

## Research needs expressed in the Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity: Cross-Cutting Issue: Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

According to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, 40% of the world's economy is based directly and indirectly on the use of biological resources. It is therefore not surprising that sustainable use of biological diversity is one of the three objectives set out in the Convention's first article (<http://www.cbd.int/sustainable/default.shtml>).

The cited Decisions that express research needs are VII/12, X/32, XI/25, XII/18, XIII/8 and XIV/7, also checked was Decision VI/13.

### Direct research needs

Decision	Paragraph	Chapeau / Heading	Text	Source <a href="http://www.cbd.int/decisions/">http://www.cbd.int/decisions/</a>
VII/12	Para 6	The Conference of the Parties	<p><b>Invites</b> Parties and Governments, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations and agreements, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders <b>to undertake further research</b> including, through, <i>inter alia</i>, the compilation and analysis of case-studies and existing literature <b>on sustainable use</b> consistent with practical principle 6:</p> <p>The <b>impacts of sustainable use and non-sustainable use</b> on livelihoods, and ecosystems goods and services;</p> <p>The <b>role of indigenous and local communities, and women</b> in the sustainable use of components of biodiversity;</p> <p>The <b>relationship between resilience of ecosystems and the sustainable use</b> of biodiversity;</p> <p>The <b>terms used in the description of sustainable use</b>, taking into account the aspirations of present and future generations in different regions and situations; building on the consensus reached in the Addis Ababa report (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/8);</p> <p>The <b>elaboration of management plans at time scales appropriate to the life history of species or populations</b>;</p> <p>The <b>applicability of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</b> on the use of components of biological diversity in a transboundary context,</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749">cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749</a></p>

			<p>(e.g., a resource shared between different countries, or migratory species moving across national jurisdictions);</p> <p>The <b>functional relationships between different components of biological diversity</b> in the context of sustainable use;</p> <p>The <b>socio-economic factors that influence pattern and intensity of use of biological resources, economic and social values of goods and services</b> provided by ecosystems;</p> <p><b>Methods and mechanisms to determine sustainability of various intensities</b> of use and participatory <b>methods for determining appropriate levels</b> of sustainable use;</p> <p><b>Ways of enhancing equitable distribution of benefits</b> derived from the sustainable use of components of biodiversity, including genetic resources.</p>	
VII/12	Annex II Practical Principle 6	Addis Ababa Principles.	Invest in <b>research into techniques and technologies of management of biodiversity components</b> that promote sustainability in both consumptive and non-consumptive uses of biodiversity.	<a href="http://cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749">cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749</a>
VII/12	Annex II Practical Principle 11		<b>Identify inefficiencies and costs in current methods;</b> <b>Conduct research and development into improved methods.</b>	
XI/25	Annex	Para 6	<p><i>Science, traditional and indigenous knowledge and monitoring.</i></p> <p>Management decisions should be made based on the <b>best available and applicable science</b>, the precautionary approach and the practices and traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities. <b>Further research is crucial</b> and better information management is needed.</p> <p><b>Appropriate monitoring systems of bushmeat harvest and trade and wildlife habitats should be developed</b> based on an integration of traditional, indigenous and scientific knowledge and implemented at national level, and allow for comparability of bushmeat harvest and trade at the regional level. [...] <b>Standardized methods to assess and monitor the status of wildlife populations should be developed</b> and implemented.</p>	<a href="http://cop/default.shtml?id=13186">cop/default.shtml?id=13186</a>
XIV/7	Annex	Voluntary Guidance for a sustainable Wild Meat	<p>Suggested steps for creating the enabling conditions for a legal, regulated and sustainable wild meat sector:</p> <p>i) Undertake an evaluation of wild meat consumers, the drivers of consumption and, where demand exceeds the sustainable yield</p>	<a href="http://decisions/cop/?m=cop-14">decisions/cop/?m=cop-14</a>

		Sector Para 45c)	<p>potential substitutes, and the calculation of elasticities of demand. This knowledge is required for the design and targeting of demand-reduction strategies, including the development of behavioural change strategies to address sustainable wild meat consumption practices, including consumption of sustainable substitutes;</p> <p>ii) Carry out an evaluation of wild meat suppliers, including the use of wild meat for protein and income, the characteristics of hunters and hunting households, the use of alternative sources of protein and income, and the impacts of hunting on local livelihoods;</p> <p>iii) Generate a description of the wild meat commodity chain, to identify key actors and places along the commodity chain to target interventions;</p> <p>iv) Design an ecological monitoring platform at key sites nationally to determine and track the impacts of wild meat hunting and the impacts of policy implementation;</p> <p>v) Assess relative health benefits and risks from wild meat and alternatives in development planning (e.g., extractive industry operations), including both nutritional content and infectious disease risks, to inform supply options;</p>	
--	--	------------------	--	--

