

# Report of the Expert Workshop: Indicators on Sustainable Use and Trade of Wild Species

1–2 August | Cambridge UK

## SUMMARY<sup>1</sup>

On August 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>, the [Trade, Development and the Environment \(TRADE\) Hub](#) project, the [Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry \(CIFOR-ICRAF\)](#), the [UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre \(UNEP-WCMC\)](#), the [University of Oxford](#), and the [Conservation and Sustainability Consortium of Academic Institutions \(CASCADE\)](#) hosted an expert workshop to advance the thinking on binary indicators related to the sustainable use, harvest and trade of wild species. The workshop brought together 37 experts from different sectors, virtually and online. These experts engaged in interactive discussions to develop approaches that can support Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and other stake and rights holders in the process of developing indicators to measure progress towards Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. The August 2024 workshop sits within a broader context of previous and ongoing discussions on the sustainable use of wild species, and on approaches to robust monitoring towards improving sustainability. Here we summarise the workshop, set it in context, and finish with suggested next steps.

## INTRODUCTION

To track progress in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and achievement of its targets by 2030, Parties to the CBD adopted a monitoring framework (see [CBD/COP/DEC/15/5](#)). This monitoring framework includes headline, binary, component and complementary indicators. Parties are expected to use headline indicators as part of their national planning and reporting. Also, binary indicators will be used for national reporting. In addition, Parties can use optional component, and complementary indicators support these processes.

The monitoring framework adopted at the 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) includes three headline indicators on the sustainable management of wild species. These indicators are spread across [Target 5, on using, harvesting and trading wild species sustainably](#), and [Target 9, on managing wild species sustainably to benefit people](#). While headline indicator 5.1 focuses on the proportion of fish stocks, headline indicators 9.1 and 9.2 revolve around the benefits from using wild species sustainably and populations in traditional occupations. Following COP15, Parties discussed technical updates to the monitoring framework at intersessional meetings of the CBD, including the twenty-sixth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA26). These technical updates included an additional binary indicator focusing on the number of countries with policies to manage the use and trade of wild species sustainably (binary indicator 9b). Updates also integrated a list of binary indicator questions for headline indicators under Target 9 (see [Annex II of CBD/SBSTTA/REC/26/1](#)). Out of six of these binary indicator questions, four focus on legality and sustainability elements of managing and trading wild species. Despite included in Target 9, these set of questions could also apply to measure progress towards the achievement of Target 5.

Within this context, we held an expert workshop on indicators for Target 5 to support ongoing discussions of how best to monitor progress towards sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species.

---

<sup>1</sup> Report prepared by Fabiana Spinelli and Hani El Bizri with inputs from Ayesha Hargey, Neil Burgess, Matea Vukelic, Natasha Ali, Daniela Guaras, Lauren Coad, E.J. Milner-Gulland, and Hannah Nicholas.

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Target 5 of the Global Biodiversity Framework focuses on ensuring sustainable, safe and legal harvesting and trade of wild species while respecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities It is represented in Figure 1, with the key elements highlighted.



**Figure 1.** Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and its key elements. Workshop experts drew from the guidance notes for Target 5 provided by the CBD Secretariat at the [Global Biodiversity Framework Website](#) and adapted the key elements to facilitate structuring the binary indicators and working group discussions.

The set of indicators adopted for Target 5 in the Monitoring Framework doesn't currently monitor all elements of this target. By the time of the workshop, only one headline indicator for Target 5 was included in the Monitoring Framework. This is indicator 5.1 “proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels” (see Annex I of [CBD/COP/DEC/15/5](#)). This indicator only covers a subset of the relevant species and drivers of loss. Further gap analyses presented in Annex III of [SBSTTA/26/L.10](#) and in [SBSTTA/26/INF/19](#) also identified the need to comprehensively address the sustainable use and harvesting of wildlife. Although additional component and complementary indicators have been identified in the Monitoring Framework, headline and binary indicators will play a more important role when Parties to the CBD submit their national reports.

