

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA



Seventy-eighth meeting of the Standing Committee
Geneva (Switzerland), 3-8 February 2025

Draft amendments to SC78 Doc. 17

1. This document has been submitted by Mexico and Canada* in relation to Document SC78 Doc.17 on Cooperation with the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - IPBES Assessment report on the sustainable use of wild species.
2. Mexico and Canada would like to submit for the consideration of the Standing Committee the amendments to document SC78 Doc. 17 and to its Annex 1.
3. Mexico and Canada deeply value the work of IPBES and welcomes the findings of the Report Assessment on sustainable use of wild species. We see the report as a key tool to ensure evidence-based decision-making regarding the sustainable use and management of wild species.
4. At the same time, we are concerned that the work proposed to review a substantial number of resolutions, decisions and other documents outlined in Annex 1, may be overly significant considering the workload of the Convention. In this vein, we are wondering if scoping out the work more strategically may be warranted.
5. Considering that decisions are short-term actions and time-bound, we recommend focusing solely on resolutions and deleting all the decisions outlined in Annex 1. The removal of decisions is not meant to diminish their importance or status. The purpose of our proposal is to prioritize the review of long-term policy actions rather than decisions that may become obsolete once they have been completed.
6. Additionally, we recommend including an additional paragraph (a.bis) in the draft CoP 20 XX that would clarify that the first step of this process would be to identify which key resolutions require amendments considering the findings of the thematic report.
7. Finally, upon further consideration, we would like to offer some comments on Annex 1. We believe that additional resolutions could be added to the table given their relevance to the findings of the report.

* *The geographical designations employed in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the CITES Secretariat (or the United Nations Environment Programme) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The responsibility for the contents of the document rests exclusively with its author.*

Mexico and Canada's Proposed Changes to SC78 Doc. 17

Directed to the Standing Committee

20.XX

The Standing Committee shall:

- a) review the Resolutions and specific aspects relating to drivers of sustainable use and knowledge gaps, challenges and research priorities identified by the Animals and Plants Committees in document PC27 Doc. 10 / AC33 Doc. 11 and the Standing Committee in document SC78 Doc. 17 on the IPBES Assessment report on the sustainable use of wild species relevant to the implementation of the Convention;

A bis. Identify key resolutions that may require amendments taking into consideration the review outlined under paragraph a.

Comment from the Mexico and Canada: Considering that there is a significant number of resolutions identified under Annex 1 of SC78 Doc. 17, Mexico and Canada recommend adding a paragraph (a.bis) which would focus on identifying resolutions that may require amendments.

- b) propose amendments to the se Resolutions, as appropriate, to incorporate aspects that will enhance the implementation of the Convention;
- c) submit the results of the review and proposed amendments as they relate to scientific aspects for consideration to the Animals and Plants Committee; and
- d) consider the inputs received from the Animals and Plants Committee and finalize proposed amendments to the Resolutions for consideration to the 21st meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Directed to the Animals and Plants Committees

20.YY

The Animals and Plants Committees shall review the results of the review conducted by the Standing Committee and proposed amendments as they relate to scientific aspects and provide inputs to the Standing Committee to finalize the review.

Mexico and Canada's Proposed Changes to SC78 Doc. 17 Annex 1

(Red= deletion)

(Blue= addition)

