



The assessment report on
**THE SUSTAINABLE
USE OF WILD SPECIES**

SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS

Key Messages

of Particular Relevance to

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

from the

IPBES Assessment of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species



Acknowledgement

Thank you to everyone who participated in the work with Indigenous and local knowledge in the assessment:

- Authors and contributing authors
- Dialogue workshop participants
- Groups and individuals who contributed materials
- Reviewers who submitted comments

The assessment was possible thanks to your knowledge, generosity, time and commitment



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Background to IPBES

The **Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** is an independent intergovernmental body, established by Governments in 2012. It now has 139 members.

The overall **objective** of IPBES is to strengthen the science-policy interface for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being and sustainable development.

The new IPBES work programme (from 2019 to 2030) has **5 main objectives**:

- Assessing knowledge
- Building capacity
- Strengthening knowledge foundations (including **enhancing work with Indigenous and local knowledge**)
- Supporting policy
- Communicating and engaging



IPBES and Indigenous and local knowledge

Since its inception, IPBES has recognised the importance of Indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) to the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems, and IPBES enshrined work with ILK in its deliverables and objectives.

The IPBES [conceptual framework](#) explicitly considers multiple knowledge systems and types of values.

IPBES has a dedicated task force on ILK and a technical support unit on ILK based at UNESCO.

IPBES has developed an “[approach to recognizing and working with ILK in IPBES](#)”, which was approved by the IPBES Plenary at its fifth session in 2017. IPBES has also developed a methodological guidance to enhance implementation of this approach.

From these efforts, IPBES has produced the first global-scale environmental assessments that seek to explicitly and systematically work with ILK.

You can read more about IPBES work with ILK [here](#) and participation by IPLCs [here](#).



The Thematic Assessment of the Sustainable Use of Wild Species

- The “Sustainable Use Assessment” ran from 2018 to 2022
- The team consisted of 3 co-chairs and 75 authors with diverse disciplinary backgrounds from 35 different countries across all regions of the world



Aims

The assessment **evaluates** the sustainable use of wild species through the lenses of practices, environmental and spatial contexts, human communities, policies, governance systems and institutions.

The **aim** of the assessment is to:

- Consider various approaches to enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species
- Identify challenges and opportunities that ensure and promote the sustainable use of wild species



The assessment consists of:

- A **Summary for Policymakers (SPM)**, approved by the IPBES Plenary at its 9th session in 2022 (IPBES-9), available in 6 UN languages
- **Six chapters**, accepted by the IPBES Plenary at IPBES-9, available in English:
 1. Setting the scene
 2. Conceptualizing sustainable use
 3. Status & trends
 4. Drivers
 5. Scenarios
 6. Policy options & responses
- **Supplementary materials**, available in English

These documents are available on the IPBES website [here](#)



Photo: © Helder Lima de Queiroz

Methods for working with ILK

Following the IPBES [approach to recognizing and working with Indigenous and local knowledge](#), the sustainable use assessment used a variety of methods for working with Indigenous and local knowledge and enhancing participation by IPLCs.

Approaches and methods included:

- Authors worked as an “ILK liaison group”, tasked with ensuring that ILK was included in individual chapters and in narratives throughout the assessment.
- Key guiding questions for ILK were developed for each chapter
- Extensive review of literature and other materials on ILK.
- 200 contributing authors (who write portions of specific text) added to the expertise on ILK.



Methods for working with ILK (continued)

- Three dialogue workshops were held with IPLCs from around the world:
 1. Framing the assessment and key concepts
 2. Reviewing the first order drafts
 3. Reviewing the SPM

Reports from the workshops can be found [here](#).

- An online call for contributions gathered more than 700 submissions on ILK from around the world.
- Gaps in available information were highlighted to catalyze new research.



The summary for policymakers



The assessment report on
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SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS

The summary for policymakers

The summary for policymakers (SPM) summarizes the key findings from across the chapters of the assessment. You can find the SPM in all 6 UN languages [here](#).

The SPM gives key messages and background information that supports these messages. It is divided into 4 sections:

- A.** Sustainable use of wild species is critical for people and nature
- B.** Status and trends of wild species
- C.** Key elements and conditions for the sustainable use of wild species
- D.** Pathways and levers to promote sustainable use and enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species in a dynamic future





Presentation of the key messages of particular relevance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Key messages and background information in the SPM demonstrate the importance of Indigenous and local knowledge and the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in the sustainable use of biodiversity. Challenges and ways forward are also addressed.

Following requests from IPLCs, these messages and related background information are presented in the following pages, with the aim of making this information more accessible.

The text in the following pages has been taken directly from the SPM, and has not been edited, so it reflects the text that was agreed on by the IPBES member states at the ninth IPBES plenary meeting in 2022.

Section A.