#### Indirect research needs

Decision	Paragraph	Chapeau / Heading	Text	Source <a href="http://www.cbd.int/decisions/">http://www.cbd.int/decisions/</a>
VII/12	Annex I Para 16	Extract from the note by the Executive Secretary on sustainable use prepared for SBSTTA 9.	There is the need to <b>identify/further develop indicators</b> within the context of sustainable use in order <b>to describe: status of a system, change in a system, trends in a system, combinations of the above.</b> Desirable characteristics of indicators should also be identified.	<a href="http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749">cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749</a>
VII/12	Annex I Para 18		For each of the components of biological diversity a <b>set of indicators</b> to measure their decline <b>should be finalized.</b> In this biological context, <b>indicators should be identified</b> for the components of biological diversity that can be subject to use.	
VII/12	Annex I Para 20		<b>Economic indicators</b> will be also essential in indicating status, change and trends of use of biological components of biodiversity in economic terms. <b>Indicators identified should be used to assess sustainability</b> of the use.	
VII/12	Annex I		In addition, <b>social indicators that reflect social values</b> with respect to	

	Para 21		the sustainable use of biological components. The indicators identified should be suitable examples to demonstrate: The <b>incorporation of social values</b> into the use of biological resources; How <b>unique needs of individuals and indigenous and local communities</b> are considered in policy-making and management decisions; and The extent to which the allocation of resources can be considered to be fair and equitable.	
VII/12	Annex II Practical Principle 3	Addis Ababa Principles.	<b>Identify economic mechanisms</b> , including incentive systems and subsidies at international, national levels <b>that are having a negative impact</b> on the potential sustainability of uses of biological diversity.	<a href="http://cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749">cop-07.shtml?m=COP-07&amp;id=7749</a>
VII/12	Annex II Practical Principle 4		<b>Design monitoring system</b> on a temporal scale sufficient to ensure that information about the status of the resource and ecosystem is available to inform management decisions to ensure that the resource is conserved.	
X/32	Para 2	The Conference of the Parties	<i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments to: <b>Develop</b> or further improve <b>criteria, indicators and other relevant monitoring schemes</b> and assessments on the sustainable use of biodiversity;	<a href="http://cop/?id=12298">cop/?id=12298</a>
X/32	Para 4	The Conference of the Parties	<i>Requests</i> the Executive Secretary to: In order to support current and future livelihood needs and <b>to reduce unsustainable use of bushmeat, develop [...]options for small-scale food and income alternatives in tropical and sub-tropical countries</b> based on the sustainable use of biodiversity;	<a href="http://cop/?id=12298">cop/?id=12298</a>
XI/25	Para 13	The Conference of the Parties	<i>Invites</i> Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to: e) Develop and promote methods and systems, and build capacity and community awareness <b>to determine sustainable wildlife harvest levels at national and other levels</b> , with a particular view to monitoring and improving sustainable wildlife management and customary sustainable use, consistent with national legislation; f) <b>Develop</b> and promote sustainable <b>alternatives to the unsustainable use of wildlife</b> , depending on the local and national context, and <b>engage with the scientific community</b> and other relevant organizations working in relevant sectors <b>to improve the sustainable use of wildlife</b> and, in so doing, ensure that the proposed alternatives	<a href="http://cop/default.shtml?id=13186">cop/default.shtml?id=13186</a>

			are not detrimental to biodiversity;	
XI/25	Annex	Para 18	<i>Science:</i> Research [on the use of bushmeat] should assure to include and integrate ecology, health, development, economics and social science to inform future policy.	<a href="http://cop/default.shtml?id=13186">cop/default.shtml?id=13186</a>
XII/18	Para 9	The Conference of the Parties	<i>Encourages</i> Parties to develop, revise or update, as appropriate, their regulatory systems to differentiate between subsistence uses and illegal hunting, and domestic and international trade of specimens of wild species and products;	<a href="http://doc/?meeting=cop-12">doc/?meeting=cop-12</a>
XII/18	Para 10	The Conference of the Parties	<i>Encourages</i> Parties to assess, minimize and mitigate the impacts of illegal hunting on the subsistence hunting and livelihoods of indigenous and local communities, and on other subsistence users of wildlife resources;	<a href="http://doc/?meeting=cop-12">doc/?meeting=cop-12</a>
XIII/8	Chapeau	The Conference of the Parties	<i>Notes</i> the need for sound wildlife management programmes that build upon an understanding of biological and ecological factors...	<a href="http://decisions/cop/?m=cop-13">decisions/cop/?m=cop-13</a>