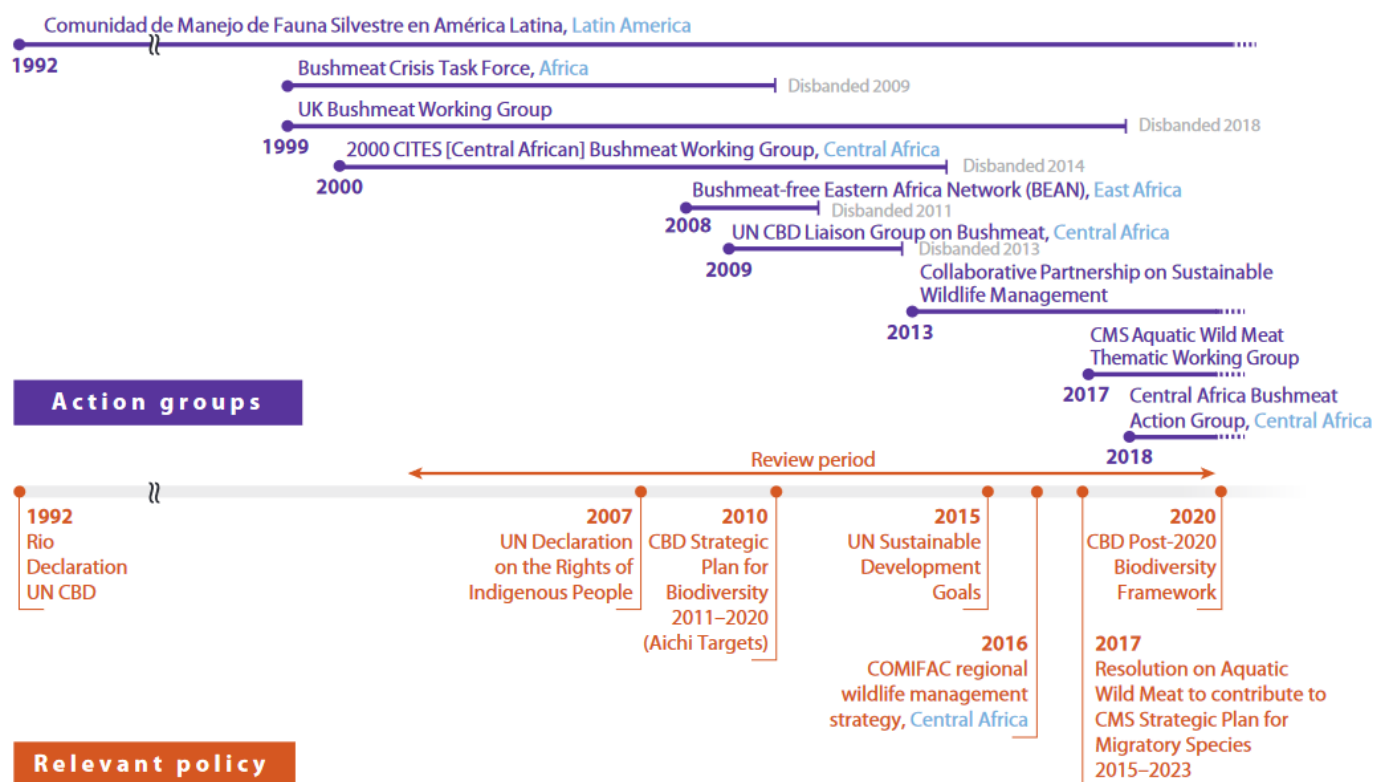
In addition, other critical aspects of the target are inadequately addressed. The element of safety and risk of pathogen spillover is not considered in any indicators for Target 5 or other targets. With the COVID-19 pandemic, monkeypox, Ebola, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) and other emerging infectious diseases potentially stemming from contact with wildlife, it is critical that Parties implement legal and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the safety of wild species use, harvest and trade.

## EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF MEASURING WILD MEAT USE OVER THE YEARS

To address the problems associated with measuring legality, sustainability and safety in the use, harvest and trade of wild species, experts across Africa, Asia, the Americas, and Europe have contributed knowledge, created regional cooperation institutions and proposed recommendations for policy and action. Successes of this contribution include the creation of the African Bushmeat Crisis Task Force, the [“Commission des Forêts d’Afrique Centrale”](#) (COMIFAC), the [“Comunidad de Manejo de Fauna Silvestre en América Latina”](#) (COMFAUNA), the [CBD Liaison Group on Bushmeat](#), the CITES Central Africa Bushmeat Working Group, the CMS Aquatic Wild Meat Thematic Working Group, and finally, the [Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable](#)

[Wildlife Management](#) (CPW), reuniting a wide range of researchers, practitioners, indigenous peoples and local communities, and policymakers to address the overexploitation of wildlife regionally and globally. Successes have also reflected in decisions under the CBD, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), as well as in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Despite over two decades of scientific efforts and political commitments (see Figure 2), wildlife overharvesting remains a major driver of biodiversity loss in tropical regions and a challenge for wildlife-dependent communities. This persistent crisis underscores the need to continue working collaboratively, particularly in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



**Figure 2.** Timeline of relevant policy developments and action groups related to wild meat harvest and trade as described by Ingram et al. 2021. These policy developments and action groups focus on the hunting, consumption, and trade of terrestrial wild animals used for meat in the tropics. Since the publication of Ingram et al. 2021, Parties to the CBD adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework in 2022.

## Previous Workshops on Targets and Indicators on Sustainable Use and Trade of Wildlife

### Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020 | June 2019

The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) hosted a consultative workshop on 25–26 June 2019, in Cambridge, UK. The workshop brought together 40 experts globally to explore integrating sustainable wildlife management into the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Experts exchanged insights on food security, wildlife harvesting, trade, and the human-wildlife-livestock interface, identifying gaps in the previous Aichi Biodiversity Targets and challenges to address in the new framework. They proposed milestones, targets, indicators, and monitoring tools aligned with the [2050 Vision for Biodiversity](#) and guidance on sustainable wild meat under [CBD COP decision 14/7](#) (Timoshyna & Rodina, 2019).

### Workshop on Wildlife Harvest, Use and Trade Targets and Indicators for the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework | March 2020

On 19–20 March 2020, the CPW and partners met online to develop targets and indicators for sustainable wildlife harvest, use, and trade to inform the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Workshop discussions focused on three themes: sustainable harvesting (Group 1), sustainable use for human benefit

(Group 2), and reducing human-wildlife conflicts (Group 3). Group 1 explored monitoring elements and indicator suitability, deferring specific language for Target 5. Group 2 addressed the balance between sustainable use (Target 5) and potential overexploitation (Target 7 at the time), proposing indicators like community-based managed lands and sustainable certification of goods. Group 3 emphasized human-wildlife conflict, considering whether to create a standalone target or integrate it into broader coexistence goals, prioritizing outcome-based indicators. Participants agreed to refine indicators, address data gaps, and advance the proposals in follow-up efforts (Coad et al., 2020).

### **Wildmeat Indicators Technical Workshop | May 2022**

On 10-11 May 2022, CIFOR-ICRAF via the WILDMEAT Project and the University of Oxford hosted an expert workshop to develop comprehensive wildmeat indicators for use at local, national, and international levels. The indicators sought to balance conservation needs with socio-economic realities and support sustainable wildmeat management, policy development, and biodiversity conservation. Experts refined project indicators to guide sustainable wildlife management for wild meat consumption and addressed national indicators for tropical forest countries, linking them to international frameworks such as Target 5 of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Participants also emphasised challenges related to availability and poor quality and resolution of data. Participants underscored the importance of toolkits for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of wild meat interventions, bridging field research and policy, and ensuring scalability. Outcomes of this workshop fed the [WILDMEAT Ecological Indicators Toolkit](#), supporting researchers and practitioners in tracking wild meat use. Finally, experts highlighted the need to engage local communities in developing and implementing these indicators, ensuring their practicality on the ground.

### **Wildmeat Research Priorities Workshop | December 2023**

On 4 December 2023, the University of Oxford hosted an expert workshop focused on identifying research gaps in wildmeat use and trade and providing recommendations for future studies to inform policy responses to promote sustainable management. Priorities included understanding the drivers of wildmeat consumption and trade, as well as their biodiversity and livelihood impacts. Participants emphasized the need for interdisciplinary research combining ecological, socio-economic, and cultural perspectives and called for collaborative efforts among researchers, policymakers, and local communities to develop strategies that balance conservation with human needs. The workshop identified key priorities for wildmeat policies, including addressing international wildlife trafficking and integrating wildmeat into food systems. Research priorities focused on future protein scenarios, wildmeat nutrition, sustainability of offtake, economics of supply and trade, the impact of interventions, zoonotic disease risks, and the effectiveness of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and indicator frameworks. Proposed next steps include data collection, a knowledge review on wildmeat and food systems, projections and modelling, the development of sustainability indicators, and the establishment of a global wildmeat working group informing national strategies and building from previous work illustrated in Figure 2.