Sustainable use of wild species is critical for people and nature



Photo: ©Marie-Christine Cormier-Salem

Key messages:

- A.1** 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.
- A.2** Sustainable use of wild species is central to the **identity and existence of many IPLCs.**
- A.3** Ensuring sustainability of the use of wild species is **critical to reverse the global trend in biodiversity decline.**



(A.2.1) Wild species play essential roles in the well-being of many IPLCs

Loss of opportunity to engage in sustainable use of wild species represents an existential threat to IPLCs (well established).

Uses of wild species are central to the identities, cultural expressions and livelihoods of many IPLCs.

While all wild species in use are important, some have special significance as cultural keystone species (box SPM.1); that is, they provide multiple benefits that define key elements of a people's tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Continued ability to engage in sustainable use of wild species and the cultural practices associated with them is essential for IPLCs to survive and thrive (well established).



Box SPM.1. Cultural keystone species: wild rice

Wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) is a cultural keystone species, providing physical, spiritual and cultural sustenance for many Indigenous Peoples in the Great Lakes region of North America.

The significance of wild rice to the identities of Indigenous Peoples in the region can be seen in nomenclatures and traditions. The name of the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin (United States of America) means “wild rice people”.

When the Anishinaabe peoples migrated from the Atlantic coast and the north-east of North America, oral tradition instructed that they should move westward until they arrived at “the place where food grows on water”.

Wild rice remains a healthy staple in the diets of Indigenous Peoples in the Great Lakes region and is an important part of many feasts and ceremonies.



(A.2.2) Sustainable use of wild species contributes to the livelihoods of IPLCs through subsistence, as well as trade in informal and formal markets.

Subsistence uses of wild species are important sources of food, medicine, fuel and other livelihood resources for IPLCs in both developed and developing countries.

Often, wild species are considered superior to cultivated species or other substitutes... Many wild foods have nutritional benefits over processed foods and there may be no culturally acceptable alternative for ceremonial and ritual materials (well established).

Wild species also provide a basis for culturally meaningful employment (well established). IPLCs have engaged in long-distance trade of wild species and materials derived from them for millennia. Trade continues to be an important source of goods and monetary income for many IPLCs (well established).



Photo: ©Peter Bates

(A.2.3) Knowledge, practices and worldviews guide sustainable uses of wild species by many IPLCs (well established).

For many IPLCs, sustainable uses of wild species are embedded in and maintained through Indigenous and local knowledge, practices and spirituality.

While Indigenous and local knowledge and the cultures of IPLCs are diverse, common values with respect to sustainable use of wild species include an obligation to engage nature with respect, reciprocate for what is taken, avoid waste, manage harvests and ensure fair and equitable distribution of benefits from wild species for community well-being (well established).

These values are frequently upheld by community institutions and governance (well established).



