Article 10 of the Convention on sustainable use listed in section XIV/6 of UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3 but would like to suggest amendments to the following text:

XIV/6

2(d), after “inter alia” add “by assessing and developing ways to improve benefit-sharing systems for local and indigenous communities”

2(e), before “of biological diversity” add “and knowledge of” and before “for example” add “and improved livelihoods”.

2, add (k) “Encourage the identification of climate change impacts at the national level on the sustainable use of biodiversity and develop recommendations for addressing these impacts and adapting to them, including strengthening the application of ecosystem-based approaches”.

3, add (d), “Work with the CBD Secretariat, governments and organizations to develop a common understanding of the suite of sustainable use tools, concepts and practices available and communicate this information widely”.

IUCN also recommends that Parties to the CBD consider the following:

- ✓ Adopt the recommendations of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) regarding XIV/6 “In-depth reviews of implementation of the programme of work on Article 10 of the Convention (sustainable use of biodiversity) and application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines” (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3), including 4b to convene an Ad-Hoc Technical Working Group on sustainable use, Annex I suggesting recommendations for more sustainable use of bushmeat and Annex 2 outlining ToRs for the Ad-Hoc Technical Working Group on sustainable use;
- ✓ Prioritize actions to implement, monitor and measure sustainable use strategies and their results as outlined in recommendation 2(c) of XIV/6 in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3.

Further develop sustainable use indicators to assess values for biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods;

- ✓ Building on COP7 Decision VII/12 (6j) and regarding recommendation 2(d) to “increase human and financial capacity for the application of the Addis Ababa principles” and 2(e) to “protect and encourage customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities” under XIV/6 in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3, assess and develop ways to improve benefit-sharing systems for indigenous and local communities relating to sustainable use within national biodiversity and social strategies and policies (e.g. strategies for poverty reduction, pro-biodiversity business);
- ✓ Regarding Annex II under XIV/6 in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3, ensure that Terms of Reference for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Sustainable Use include “fisheries”, “aquaculture” and “wildlife management” in their remit in addition to “agriculture” and “forestry”. Much use of terrestrial wildlife takes place outside agricultural areas and forests, hence the need to include a broader reference to wildlife management here. It is also critical to investigate options for enhancing the sustainability of fisheries. Sustainable use of fisheries is addressed through the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity but the mandate for the proposed “joint expert meeting” in #42 of section XIV/3 in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3 is different from the AHTEG focusing on sustainable use. The ToRs for the AHTEG on sustainable use specify developing “recommendations for the improvement of sectoral policies, international guidelines, certification schemes and best practices” while the mandate for the expert meeting suggested in #42 of section XIV/3 is to “review the extent to which biodiversity concerns are addressed in existing assessments and propose

options to address these biodiversity concerns". Thus it is important to investigate the issues addressed in the sustainable use AHTEG not only for agriculture and forestry but also for fisheries and the broader wildlife sector as well;

- ✓ Support and utilize the *Satoyama Initiative* as a potential tool to better understand, support and enhance socio-ecological production landscapes and seascapes for the benefit of biodiversity and human well-being, as per XIV/6 in UNEP/CBD/COP/10/3;
- ✓ Regarding recommendation 2(e) to "protect and encourage customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities" under XIV/6, encourage sustainable use practices and policies that promote improved livelihoods and

incorporate the local knowledge of communities and indigenous peoples regarding the sustainable use of wild resources;

- ✓ Encourage the identification of climate change impacts at the national level on the sustainable use of biodiversity and develop recommendations for addressing these impacts and adapting to them, including strengthening the application of ecosystem-based approaches; and
- ✓ Work with the CBD Secretariat, governments and organizations to develop a common understanding of the suite of sustainable use tools, concepts and practices available, and communicate this information widely.