

### **Chapter 3. Status of and trends in the use of wild species and its implications for wild species, the environment and people<sup>1,2</sup>**

**Coordinating Lead Authors:** Elizabeth S. Barron (United States of America, Norway/Norway), Ram Prasad Chaudhary (Nepal)

**Lead Authors:** Sonia Carvalho Ribeiro (Portugal/Brazil), Eric Gilman (United States of America), Jaqueline Hess (Germany), Ray Hilborn (United States of America, Canada/United States of America), Esther Katz (France), Ritah Kigonya (Uganda/Norway), Hicham Masski (Morocco, France/Morocco), Prateep Kumar Nayak (Canada), Helder Queiroz (Brazil), Anna Sidorovich (Belarus), Renato Azevedo Matias Silvano (Brazil, Portugal/Brazil), Yan Zeng (China), Chabi Djugoun (Benin)

**Fellows:** Laura Isabel Mesa Castellanos (Colombia), Penelope Jane Mograbi (South Africa/United Kingdom)

**Contributing Authors:** Hélène Artaud (France), Yishai Barak (United States, Israel), Monica Biondo (Switzerland), David Bray (United States of America), Matthew Brien (Australia), Ariadna Burgos (France), Martina Calovi (Italy), Nicolas Casajus (France), Alejandro Casas (Mexico), Paolo Cerutti (Italy), Brian Child (United States of America), Steven Cooke (Canada), Benjamin Cretois (Norway), Peter Cronkleton (United States of America), Hannah Cunningham (Canada), Georgi Daskalov (Bulgaria), Ahmad Dermawan (Indonesia), Shiva Devkota (Nepal), Shalini Dhyani (India), Amy Dickman (United Kingdom), John Donaldson (South Africa), Nick Dulvy (Canada), Nora Duncritts (United States of America), Filippa Ek (Sweden), Marla R. Emery (United States of America), Ana Luiza Espada (Brazil), Food and Agriculture Organization, Global Forest Resources Assessment, Clément Garineaud (France), Henry Huntington (United States of America), Francis Johnson (Sweden), Vincent Leblan (France), Guillaume Lescuyer (France), John Linnel (Norway), Hong Liu (United States of America), Peigui Liu (China), Irina Lukina (Belarus), Lusine Margaryan (Armenia), Sergey Matveytchuk (Russia), Iliana Monterroso (Guatemala), Daisuke Naito (Japan), Grant Nickes (United States of America), Hemant Ojha (Nepal), Pablo Pacheco (Bolivia), Brenda Parlee (Canada), Ana Parma (Argentina), Benno Pokorny (Germany), Nicolas Pollet (France), Sisir Kanta Pradhan (Canada),

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<sup>1</sup> This is the final text version of Chapter 3 from the Assessment Report on the Sustainable Use of Wild Species. A laid-out version of the full assessment report will be made available in the coming months.

<sup>2</sup> Authors are listed with, in parentheses, their country or countries of citizenship, separated by a comma when they have more than one; and, following a slash, their country of affiliation, if different from that or those of their citizenship, or their organization if they belong to an international organization. The countries and organizations having nominated the experts are listed on the IPBES website (except for contributing authors who were not nominated).

Nicolas Puillandre (France), Herry Purnomo (Indonesia), Francis Putz (United States of America), Dilys Roe (United Kingdom), Robin Rachel Sears (United States of America), Hannah Skelding (Canada), Sara Teitelbaum (Canada), Kathleen Thompson (United States of America), Valter Trocchi (Italy), Karen Vanderwolf (Canada), Edson Vidal (Brazil), Grahame Webb (Australia), Kristine Wray (Canada), Stanislas Zanvo (Benin), Seweryn Zielinski (Poland, South Korea)

**Review Editors:** Ryo Kohsaka (Japan), Charlie Shackleton (South Africa)

**Technical support unit:** Marie-Claire Danner, Agnès Hallosserie, Daniel Kieling

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**Box S3.1 A case study of a community forestry cooperative for logging wild species: The Carmelita Cooperative in Guatemala**

**Table S3.1 Commonly available dried fish species in Asia.** Sources: (Bhuyan, 2016; Doe, 2017)

Order	Family and Scientific name	Vernacular name
<b>Anabantiformes</b>	<i>Trichogaster Pectoralis</i>	Snakeskin gourami
	Osponemidae	
	<i>Channa striata</i>	Snakehead murrel
	Channidae	
<b>Aulopiformes</b>	Synodontidae	
	<i>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Bombay-duck
<b>Clupeiformes</b>	<i>Opisthopterus tardoore</i>	Tardoore
	Engraulidae	
	<i>Coilia dussumieri</i>	Gold spotted grenadier anchovy
	Clupeidae	
	<i>Corica soborna</i>	Ganges river sprat
	Engraulidae	
	<i>Satipinna phasa</i>	Gangetic hairfin anchovy
	Chirocentridae	
	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>	Dorab wolf-herring
	Chirocentridae	
	<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i>	Hilsa/Ilisi
	Clupeidae	
	<i>Sardinella longicep</i>	Indian oil sardine
	Clupeidae	
	<i>Anchovy sp.</i>	Anchovy
Engraulidae		
<b>Cypriniformes</b>	<i>Puntius gonionous</i>	Common silver barb
	Cyprininae	
<b>Decapoda</b>	<i>Penaeus semisulcatus</i>	Green tiger prawn
	Penaeidae	
	<i>Metapenaeus toluensis</i>	Greasy back shrimp
	Penaeidae	
	<i>Metapenaeus monoceros</i>	Speckled shrimp
	Penaeidae	
Mugilidae		
<b>Mugiliformes</b>	<i>Liza persia</i>	Gold spot mullet
<b>Perciformes</b>	<i>Trichiurus savala</i>	Ribbon fish
	Trichiuridae	
	<i>Lepturacanthus savala</i>	Savalai hairtail
	Sciaenidae	