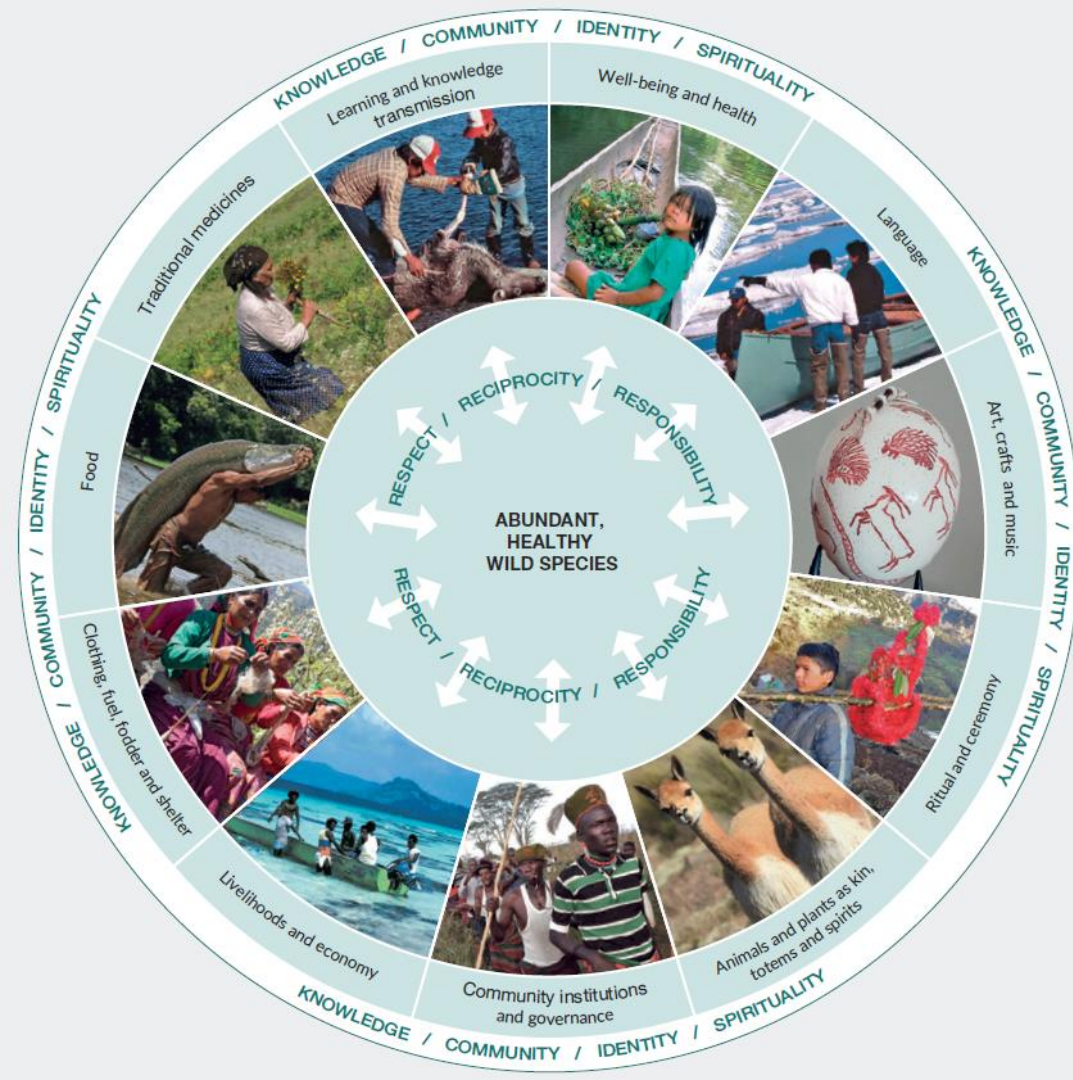


Figure SPM.3. Sustainable use of wild species is essential to the well-being of many IPLCs.

In turn, sustainable use also contributes to maintaining abundant, healthy populations of wild species.

Photos, clockwise from top. **Well-being and health:** fishing by Mayangna communities in Nicaragua. **Language:** Inuit language encodes knowledge necessary for successful hunting, fishing and trapping in the Canadian Arctic. **Art, crafts and music:** animal motifs engraved on an ostrich egg by a Khomani San artist from the Kalahari, South Africa. **Ritual and ceremony:** spring festival in the Kedarnath Valley, India. Animals and plants as kin, totems and spirits: vicuñas are revered by peoples of the Andean altiplano. **Community institutions and governance:** the Karamojong people of Uganda make decisions about uses of wild species in a sacred meeting place. **Livelihoods and economy:** in the Solomon Islands, fishing is central to local livelihoods. Fishing is organized around customary sea tenures and fish are distributed through a kinship-based system. **Clothing, fuel, fodder and shelter:** the bark of Himalayan nettle is used as fibre for clothing, ropes and sacks by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Nepal. **Food:** in the Brazilian Amazon a local fisherman carries a pirarucú, an important food fish. **Traditional medicines:** a Roma woman gathers *Hypericum* sp. in the Carpathians. **Learning and knowledge transmission:** in Canada, an Inuk boy learns how to skin a caribou.

(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).

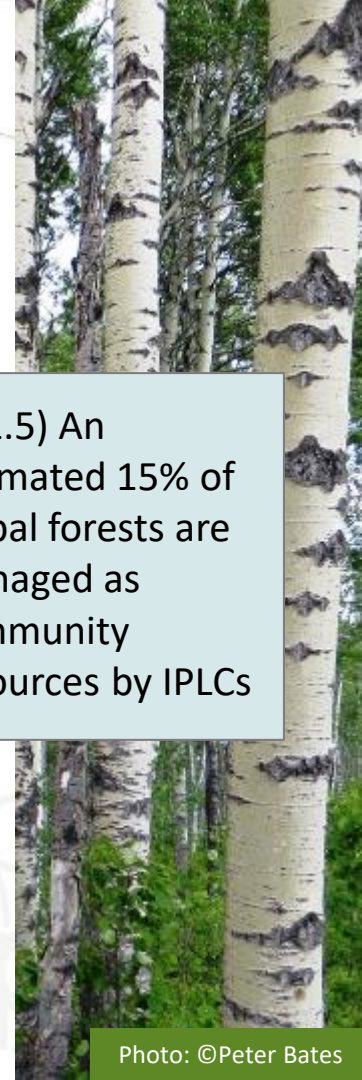
This area coincides with approximately 40 per cent of terrestrial conserved areas, including many with high biodiversity value (well established).

Globally, deforestation is generally lower on Indigenous territories, in particular where there is security of land tenure, continuity of knowledge and languages and alternative livelihoods (well established).

The long history of sustainable uses of wild species in these areas has played a role in maintaining and increasing local levels of biodiversity while supporting Indigenous Peoples' well-being and livelihoods (well established).

Examples of customary provisions to promote the sustainable use of wild species include rest periods, spatial and temporal prohibitions on use, and designation of areas and species for exclusive use by kinship groups (well established).

(A.1.5) An estimated 15% of global forests are managed as community resources by IPLCs



Section B: Status and trends in the use of wild species



Key messages:

- B.1** Status and trends in the uses of wild species **vary** depending on types and scales of use, and social-ecological contexts.
- B.2** The sustainability of the use of wild species is influenced **negatively or positively by multiple drivers**.
- B.3** 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.