IPBES finding	CITES Resolutions, Decisions, processes (etc.)
Sustainable use of wild species is critical for people and nature	
A1. Billions of people in all regions of the world rely on and benefit from the use of wild species for food, medicine, energy, income and many other purposes.	
<p>(A.1.1) <i>The use of wild species directly contributes to the well-being of billions of people globally on a day-to-day basis and is particularly important to people in vulnerable situations (well established)</i></p> <p>(A.1.2) <i>About 50,000 wild species are used for food, energy, medicine, materials and other purposes through fishing, gathering, logging and terrestrial animal harvesting globally.</i></p> <p>(A.1.3) <i>Wild species are important sources of subsistence resources and income. Uses of wild species form the basis for economically and culturally important activities worldwide (established but incomplete)</i></p> <p>(A.1.4) <i>Gathering wild plants, fungi and algae takes place in both developed and developing countries worldwide. Such a practice is closely associated with cultural and subsistence practices, and can also supply global markets (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES and livelihoods</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Sustainable use of biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Recognition of the benefits of trade in wildlife</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.30 and 19.31 on World Wildlife Trade Report</p> <p>CITES Trade Database</p> <p>Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</p> <p>Resolution Conf. 12.11 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Standard nomenclature</i> (paragraph 1: AGREES that species of fungi are covered by the Convention)</p>
<p>(A.1.5) <i>Wild tree species are currently the major source for wood and wood products and will continue to be so in the coming decades (well established)</i></p>	<p>Decisions 19.32 to 19.34 on CITES and Forests</p> <p>CITES Tree Species Programme</p> <p>Res. Conf. 14.4 Cooperation between CITES and ITTO regarding trade in tropical timber</p> <p>Res. Conf. 16.10 Implementation of the Convention for agarwood-producing taxa</p>
<p>A.1.6) <i>Nature-based tourism, including wildlife watching, supports mental and physical well-being, raises awareness and facilitates connections to nature, in addition to bringing local benefits such as direct income generation to local communities (well established)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES and livelihoods</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Sustainable use of biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Recognition of the benefits of trade in wildlife</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.30 and 19.31 on World Wildlife Trade Report</p>

<p>(A.1.7) <i>Potential contributions from sustainable use of wild species to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals are substantial, but largely overlooked (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision</p>
<p>A2. Sustainable use of wild species is central to the identity and existence of many indigenous peoples and local communities. (A.2.1) <i>Wild species play essential roles in the well-being of many indigenous peoples and local communities. Loss of opportunity to engage in sustainable use of wild species represents an existential threat to indigenous peoples and local communities (well established)</i> (A.2.2) <i>Sustainable use of wild species contributes to the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities through subsistence, as well as trade in informal and formal markets (well established)</i> (A.2.3) <i>Knowledge, practices and worldviews guide sustainable uses of wild species by many indigenous peoples and local communities (well established)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>CITES and livelihoods</i> Resolution Conf. 13.2 (Rev. CoP14) on <i>Sustainable use of biodiversity: Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines</i> Resolution Conf. 8.3 (Rev. CoP13) on <i>Recognition of the benefits of trade in wildlife</i> Decisions 19.30 and 19.31 on World Wildlife Trade Report</p>
<p>A3. Ensuring sustainability of the use of wild species, including by promoting sustainable use and halting overexploitation, is critical to reverse the global trend in biodiversity decline (A.3.1) <i>Effective management systems that promote the sustainable use of wild species can contribute to broader conservation objectives (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i> Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i> Res. Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) Registration of nurseries that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix-I plant species for export purposes Res. Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes Res. Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes</p>
<p>(A.3.2) <i>Overexploitation has been identified as the main threat to wild species in marine ecosystems and the second greatest threat to those in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems (well established)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on Compliance and enforcement Res. Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II Res. Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP17) Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish Res. Conf. 11.9 (Rev. CoP18) Conservation of and trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles Res. Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17) Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope Res. Conf. 11.10 (Rev. CoP15) Trade in stony corals Res. Conf. 10.8 (Rev. CoP14) Conservation of and trade in bears</p>

<p>(A.3.3) Indigenous peoples manage fishing, gathering, terrestrial animal harvesting and other uses of wild species on more than 38 million km² of land in 87 countries (well established)</p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 11.4 (Rev. CoP12) on <i>Conservation of cetaceans, trade in cetacean specimens and the relationship with the International Whaling Commission</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Conservation and management of sharks</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 13.11 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Wild meat</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 17.4 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 18.3 on <i>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021 – 2030</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 19.5 on <i>Conservation of and trade in marine turtles</i></p> <p>Species specific resolutions, Including:</p> <p>Resolution Conf. 9.14 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Conservation of and trade in African and Asian rhinoceroses</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 10.10 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Trade in elephant specimens</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 12.5 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Conservation of and trade in tigers and other Appendix-I Asian big cat species</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 13.4 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Conservation of and trade in great apes</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 17.10 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Conservation of and trade in pangolins</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 17.11 on <i>Conservation of and trade in helmeted hornbill</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 17.12 on <i>Conservation, sustainable use of and trade in snakes.</i></p> <p>Decisions 18.292 (Rev. CoP19) to 18.295 (Rev. CoP19) & 19.74 to 19.76 on Totoaba</p> <p>Listing proposals (marine species included in Appendix II)</p> <p>Decisions 19.189 to 19.191 on Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices</p> <p>Decisions 19.140 to 19.141 on Introduction from the sea</p> <p>Decisions 19.222 to 19.227 on Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchii spp.)</p> <p>Decisions 19.135 to 19.139 on Non-detriment findings for specimens of Appendix-II species taken from areas beyond national jurisdiction</p>
<p>B. Status and trends in uses of wild species</p>	
<p>B1. Status and trends in uses of wild species vary depending on types and scales of use, and social ecological contexts.</p>	