## OUTCOMES OF THE AUGUST 2024 EXPERT WORKSHOP ON INDICATORS ON SUSTAINABLE USE AND TRADE OF WILD SPECIES

Building on over two decades of knowledge, policy and action on sustainable wildlife management, the TRADE Hub project, the Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF), the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the University of Oxford, and the Conservation and Sustainability Consortium of Academic Institutions (CASCADE) hosted an expert workshop to advance thinking on binary indicators related to the sustainable use, harvest and trade of wild species. The workshop took place on August 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 2024, bringing together 37 experts from different sectors, in person and online (see Annex 3 for more information on participants). These experts engaged in interactive discussions towards developing a binary indicator proposal intended to support Parties to the CBD and other stakeholders and rights holders to measure implementation towards Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

On the first day of the workshop, expert speakers provided background information regarding sustainable use of wildlife. They highlighted the challenges of Target 5 and the importance of ensuring that all its elements (see Figure 2) are effectively addressed by indicators (see the full agenda in Annex 2). They also stressed the need to consider the diversity of national circumstances, needs and capacities faced by Parties in implementing the monitoring framework. Speakers also explored the science-policy interface of sustainable use and trade of wild species over the years, the sustainability element of Target 5, and indicators in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. They delved deeper into questions and methodologies used for binary indicators and reviewed a proposal for a binary indicator for Target 5 prepared ahead of the workshop (see Annex 4). To achieve this, workshop participants were divided into four working groups corresponding to the key elements of Target 5 as illustrated in Figure 2.

On the second day of the workshop, the participants furthered their understanding on the element related to health, safety, and risk of pathogen spill-over of Target 5. Next, they focused on refining the proposed questions drafted prior to the workshop for the binary indicator for Target 5. This process considered existing indicators in the Monitoring Framework, different national circumstances, and the importance of minimizing duplication and reporting burden for Parties to the CBD. To conduct this work, experts formed three working groups led by experts with extensive experience in indicator development and intergovernmental processes such as the Convention on Biological Diversity.

By the end of the workshop, the working groups had developed two broad approaches towards developing a binary indicator for Target 5 (see below and Annex 3 for details). Given time constraints, it was not possible to consolidate these into a single proposed indicator. However, the discussions at the workshop formed the basis for further future refinement of a Target 5 proposal for consideration by Parties.

### Approach 1: Individualized Questions

This approach refines the twelve questions developed during the workshop into a focused set of five, each addressing a key element of the target: legality, sustainability, safety, and customary sustainable use. Additional clarification and guidance for responses can supplement the individualized questions to assist Parties. For a complete list of the original questions, see Annex 3.

#### Legality

5.1. Does your country have legal instruments, or other policy frameworks or administrative measures to prevent the overexploitation of wild species associated with the use, harvesting and trade (including impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems)? Select all that apply:

- (A) Fishing of all freshwater and marine invertebrates and vertebrates
- (B) Gathering of plants, fungi, and algae.

- (C) Logging, extraction and processing of timber or pulp from trees
- (D) Harvesting (of terrestrial animals)

5.2. Are there measures in place to support compliance with legal instruments, other policy frameworks or administrative measures to prevent overexploitation of wild species associated with the use, harvesting, and trade (including impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems)?

- (A) No
- (B) Under development
- (C) Partially
- (D) Fully

### **Explanation of answers**

A "No" response indicates that there are no measures in place to ensure compliance with legal or policy frameworks, and no administrative measures to prevent over-exploitation. This includes the absence of law enforcement patrols, monitoring systems, or clear sanctions.

An "Under development" response means that efforts are being made to establish compliance measures. This might involve training enforcement personnel, developing surveillance systems, or setting up administrative procedures. However, these measures are not yet fully operational, and the country is still in the planning or early implementation stages.