(B.2.6) Multiple drivers threaten IPLCs' ability to maintain and restore practices associated with sustainable use of wild species (well established).

International instruments that support the rights of IPLCs to access lands, territories and customary sustainable resource uses have not always been fully implemented in national policies. Lack of data and indicators to monitor progress in this regard undermines opportunities to support the sustainable use of wild species by IPLCs (well established).

Sectoral policies, such as those related to forestry, agriculture, energy, infrastructure and resource extraction, as well as conservation policies, also frequently compromise access of IPLCs to traditional lands and resources (well established).



(B.2.6) Continued...

Other factors that threaten sustainable use of wild species by IPLCs include loss of Indigenous and local languages (established but incomplete), education programmes divorced from local, cultural and environmental conditions (well established), and lack of attention to gendered roles, including those in matrilineal and matriarchal cultures (well established).

Many IPLCs identify integration into monetized and commodified economic systems as undermining values toward nature and sustainable use of wild species (well established).



(B.2.7) Land tenure and resource rights can contribute to sustainable use (well established).

Tenure arrangements that foster secure rights over land and resource use and trade can incentivize resource conservation, sustainable use, and diverse livelihoods, in part because there are more opportunities for effective regulation of use patterns (established but incomplete) and they allow for longer-term planning.

In regions where tenure insecurity has been reduced there is evidence of improved food security and positive conservation outcomes for wild species (well established).

However, illegal seizures of land violate the rights of Indigenous Peoples, diminishing food security and positive conservation outcomes for wild species (established but incomplete).



(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).

Education efforts are more effective when they promote time outside in nature, when they respect the cultures and languages of IPLCs and include those living in vulnerable situations, notably elders, youth, women and girls (established but incomplete).

Learning in and from nature, for example through citizen science and social learning, fosters a sense of responsibility and stewardship, and can change attitudes and behaviour via increased ecological knowledge (well established).



(B.2.15) Continued...

Changes in educational programmes to include place-based knowledge, environmental ethics, cultural competency, and intragenerational and intergenerational transmission of knowledge can foster sustainable use of wild species and conservation of biodiversity (established but incomplete).

Recognizing and embedding Indigenous and local knowledge into education systems would support sustainable use of wild species (established but incomplete).



C. Key elements and conditions for the sustainable use of wild species



Key messages:

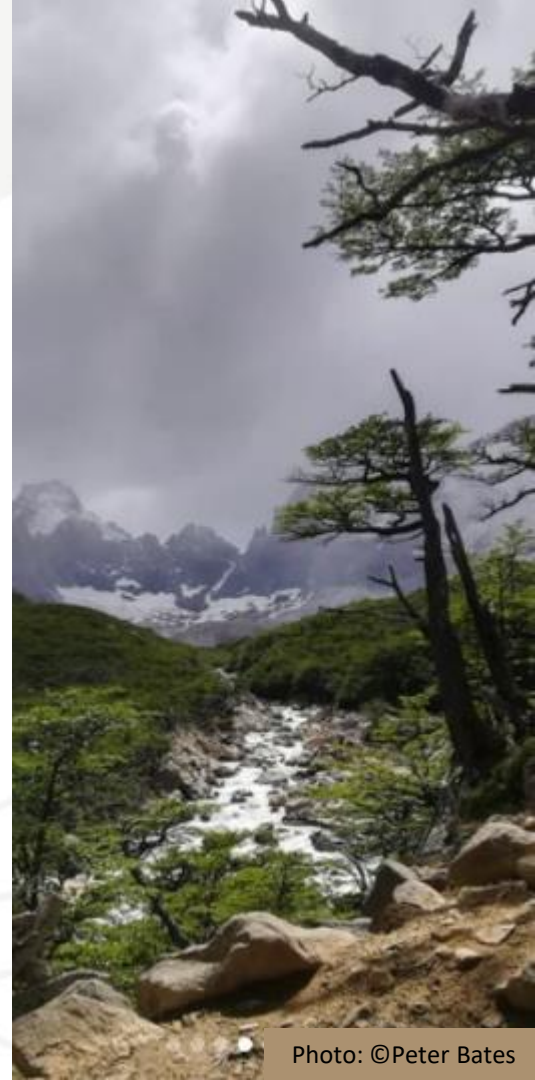
- C.1** Policy instruments and tools are most successful when **tailored to the social and ecological contexts** of the use of wild species and support **fairness, rights and equity**.
- C.2** Policy instruments and tools are more effective when they are supported by **robust and adaptive institutions** and are aligned across sectors and scales. Inclusive, **participatory mechanisms** enhance the adaptive capacity of policy instruments.
- C.3** Effective **monitoring** of social, economic, and ecological outcomes supports better decision-making. Scientific evidence is often limited, and **Indigenous and local knowledge is underutilized and undervalued**.



Photo: ©Peter Bates

(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).