<p><i>(B.1.1) Recent global estimates indicate that approximately 34 per cent of marine wild fish stocks are overfished and 66 per cent are fished within biologically sustainable levels, but this global picture displays strong heterogeneities (well established)</i></p> <p><i>(B.1.2) Unintentional bycatch of threatened and/or protected marine species is unsustainable for many populations, including wild sea turtles, seabirds, sharks, rays, chimaeras, marine mammals and some bony fishes. Reducing unintentional bycatch and discards is progressing, but still insufficient (well established)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.6 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Conservation and management of sharks</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 19.5 on <i>Conservation of and trade in marine turtles</i></p> <p>Listing proposals (marine species included in Appendix II)</p> <p>Decisions 19.189 to 19.191 on <i>Aquatic species listed in the CITES Appendices</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.140 to 19.141 on <i>Introduction from the sea</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.222 to 19.227 on <i>Sharks and rays (Elasmobranchii spp.)</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.135 to 19.139 on <i>Non-detriment findings for specimens of Appendix-II species taken from areas beyond national jurisdiction</i></p>
<p><i>(B.1.3) Trade in wild plants, algae and fungi for food, medicine, hygiene, energy, and ornamental use is increasing (well established)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 11.11 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Regulation of trade in plants</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.186 to 19.188 on <i>Identifying information on species at risk of extinction affected by international trade</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.246 to 19.248 on <i>Products containing specimens of Appendix-II orchids (Orchidaceae spp.)</i></p> <p>Res. Conf. 10.19 (Rev. CoP14) <i>Traditional medicines</i></p>
<p><i>B.1.4) Terrestrial animal harvesting takes place in a variety of governance, management, ecological and socio-cultural contexts, which affect the outcomes for sustainable use. Globally, populations of many terrestrial animals are declining due to</i></p>	<p>Please refer to Resolution and Decisions under finding A.3.2</p>
<p>B2. The sustainability of the use of wild species is influenced negatively or positively by multiple drivers.</p>	
<p><i>B.2.1) Multiple drivers affect the sustainability of the use of wild species and these interact with one another (well established)</i></p> <p><i>(B.2.2) Drivers such as landscape and seascape changes, climate change, pollution and invasive alien species impact the abundance and distribution of wild species, and can increase stress and challenges for the human communities who use them (well established)</i></p> <p><i>(B.2.3) Climate change is an increasingly strong driver affecting sustainable use, creating many challenges (well established)</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 and its indicators</p> <p>Res. Conf. 13.10 (Rev. CoP14) <i>Trade in alien invasive species</i></p>
<p><i>(B.2.4) Regulations, together with market forces, have resulted in a shift from wild species to specimens derived from farmed stocks (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</i></p> <p>Decision 19.181 on <i>Review of Resolution Conf. 12.10 (Rev. CoP15) on Registration of operations that breed Appendix-I animal species in captivity for commercial purposes</i></p>

