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## CORRECTION

In the article *In the Market for Extinction: birds for sale at selected outlets in Sumatra*, that featured in *TRAFFIC Bulletin* 30(1):15–22, all bird species with allocated harvest quotas for 2016 were permitted to be exported (although authorities at a quota meeting in 2017 agreed verbally that the harvest quota should only be for domestic trade (Irham, M. *in litt.* December 2017)).



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## UPDATES FROM SHARM EL-SHEIKH:

## CBD CoP14 and 2nd CPW Wildlife Forum

*Report by Roland Melisch, Taye Teferi, Sarah Ferguson and Salwa Elhalawani*

**F**or those interested in policy matters related to the use of and trade in wild flora and fauna, two important meetings took place in November 2018 in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt:

### 14th Convention on Biological Diversity Conference of the Parties (CBD CoP14)

Attended by approximately 3,800 participants, the “UN Biodiversity Conference” comprising the 14th Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of the Parties (CoP)—the Convention’s governing body—and several other concurrent meetings, were held during 13–29 November 2018 in Sharm El-Sheikh.

In relation to wildlife trade, the most relevant new development stemming from the CoP can be found in **Decision 14/7** on “**Sustainable Wildlife Management**”. The Decision welcomes the voluntary guidance for a sustainable wild meat sector, recognising that it does not necessarily apply to all Parties, with the aim of promoting the sustainability of supply at the source, managing demand along the entire value chain, and creating the enabling conditions for legal, sustainable management of terrestrial wild meat in tropical and subtropical habitats. The Decision requests the Executive Secretary of the CBD and members of the Collaborate Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW), subject to the availability of resources, to:

- identify areas that may require complementary guidance to be developed and to explore ways to apply such guidance to other geographical areas, other species and other uses;
- promote and facilitate the use of monitoring tools and databases, through an exchange of best practices and lessons learned;

- evaluate multi-disciplinary approaches to combining better knowledge of the use of and trade in wildlife, taking into account the knowledge, innovations and practices of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) and livelihood alternatives for the customary sustainable use of wildlife.

Very relevant for wild fauna and flora used and traded for health purposes, in **Decision 14/4** on “**Health and Biodiversity**” the CoP encourages Parties and others to provide effective incentives to “mainstream” biodiversity in the health sector. The Decision further invites the World Health Organization (WHO) to support the implementation of this Decision and collaborate with other members of the Inter-agency Liaison Group on Biodiversity and Health.

Guidance on trade and movement of managed pollinators is included in the “Updated Plan of Action 2018–2030 for the International Initiative on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators” which is part of **Decision 14/6** on “**Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators**”.

In **Decision 14/11** on “**Invasive Alien Species**”, CoP adopted “supplementary voluntary guidance for avoiding unintentional introductions of invasive alien species associated with trade in live organisms” as an Annex I to Decision 14/11, and decided as per Annex II, subject to the availability of resources, the establishment and the Terms of Reference of an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Invasive Alien Species.

**Decision 14/12** specifies the “**Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity**” covering areas of good practice and action on governance, management and co-operation—to repatriate traditional knowledge aimed at providing advice to institutions and entities where traditional knowledge and related information may be held, stored or housed and which serve IPLCs and/or hold materials with IPLC content or perspectives. These may include but are not limited to: government departments, international organisations, private sector, museums, herbaria, botanical and zoological gardens, databases, registers, gene-banks, libraries, archives, private collections and information services.

Parties adopted a “**Comprehensive and Participatory Process for the Preparation of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework**” (**Decision 14/35**) and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support the framework’s preparation. Regarding the potential role of traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use, and the contribution of the collective actions of IPLCs post-2020, the CoP requests the respective Working Group on Article 8(j)—a key article of the CBD—to provide recommendations concerning such contributions at its eleventh meeting.

As related to plants, in **Decision 14/35** on “**Global Biodiversity Outlook**,” delegates also agreed to include an assessment of the implementation of the Global

Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC). Note that the GSPC includes three targets pertaining to use and trade under its “Objective III: Plant diversity is used in a sustainable and equitable manner” (CBD, 2019).

An African Ministerial Summit held on 13 November at the same premises focused on ecosystem restoration but agreed, *inter alia*, to convene future African Ministerial Summits with an emphasis on other priority issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity across the African continent (CBD, 2018a).

All Decisions taken by CBD’s CoP14 Plenary can be found on the website of the CBD (2018b).

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### ***2nd Wildlife Forum of the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW)***

Partners to the CPW and the African Union Commission co-convened the second CPW Wildlife Forum with the overarching theme “*Sustainable Use for Conservation and Livelihoods*.” This was a parallel event to CBD CoP14 (CBD, 2018c) that took place on 21 November. Over 170 participants at the venue and another 500 participants online from across the globe representing governmental, inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations, IPLCs, youth, practitioners, and businesses participated actively throughout the deliberations, discussing their shared experiences and seeking creative solutions on issues related to four sessions, “I: People and Wildlife: Health and Security”, “II: Sharing Wild Meat: Resolving Conflicts between Subsistence and Commercial Uses”, “III: From Sites in Africa to Shelves in Asia: Solutions to Unsustainable Wildlife Use and Illegal Trade” and “IV: Wildlife and People in 2050: A Vision for Sustainable Wildlife Management”. The outcomes of the Forum were compiled as “Key Messages” and brought to the attention of the Government of Egypt, as the CBD CoP14 Presidency and host country, and were delivered to CoP14 delegates by the CPW Secretariat during a Plenary Session on 25 November 2019. The outcomes of the Forum have also been accepted as a CBD CoP14 Information Document (CBD, 2018d). Discussions from the Forum will further feed into the priorities on sustainable wildlife management of the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and the “Thematic Assessment of Sustainable Use of Wild Species” of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES, 2019).

At the Wildlife Forum, the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and the CBD Secretariat launched the report “Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector” (CBD, 2018e, and Coad *et al.*, 2019) which informed CBD Parties and fed into their aforementioned Decision 14/7 on “Sustainable Wildlife Management.” In addition, the CPW Secretariat launched a CPW animation video (FAO, 2018), addressing key issues on sustainable wildlife management and the role the CPW can have in tackling them.

The Government of Hungary offered to host a Wildlife Forum in 2021. A more detailed account of the deliberations and discussions can be found under the Wildlife Forum Bulletin of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD, 2018).

*Note: The CPW was established in March 2013 with TRAFFIC as a co-founding partner and developed into a voluntary partnership of 14 international organisations with substantive mandates and programmes to promote the sustainable use and conservation of wildlife resources (Rodina, 2018; CPW, 2019).*

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▲ Former Executive Secretary of CBD, Hamdallah Zedan (left), discussing Egypt’s roadmap at CBD CoP14 with Leah Wanambwa of African Union Commission (centre) and Salwa Elhalawani, TRAFFIC.

► Delegates discussing key messages stemming from the 2nd CPW Wildlife Forum.



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