...cultural contexts receive little attention (well established).
Adverse effects of these conceptual oversights include reduced effectiveness and inequities (well established), in particular a lack of recognition of the sustainable use practices of IPLCs and support for their tenure and access rights (well established).



(C.1.2) Policy instruments and tools commonly fail when they are not tailored to local ecological and social contexts (established but incomplete).

...Where customary governance is ignored, new policies may undermine previously successful approaches to sustainable use.



(C.1.3) Fairness, rights and equitable distribution of benefits are essential to ensure the sustainable use of wild species (figure SPM.7) (well established).

Small producers, who lack political or economic power, can easily lose out if measures are drafted in a way that primarily promotes the interests of the advantaged (well established).

In contrast, secure rights of access to and use of wild common property resources, along with social capital, participation in governance mechanisms and accountability, positively influence the sustainability of uses of wild species (well established).

Equitable distribution of benefits from the sustainable use of wild species is a stated goal of many governance and institutional frameworks, but their implementation is often incomplete (well established).



Box SPM.3. Distribution of benefits from vicuña fiber

The vicuña (*Vicugna vicugna*) is one of the rare success stories of international conservation, with significant social outcomes though still limited economic outcomes. This camelid has one of the most valuable and highly priced animal fibers on the international market. Luxury garments made from vicuña fiber are sold in the most exclusive fashion houses around the world. Vicuña fiber is produced mainly by extremely low-income Indigenous communities from the Andes, who “pay the cost” of vicuña conservation by allowing vicuñas to graze on communal or private land. The production of fiber also relies on substantial investments borne primarily by state institutions and local communities. However, it is almost impossible for a remote Andean community to negotiate with an international textile company or large trading company on equal terms or directly place its product in the international market. As a consequence, most of the benefits of the global trade in vicuña fiber are captured by traders and international textile companies. Limited economic returns are a disincentive for community participation. Efforts to increase the benefits accrued by poor rural communities focus on explicitly redressing access asymmetries, strengthening producer associations and the provision of added value at the local level (well established).



(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).

Relatively high costs to obtain certification, satisfy ongoing reporting requirements and realize market benefits often place certification beyond the reach of small-scale producers, including IPLCs (established but incomplete).



(C.2.1) Robust governance systems tend to be adaptive to changes in social and ecological conditions and include participatory mechanisms (well established).

Such participatory mechanisms are more effective when implemented through inclusive processes that integrate customary and statutory laws, include participation of IPLCs in policy design, recognize gendered differences in the knowledge and practices of uses of wild species and include close follow-up through monitoring (well established).



(C.2.1) Continued

Conservation instruments such as protected areas or other effective conservation measures can also contribute to the sustainability of the use of wild species (well established).

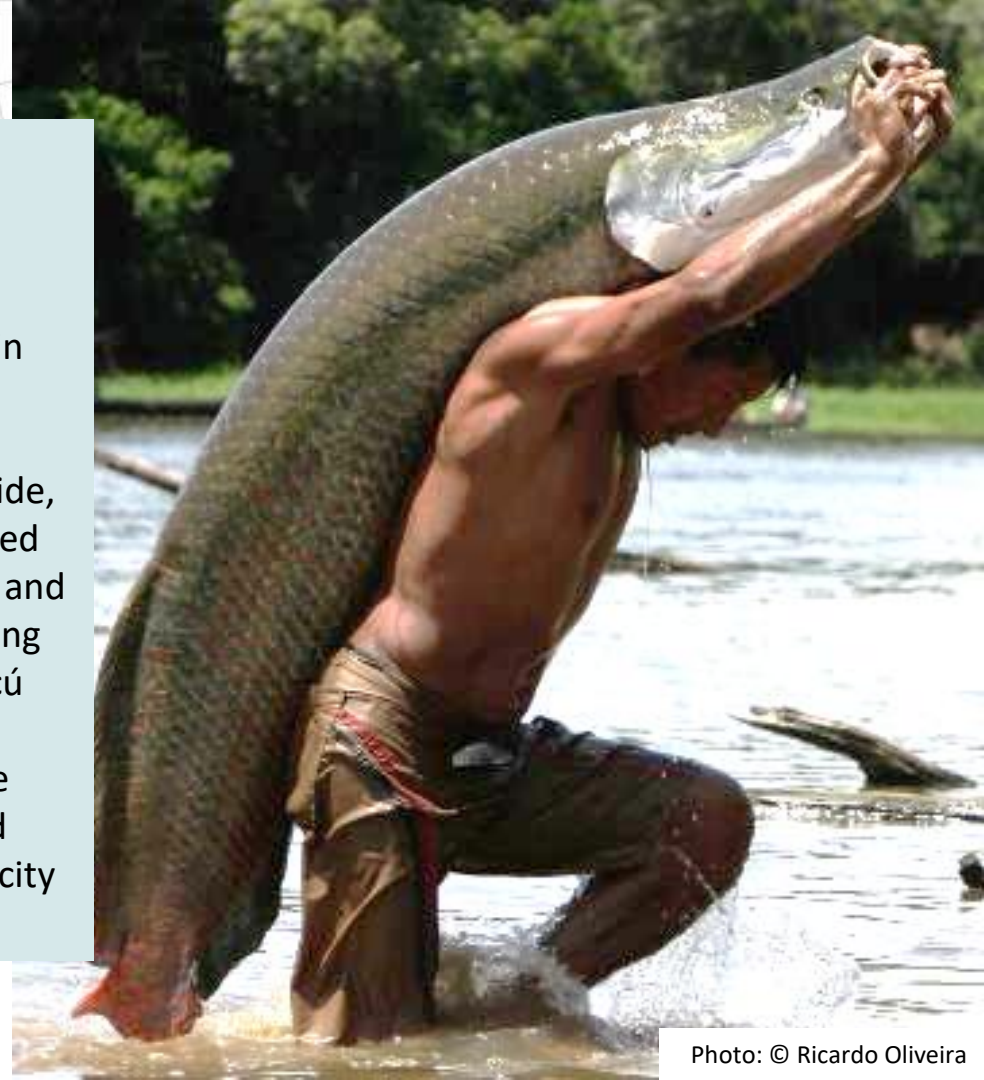
However, to be effective, protected areas should be inclusive of IPLCs and other people involved, avoid displacing Indigenous Peoples, local communities and dependent livelihoods, be embedded in larger planning processes, and have a full implementation strategy (well established).