A "Partially" response means that some compliance measures are in place, but they are not comprehensive. For instance, there might be enforcement for certain high-risk areas or species but not for all, or there might be comprehensive measures in place for some types of use but not others.

A "Fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented compliance measures are in place. These measures include trained personnel, effective patrolling and surveillance systems, and clear procedures for addressing non-compliance across the whole national territory and for all relevant species.

### **Sustainability**

5.3. Is your country monitoring the sustainability of wild species use, harvesting and trade, including the impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems? Select all that apply:

- (A) Fishing of all freshwater and marine invertebrates and vertebrates
- (B) Gathering of plants, fungi, and algae.
- (C) Logging, extraction and processing of timber or pulp from trees
- (D) Harvesting (of terrestrial animals)

### **Health, Safety, and Spill-Over**

5.4. Does your country have measures established to address the risk of pathogen spill-over associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species? Select all that apply:

- (A) surveillance systems to detect and monitor zoonotic pathogens in wild species (pathogen surveillance)
- (B) a regulatory framework that covers mandatory health checks and adherence to international safety standards to prevent pathogen spread and spillover (regulatory measures).
- (C) conducting assessments of transmission risks (risk assessment)
- (D) mitigating pathogen spread and spillover (reducing the risk of diseases and spillover)

## Customary Sustainable Use

5.5. Does your country have measures in place to address the impacts of wild species use, harvesting and trade on customary sustainable use systems and rights through. Select all that apply:

- (A) Implementing monitoring programs to detect and document impacts on customary sustainable use systems and rights
- (B) Conducting comprehensive risk assessments to identify potential threats to customary sustainable use systems and rights
- (C) Developing and enforcing strategies, whether based on assessments, monitoring, or stakeholder input, to mitigate and reduce negative impacts on customary sustainable use systems and rights

## Approach 2: Consolidated Questions

This set of questions are consolidated into the key elements of the target within the answers. They are categorized into three topics: legality, measures, and monitoring. Further explanations can be given in the indicator document to clarify to Parties the meaning of each answer. For the original versions of the questions, please refer to Annex 3.

### Legality

5.1. Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks or administrative measures in place to ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is. Select all that apply:

- (A) sustainable?
- (B) safe?
- (C) minimising impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems?
- (D) respecting, protecting, and supporting customary sustainable use?

### Measures

5.2. Does your country have mechanisms in place to enable the effective implementation of measures to:

- (A) prevent the overexploitation of wild species?
- (B) minimise impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems?
- (C) reduce the risks of pathogen spillover?
- (D) respect, protect and support customary sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities?

### Monitoring

5.3. Does your country have processes in place to monitor and assess:

- (A) use, harvesting and trade of wild species?
- (B) impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems?
- (C) pathogen spread in humans, wildlife, and other species?
- (D) whether measures to achieve the sustainable, safe, and legal use of wild species respect and protect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities

## POST-WORKSHOP ENGAGEMENT AT CBD COP16

Following the workshop, CIFOR, CASCADE, the University of Oxford, and UNEP-WCMC worked with CPW partners to present the workshop results to delegates attending COP16 at side events and bilateral discussions with interested Parties.

### Side Events

#### Developing Indicators for Targets 4 and 5: Human Wildlife-Conflict and Sustainable Use and Trade of Wild Species

In the margins of COP16, the CPW partners, UNEP-WCMC, the University of Oxford and the Human-Wildlife Conflict & Coexistence Specialist Group of the Species Survival Commission of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), hosted a [side event on 21 October 2024](#). The event presented draft proposals and metrics on developing indicators for Targets 4 and 5, fostering dialogue with national authorities and stakeholders to refine these proposals and assess their applicability across varying national contexts and priorities.

#### University Networks to Support Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

On 23 October 2024, members of CIFOR-ICRAF and CASCADE also presented the results of developing a binary indicator for Target 5 at a [side event organised by CASCADE, on how academic institutions could better engage with international biodiversity policy and specifically the CBD](#). This included presenting the draft of a Target 5 binary indicator (Annex 4) and collecting constructive feedback and avenues for potential collaboration.