	<p>Resolution Conf. 17.7 (Rev. CoP19) on Review of trade in animal specimens reported as produced in captivity</p> <p><u>Res. Conf. 11.16 (Rev. CoP15) Ranching and trade in ranched specimens of species transferred from Appendix I to Appendix II</u> <u>Res. Conf. 9.19 (Rev. CoP15) Registration of nurseries that artificially propagate specimens of Appendix-I plant species for export purposes</u> <u>Res. Conf. 13.9 Encouraging cooperation between Parties with ex situ breeding operations and those with in situ conservation programmes</u></p>
<p>(B.2.5) Throughout the world, where people living in poverty rely on the use of wild species, environmental degradation and resource depletion threaten their livelihoods and well-being (well established)</p> <p>(B.2.6) Multiple drivers threaten indigenous peoples' and local communities' ability to maintain and restore practices associated with sustainable use of wild species (well established)</p> <p>(B.2.7) Land tenure and resource rights can contribute to sustainable use (well established)</p> <p>(B.2.8) Inequitable distribution of costs and benefits from the use of wild species often undermines sustainability (well established)</p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 16.6 (Rev. CoP18) on CITES and livelihoods</p>
<p>(B.2.9) Gender is seldom taken into account in the governance of wild species, leading to inequities in the distribution of costs and benefits from their use. There are often gender inequities in how the costs and benefits of wild species' uses are distributed, with women bearing more of the costs and receiving fewer benefits of use (well established)</p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 19.3 on Gender and international trade in wild fauna and flora</p> <p>Decisions 19.51 to 19.53 on CITES gender action plan</p>
<p>B.2.10) Urbanization is a dominant global trend which has negative impacts or indirect positive influences on sustainable use (well established)</p>	-
<p>(B.2.11) Global trade in wild species is a major driver of increased use. When not effectively regulated, it can become a driver of unsustainable use. Global trade in wild species has expanded substantially over the past 40 years in terms of volumes, value and trade networks (well established)</p>	CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 and its indicators
<p>(B.2.12) Illegal harvesting and trade in wild species occur across all practices, involving numerous species, and often lead to unsustainable use (established but incomplete)</p> <p>(B.2.13) Conflict, including armed conflict, can have significant and diverse impacts on sustainable use. Indigenous peoples and local communities and other people in vulnerable situations can be displaced from territories, severing</p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on Compliance and enforcement International Consortium for Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC)</p> <p><u>Res. Conf. 12.7 (Rev. CoP17) Conservation of and trade in sturgeons and paddlefish</u></p>

<p><i>their relationships to valued species. This can result in unsustainable use in other areas due to the migration and settlement of displaced peoples (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p>Res. Conf. 11.9 (Rev. CoP18) Conservation of and trade in tortoises and freshwater turtles Res. Conf. 11.8 (Rev. CoP17) Conservation of and control of trade in the Tibetan antelope Res. Conf. 10.8 (Rev. CoP14) Conservation of and trade in bears</p>
<p><i>B.2.14) Culture, comprising language, knowledge, religion, food habits, values and philosophies, influences people’s interactions with wild species and the extent to which particular practices and uses are acceptable and sustainable (well established)</i></p>	<p><i>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 and its indicators</i> <i>Decision 19.38 and 19.39 on Language strategy for the Convention</i></p>
<p><i>(B.2.15) Education, communication and public awareness are key drivers of sustainable use as they provide knowledge and capacity for improved decision-making regarding the sustainability of wild species’ uses (established but incomplete) but are seldom prioritized as policy options (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p><i>CITES Virtual College</i> <i>Resolution Conf. 18.6 on Designation and role of Management Authorities</i> <i>Resolution Conf. 17.5 (Rev. CoP18) on Youth engagement</i></p>
<p><i>(B.2.16) Science, research and technology create conditions that can support or undermine sustainable use of wild species, and local livelihoods based on them by, for example, setting quotas or harvest levels (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p><i>Resolution Conf. 14.7 (Rev. CoP15) on Management of nationally established export quotas</i> <i>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on Non-detriment findings</i></p>
<p>B3. Key elements of sustainable use of wild species have been identified in relevant international and regional standards, agreements and certification schemes but indicators are incomplete, most notably for social components.</p>	
<p><i>(B.3.1) Conceptualizations of sustainable use are evolving over time. Nevertheless, statements in international and regional agreements continue to maintain a common emphasis on not causing irreversible harm to biodiversity and supporting the material and non-material contributions of biodiversity to human well-being (well established)</i> <i>(B.3.2) Available indicators provide a fragmented view of wild species’ use in social-ecological systems across the globe and within each practice, impeding both full evaluation of sustainability of practices in many instances and comparisons of sustainability across practices (well established)</i> <i>(B.3.3) Many of the ecological, economic and governance indicators in global and regional indicator sets have low sensitivity or specificity for the sustainability of individual practices, thus requiring substantial contextual information to be interpreted reliably (established but incomplete)</i></p>	<p><i>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 and its indicators</i></p>
<p>C. Key elements and conditions for the sustainable use of wild species</p>	