Box SPM.4. Moving from unsustainable to sustainable fishing at local and large scales

Local scale

Pirarucú is among the largest freshwater fishes in the Amazon, playing an important role in the Amazonian economy and culture since the sixteenth century. As for many fisheries worldwide, the introduction of modern technologies occurred during the second half of the twentieth century and rapidly induced an uncontrolled increase in fishing pressure, which led to the overfishing of pirarucú stocks in most parts of the Amazon. Official protective measures were first introduced in the 1980s by Brazilian government agencies but had little effect due to the lack of enforcement capacity of local authorities.



Box SPM.4. continued

In 1998, community-based management was introduced in small riverine communities at Mamirauá Reserve (Brazil). The governance system adopted was based on a local management committee with the capacity to approve and enforce rules, conduct and oversee the activity and equitably distribute the benefits generated. Fishermen provided their traditional knowledge and were responsible not only for protecting the fishing grounds but also for submitting an annual management plan to the government authorities. Local scientific projects were also conducted on the biology of the species, as well as the technical, social and economic aspects of the fishery.

The results of these ongoing surveys and evaluations allow the improvement of the technical guidelines in a truly adaptive management approach. Nowadays, community-based management of pirarucú is performed within a hundred small local communities in the Brazilian Amazon and in other Amazonian countries. After two decades, pirarucú fisheries management has demonstrated that conservation of the species can be reconciled with its sustainable use, generating positive social, economic and ecological results (well established).



(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).

When national sectoral policies are aligned with targeted policies to support local tenure of land, fisheries and forests, the resulting synergy creates enabling conditions for the sustainable use of wild species.



(C.2.4) Strengthening customary institutions and rules often contributes to the sustainable use of wild species (well established).

Attention to customary institutions and rules governing uses of wild species can reduce conflicts and increase policy effectiveness (well established).

Customary approaches can lower transaction costs for monitoring and enforcement compared with formal governance systems. For example, taboos limit the use of individual species. Such customary approaches can support the ecological and economic dimensions of sustainability and are particularly effective at supporting its social dimensions.

However, historical and cultural systems, such as taboos, have seldom been incorporated into policies for managing the use of wild species (well established).



(C.3.1) Monitoring of the ecological and social, including economic, aspects of uses of wild species is critical for sustainable use (well established).

Many IPLCs have well-developed monitoring practices that contribute to sustainable use through stewardship and adaptive and innovative learning (well established).

Examples of traditional measurement observations include the amount of caribou back fat observed by hunters or the changing flavour of fish.

For some communities, knowledge of species trends and dynamics has been passed from generation to generation, resulting in knowledge that exceeds the time frames of most scientific studies.

Increasingly robust networks of IPLCs dedicated to monitoring with a hybrid of traditional and scientific methods are generating important information about the status of wild species and their uses (well established).



(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).

Co-production of knowledge by IPLCs and scientists can create robust information about social and ecological conditions and enhance decision-making (well established).

While there is global recognition of the importance of Indigenous and local knowledge in sustainable management of wild species, national policy initiatives often do not involve IPLCs in decision-making.



Photo: ©Peter Bates

(C.3.2) Continued

Inclusion of IPLCs in the development and implementation of policies for sustainable use of wild species requires sustained commitment and recognition of both Indigenous and local knowledge and science as authoritative; doing so can be mutually beneficial.

It is also important that engagement with IPLCs ensure free, prior and informed consent and follows international protocols on access and benefit sharing, for example based on the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (well established).

Legal and regulatory instruments are more effective when they take into account Indigenous and local knowledge and science (well established).



Photo: ©Peter Bates

Section D.