	<i>Panna microdon</i>	Drums or croakers
	Sillaginidae	
	<i>Sillago sihama</i>	Smelt-whitings
	Mullidae	
	<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i>	Sulphur goatfish
	Nemipteridae	
	<i>Drepane punctata</i>	Spotted sickle fish
	Depaneidae	
	<i>Leognathus sp.</i>	Common Pny fish
	Leiognathidae	
	<i>Carnax Sp.</i>	One fillet scad
	Carangidae	
<b>Pleuronectiformes</b>	<i>Cynoglossus sp</i>	Tongue sole
	Cynoglossidae	
<b>Siluriformes</b>	Arius sp	Warrior catfish
	Ariidae	
	Tacysurus Kangurata	Catfish
	Bagidae	
<b>Scombriformes</b>	<i>Thunnus albacores</i>	Yellowfin Tunna
	Scombridae	
	<i>Euthynnus affinis</i>	Indian Salmon
	Scombridae	
	<i>Pampus argentius</i>	Chandi
	Stromateidae	
	<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i>	Japanese threadfin bream
	Scombridae	
	<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i>	Indo-Pacific king mackerel
	Scombridae	
	<i>Rastraliger kanagurta</i>	Indian mackerel/ Club mackerel
	Scombridae	
<b>Syngnathiformes</b>	Centriscidae sp.	Shrimp

## References

Doe, P. (2017). *Fish Drying and Smoking: Production and Quality* (Routledge).

Bhuyan, D. (2016). *Some Indigenous Fish Preservation Techniques Practised in Jorhat District, Assam, India*. 4.

**Table S3.2 Planted forest cover of the world.** Changes in privately owned, publicly owned and forest land under unknown ownership between 1990 and 2015. The table shows an overall four percent (4%) increase in privately owned forest lands, with decreases in Africa and South America, no change in North and Central America, and increases in Asia, Europe and Oceania. Public Source: Global forest resource assessment (FAO, 2020) under license [CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/)

Region/ subregion	Private (1000 ha)				Public (1000 ha)				Unknown/other (1000 ha)			
	1990	2015	Change (1990-2015)	% change	1990	2015	Change (1990-2015)	% change	1990	2015	Change (1990-2015)	% change
<b>Africa</b>	46029	36002	-10027	-22	525580	462801	-62779	-12%	121441	114312	-7129	-6
<b>Asia</b>	63882	132475	68593	107	489889	463991	-25898	-5%	19250	7883	-11367	-59
<b>Europe</b>	74443	91614	17171	23	893911	894976	1065	0%	2214	2943	729	33
<b>North and Central America</b>	264081	263876	-205	0	450054	455491	5437	1%	16257	13373	-2884	-18
<b>Oceania</b>	77539	84340	6801	9	102707	95351	-7356	-7%	1022	1043	21	2
<b>South America</b>	301571	248280	-53291	-18	488356	462213	-26143	-5%	66499	37806	-28693	-43
<b>World</b>	<b>827546</b>	<b>856588</b>	<b>29042</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2950498</b>	<b>2834823</b>	<b>-115675</b>	<b>-4%</b>	<b>226683</b>	<b>177359</b>	<b>-49324</b>	<b>-22</b>

### **Box S3.1 A case study of a community forestry cooperative for logging wild species: The Carmelita Cooperative in Guatemala**

The Cooperative Carmelita is also the name of a community established as a non-timber forest product harvesting center in Peten, Guatemala in 1930. In 1997, 35 community members formed a cooperative and signed a community concession contract over an area of 53,797 hectares. Community members subsisted from the extraction of gum, xate plum and allspice harvest. The last community in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve, public services have been very poor with important changes driven by the community forest enterprise that guaranteed rights to access, extract and manage timber. According to the forest management plan (40 years), annual timber management areas average 450 ha with hardwood volume available per hectare of 2.1 m<sup>3</sup>/ha. The cooperative has an annual timber harvest volume of 2,674m<sup>3</sup>. While tree diversity is high, timber value chain development is based on the presence of mahogany (53% of the timber volume extracted and 89% of the revenues) and cedar. As with other community forest concessions, the cooperative started producing flitch, and relied on roundwood sales until they were able to buy their own sawmill in 2000. Since then, they are producers of sawn wood, which is mostly exported to the United States of America and the Dominican Republic. They are also part of the second-tier organization FORESCOM (Emprasa Comunitaria de Servicios del Bosque) which allows them to add value and commercialize lesser-known timber species. Forest income is an important livelihood pillar, generating between 2012 and 2016 over 550,000 United States dollars of annual revenue, representing in some households up to 60% of family income. In 2017, the cooperative had 160 members (53% men and 48% women). The Cooperative reinvests up to 30% of their community forest enterprise's revenues in education and health, with an additional 30% reinvested in the enterprise. Physical assets including harvest equipment, machinery and vehicles in addition to the sawmill have allowed generation of new livelihood opportunities. Income from dividends as well as employment result in investments in housing, food security, health and education. In 2020, the Carmelita Cooperative became the first community forest concession to renew its concession contract for another 25 years in the Mayan Biosphere Reserve.

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