<p><i>C.1.1) Conceptualizations of sustainable use of wild species influence policymaking by determining the ecological and social elements that are considered, monitored, assessed and used in policy (established but incomplete)</i></p> <p>NOTE: Box SPM.2 page 26 – CITES</p> <p>The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora was established in 1973 to protect wild species from overexploitation associated with international trade and to avoid utilization that is incompatible with their survival. As at April 2021, the Convention had 183 parties.</p> <p>The assessment found that the Convention has been an important instrument for driving global coordination of regulations and enforcement regarding international trade in wild species, as well as the establishment of institutions and tools to ensure sustainable use (<i>well established</i>). As a result of those efforts, 101 countries now have the legislation and institutions in place to fully implement the Convention and a further 43 countries are in a position to partially implement it.</p> <p>Tools for assessing whether trade is detrimental to the survival of a species in trade (termed non-detriment findings) have been developed for a wide range of taxa with different life histories and vulnerabilities to trade. As at 2021, over 38,700 species were listed in the appendices to the Convention and subjected to regulation by the parties. Based on these operational indicators, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora is a successful policy instrument.</p> <p>Nevertheless, based on trends of continuing decline in the status of species affected by international trade, these species continue to be affected by unsustainable levels of use and illicit trade (<i>established but incomplete</i>).</p> <p>The Convention focuses on regulating international trade but other factors affecting the use of wild species fall outside the scope of the Convention and can continue to drive unsustainable and/ or illegal trade both from the supply and demand sides of trade. These issues also affect domestic trade in wild species, which can be significant, and so species can continue to decline despite international trade restrictions.</p> <p>Successful outcomes for the species listed in the appendices to the Convention have often been linked to complementary actions that either reduce demand for wild species, achieve greater coherence between</p>	<p><i>CITES Strategic Vision: 2021-2030 and its indicators</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 8.4 (Rev. CoP15) on <i>National laws for implementation of the Convention</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 16.7 (Rev. CoP17) on <i>Non-detriment findings</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of Significant Trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i></p> <p>Decisions 19.132 to 19.134 on Non-detriment findings</p> <p>Resolution Conf. 17.4 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Demand reduction strategies to combat illegal trade in CITES-listed species</i></p> <p>Resolution Conf. 11.3 (Rev. CoP19) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i></p> <p>ICCW</p>

<p>domestic policies and the decisions of the Convention, involve local communities affected by decisions relating to international trade, or reduce illegal trade (<i>established but incomplete</i>). Durable outcomes from Convention decisions are more likely if there is a good fit between the regulatory options available to the Convention and the specific contexts in which they are applied. There is a growing body of evidence that can support better outcomes for species and complement biological information to inform decisions, including for economics, consumer behaviour, the structure of legal and illicit markets, impacts on livelihoods and the role of communities in promoting sustainable use and combating illegal trade.</p>	
<p><i>(C.1.2) Policy instruments and tools commonly fail when they are not tailored to local ecological and social contexts (established but incomplete)</i></p>	
<p><i>(C.1.3) Fairness, rights and equitable distribution of benefits are essential to ensure the sustainable use of wild species (well established)</i></p>	
<p><i>(C.1.4) Effectiveness of market-based incentives, such as certification and labelling, is mixed and mostly limited to high-value markets (established but incomplete)</i></p>	
<p>C2. Policy instruments and tools are more effective when they are supported by robust and adaptive institutions and are aligned across sectors and scales. Inclusive, participatory mechanisms enhance the adaptive capacity of policy instruments.</p>	
<p><i>C.2.1) Robust governance systems tend to be adaptive to changes in social and ecological conditions and include participatory mechanisms (well established)</i></p>	<p>CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and indicators</p>
<p><i>C.2.2) Aligning and coordinating policies across sectors and scales of governance can create enabling conditions for sustainable use of wild species (well established)</i></p>	
<p><i>(C.2.3) Policies that support secure tenure rights and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests, as well as poverty alleviation, create enabling conditions for sustainable use of wild species (well established)</i></p>	
<p><i>(C.2.4) Strengthening customary institutions and rules often contributes to the sustainable use of wild species (well established)</i></p>	
<p><i>C.2.2) Aligning and coordinating policies across sectors and scales of governance can create enabling conditions for sustainable use of wild species (well established)</i></p>	
<p>C3. Effective monitoring of social, including economic, and ecological outcomes supports better decision-making. Scientific evidence is often limited, and indigenous and local knowledge is underutilized and undervalued.</p>	