Pathways and levers to promote sustainable use and enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species in a dynamic future



Key messages:

- D.1** The sustainability of the use of wild species in the future is likely to be challenged by climate change, increasing demand and technological advances. Addressing and meeting these challenges will require transformative changes.
- D.2** To address current and projected future pressures, concerted interventions will be needed to implement and scale-up policy actions that have been shown to support the sustainable use of wild species.
- D.3** 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.



Photo: ©Peter Bates

(D.2.2) These **seven key elements** 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).

1. Policy options that are **inclusive and participatory** will strengthen **sustainable uses of wild species (well established)**. Stakeholder diversity promotes buy-in and collaboration, and expands the knowledge base for decision-making (e.g., co-management), provided that power imbalances and conflicts are managed (well established). Specific actions to promote inclusive and participatory processes include enacting policies with clear guidance on procedures for decision-making and representation (e.g., specifying membership roles and responsibilities) and building capacity that enables all parties to participate fully (well established).



(D.2.2) Continued

2. Policy options that recognize and support **multiple forms of knowledge** will enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species (well established). Sustainable use of wild species will be enhanced by policy processes that protect Indigenous and local knowledge and draw on diverse forms of knowledge, bringing scientists, IPLCs and other relevant actors together in a co-learning process (well established). Measures to ensure that Indigenous and local knowledge holders have provided free, prior and informed consent for, and receive benefits from, the use of their knowledge are important, for example, through the enactment of access and benefit-sharing mechanisms.



(D.2.2) Continued

3. **Policy instruments and tools will only be effective if they ensure fair and equitable distribution of costs and benefits from sustainable use of wild species (well established).** Policies that overlook social equity increase the risk of unsustainable use of wild species (established but incomplete). Specific actions and plans could include enacting guidelines on access and benefit sharing that are currently common in voluntary agreements, and applying governance and institutional frameworks that ensure fair and equitable distribution of costs and benefits.

This may ensure that policies do not inadvertently criminalize or deprive local communities or marginalized individuals of access and equitable distribution of costs and benefits, and identify measures that may ensure preventing the misappropriation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge (well established).



(D.2.2) Continued

4. **Context-specific policies are needed to ensure the sustainable use of wild species (well established).** Effective policies are purpose-built to local, social and ecological conditions in which uses take place (well established). Actions to empower IPLCs and respect their rights, access and customary rules are fundamental to the development of context-specific policies.
5. **Monitoring wild species and practices is crucial to prevent species decline (well established).** ... Monitoring efforts that are inclusive of Indigenous Peoples, local communities and scientific approaches, and facilitate equitable participation of all key actors, can better inform decision-making (well established).



(D.2.2) Continued

6. Policy instruments that are aligned at international, national, regional and local levels, and that maintain coherence and consistency with existing international obligations and take into account **customary rules and norms**, will be more effective (well established).
7. Robust institutions in terms of sustainable use of wild species, **including customary institutions**, will be essential to future sustainable use of wild species (well established).



(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).

This could be achieved, at least at a local level, by promoting participatory and inclusive approaches to the use of scenarios and models to explore the different uses of wild species and identify pathways to sustainable use, while helping different actors think through decision options from a variety of value perspectives (established but incomplete).



(D.3.4) The sustainable use of wild species will benefit from a **transformative change in the prevailing conceptualization of nature ... (well established).**

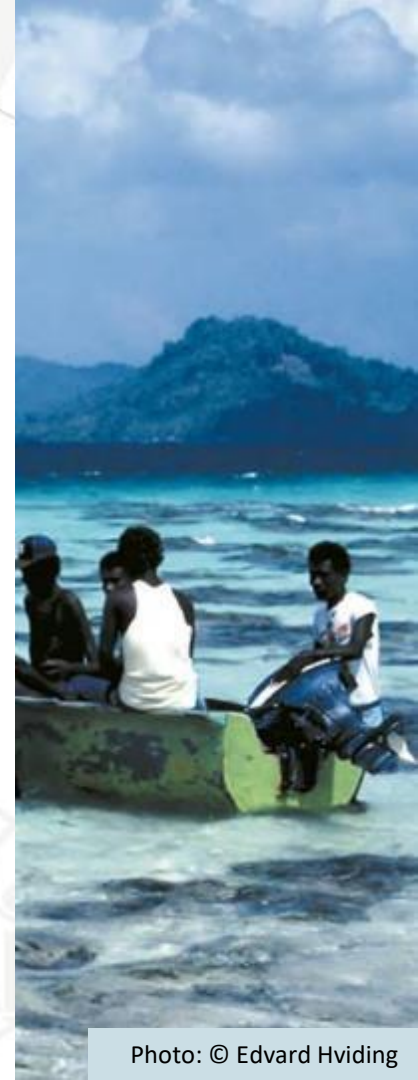
Considering humanity to be part of nature (i.e., a member or a citizen of nature, among others) would lay the foundation for a more respectful and sustainable relationship, as shown by Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' traditional practices and uses (well established).



Knowledge gaps:

Indigenous and local knowledge

- Methods co-developed with IPLCs for weaving science and Indigenous and local knowledge
- Documentation of Indigenous and local knowledge regarding sustainable use of wild species, ensuring free, prior and informed consent
- Monitoring processes and indicators co-produced with IPLCs
- Scenarios co-produced with IPLCs, based on Indigenous and local knowledge and values
- Approaches to support and revitalize Indigenous and local knowledge and customary governance
- Capacity-building and support for IPLCs to conduct research, monitoring and governance, to support and enhance the sustainability of the use of wild species



Degrees of confidence

In the SPM messages, the degree of confidence is given in brackets for each main finding. This is based on the quantity and quality of evidence and the level of agreement regarding that evidence. The evidence includes data, theory, models and expert judgement.

The summary terms to describe the evidence are:

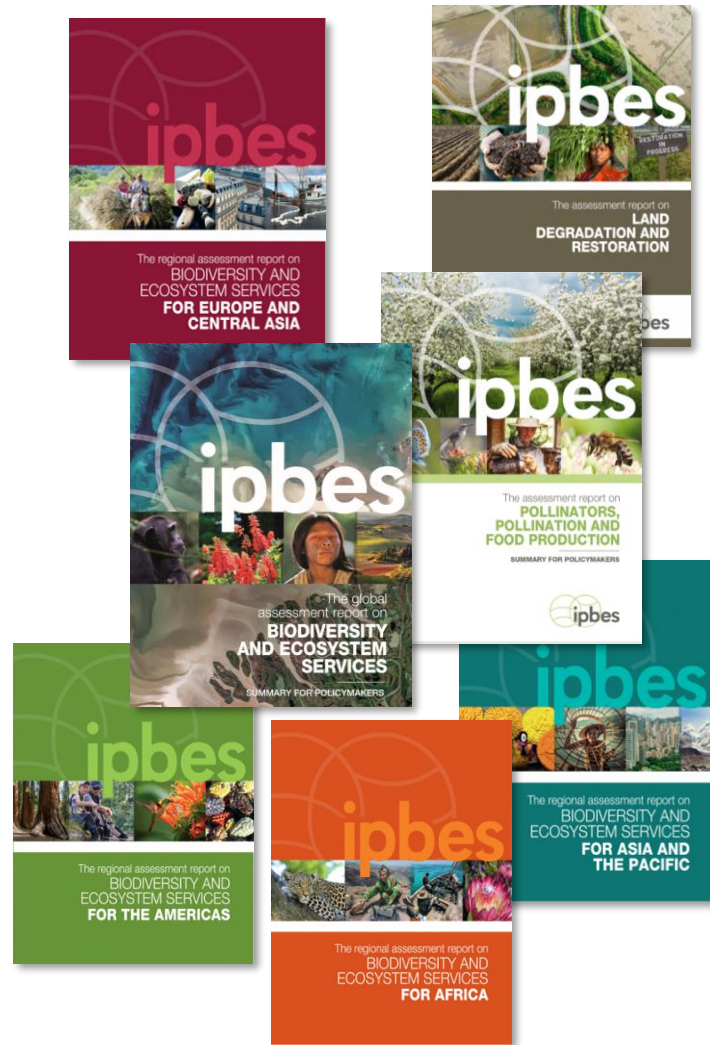
- **Well established:** comprehensive meta-analysis or other synthesis or multiple independent studies that agree.
- **Established but incomplete:** general agreement although only a limited number of studies exist; no comprehensive synthesis and/or the studies that exist address the question imprecisely.
- **Unresolved:** multiple independent studies exist but conclusions do not agree.
- **Inconclusive:** limited evidence, recognizing major knowledge gaps.



Other IPBES assessments

Assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services are some of the main deliverables from IPBES. Completed, ongoing and upcoming assessments are as follows:

- [Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production](#) (delivered 2016)
- [4 Regional Assessments](#): the Americas, Europe and Central Asia, Africa, and Asia-Pacific (delivered 2018)
- [Land Degradation and Restoration](#) (delivered 2018)
- [Global Assessment](#) (delivered 2019)
- [Values and Valuation of Nature](#) (delivered in 2022)
- [Sustainable Use of Wild Species](#) (delivered in 2022)
- [Invasive Alien Species](#) (to be delivered in 2023)
- [Nexus of Biodiversity, Water, Food and Health](#) (to be delivered in 2024)
- [Transformative Change and Options for Achieving the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity](#) (to be delivered in 2024)
- [Business and Biodiversity](#) (to be delivered in 2025)



The background is a dark teal color. It features several stylized, overlapping leaf shapes in white and light teal. There are also several overlapping circles in white and light teal, some of which are partially obscured by the leaves. The text 'ipbes' is written in a large, white, lowercase sans-serif font, with the 'i' having a dot. The text is positioned in the center-left of the image.

ipbes

#SustainableUse Assessment

Thank you!

¡Gracias!

Merci!