<p><i>(C.3.1) Monitoring of the ecological and social, including economic, aspects of uses of wild species is critical for sustainable use (well established)</i> <i>(C.3.2) Policy instruments and tools are more effective when they are inclusive of plural knowledge systems (well established) Bringing together scientists and holders of indigenous and local knowledge improves decision-making (well established)</i></p>	<p>Resolution Conf. 12.8 (Rev. CoP18) on <i>Review of significant trade in specimens of Appendix-II species</i></p>
<p>D. Pathways and levers to promote sustainable use and enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species in a dynamic future</p>	
<p>D1. The sustainability of the use of wild species in the future is likely to face challenges due to climate change, increasing demand and technological advances. Addressing and meeting these challenges will require transformative changes.</p>	
<p><i>(D.1.1) According to most scenarios and models, climate change is expected to lead to multiple changes, such as changing wild species distribution and population dynamics, increasing frequency of extreme events and altering nutrient cycles, as well as ecological changes, which will affect wild species and their use across all practices, through multiple impacts. There is uncertainty however about future trajectories. Climate change may further exacerbate social, including economic, vulnerabilities and inequalities (well established)</i></p>	
<p><i>(D.1.2) For many practices, demand is linked to demographic trends and consumption patterns. Growing human populations and consumption will result in greater pressure on wild species (well established)</i> <i>(D.1.3) Technological advances will affect future uses of wild species both negatively and positively (well established)</i> <i>(D.1.4) Scenarios projecting the future use of wild species are few in number (well established), but they indicate that transformative changes are needed to ensure</i></p>	<p>Decisions 19.81 to 19.83 on Wildlife crime linked to the Internet Resolution 11.3 (Rev CoP19) on <i>Compliance and enforcement</i>, in particular paragraphs 13.f, 16 and 17.</p> <p>The CITES wildlife crime linked to the webpage on the CITES website - INTERPOL guidelines for Law Enforcement Practitioners: https://cites.org/eng/prog/imp/wildlife_crime_linked_to_the_internet</p>
<p><i>(D.2.1) Key elements (sets of policy actions) that support sustainable use of wild species have been identified. However, with the exception of fishing, these key elements are poorly integrated into binding agreements and this limits progress towards their implementation (established but incomplete)</i> <i>(D.2.2) These seven key elements [Table SPM 1] have been deployed in limited contexts and could be used as levers of changes to promote sustainable use and enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species in the future if they are scaled up across practices, regions and sectors (well established)</i></p>	<p><i>CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and indicators</i></p>

<p>D3. The world is dynamic and to remain sustainable, use of wild species requires constant negotiation and adaptive management. It also requires a common vision of sustainable use and transformative change in the human nature relationship.</p>	
<p><i>(D.3.1) Successful adaptation and negotiation require attention to the dynamics of both the social and ecological contexts of uses (well established)</i></p>	<p><i>CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and indicators Resolution Conf. 9.24 (Rev. CoP17) on Criteria for amendment of Appendices I and II</i></p>
<p><i>D.3.2) Intensification of existing uses and/or the emergence of new uses for wild species have often led to the rapid and substantial reconfiguration of trade-offs and synergies within and among practices, with negative impacts on the sustainability of the use (well established)</i></p>	<p><i>CITES Strategic Vision 2021-2030 and indicators</i></p>
<p><i>(D.3.3) Achieving transformative change relating to the use of wild species requires moving towards a common vision while recognizing different value systems and conceptualizations of sustainable use (established but incomplete)</i></p>	
<p><i>(D.3.4) The sustainable use of wild species will benefit from a transformative change in the prevailing conceptualization of nature, shifting from the human nature dualism</i></p>	