### Bilateral Discussions

Members of CIFOR-ICRAF, CASCADE, and UNEP-WCMC attended key discussions on agenda item 10 on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review. They also engaged in bilateral discussions with experts to gather feedback, interest, and opportunities for future collaboration on developing binary indicators for Target 5. Parties and scientists expressed significant interest in this work, resulting in strengthened relationships particularly with representatives from Brazil, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Namibia, and Tunisia. Overall, these representatives emphasised the potential of a binary indicator to simplify reporting processes for Target 5, making it a practical tool for governments with diverse resources and capacities. However, they also expressed concerns about the potential reporting burden of adopting new binary indicators given their mandatory nature.

## OUTCOMES OF CBD COP16

Parties to the CBD engaged in extensive discussions and negotiations during the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP16), held in Cali, Colombia, from October 21 to November 1, 2024. Relevant outcomes include the adoption of decisions on sustainable wildlife management and plant conservation, and proposals for developing indicators for monitoring the status of and trends in the use of wild species, social, economic and environmental benefits and the implications for groups in vulnerable situations, taking into consideration the indicators of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

Of direct relevance for this work, COP16 covered the conservation and sustainable use of wild species. As a result, Parties adopted two important decisions. The decision on [sustainable wildlife management](#) emphasizes monitoring, capacity-building, and inclusive participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and women. It calls for collaboration with international organizations like CITES and FAO to implement these measures (see [CBD/COP/DEC/16/15](#)). It also promotes research into the links between wildlife use, biodiversity loss, and zoonotic diseases, recognizing their public health significance. Specific to indicators, this decision encourages Parties to integrate inclusive and participatory mechanisms for developing indicators and monitoring



frameworks for key targets, including for Target 5 of the Global Biodiversity Framework, and to address national policy and data deficiency needed to monitor wildlife management. This includes working with partners such as the CPW to develop indicators aimed at monitoring the status of and trends in the use of wild species and associated social, economic and environmental benefits and the implications for groups in vulnerable situations.

In addition, COP16 adopted a decision committing to aligning plant conservation efforts with the Global Biodiversity Framework, updating the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation with specific indicators and a standardized reporting template to ensure measurable and consistent progress toward global biodiversity goals (see draft decision available in document [CBD/COP/16/L.3](#)[CBD/COP/16/L.3](#)).

In addition, Parties engaged in discussions on the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, previously adopted at COP15. These discussions proposed technical updates to headline and binary indicators. Updates included a new binary indicator for Target 5: “number of countries with legal instruments or other policy frameworks to regulate trade in wild species”, previously associated with Target 9. Although this represents a positive step forward in monitoring progress towards Target 5, the new addition is still insufficient to monitor all key elements of Target 5 illustrated in Figure 1.

Still, the suspension of COP16 has delayed the adoption of the decision on the monitoring framework. Parties are expected to finalize the framework agreed upon at COP15 and adopt it during a resumed session of COP16 in February 2025.

## POST-WORKSHOP OPPORTUNITIES

Since COP16, CIFOR has launched a Transformative Partnerships Platform (TPP) on Sustainable Use of Wild Species, involving key stakeholders in this space, including many of the organisations and individuals who attended the expert workshop. This TPP is an ideal vehicle for taking forward discussions of a binary indicator for Target 5, informed by the outcomes of the August 2024 expert workshop, discussions at COP16, and previous expert workshops and discussions.

## REFERENCES

Coad, L., Timoshyna, A., & Rodina, K. (2020). CPW Virtual Workshop on Wildlife Harvest, Use and Trade Targets and Indicators for the CBD Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework: Summary Report (p. 17). Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW).

Ingram, D. J., Coad, L., Milner-Gulland, E. J., Parry, L., Wilkie, D., Bakarr, M. I., Benítez-López, A., Bennett, E. L., Bodmer, R., Cowlshaw, G., El Bizri, H. R., Eves, H. E., Fa, J. E., Golden, C. D., Iponga, D. M., Minh, N. V., Morcatty, T. Q., Mwinyihali, R., Nasi, R., ... Abernethy, K. (2021). Wild Meat Is Still on the Menu: Progress in Wild Meat Research, Policy, and Practice from 2002 to 2020. *Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, 46, 221–254. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-environ-041020-063132>

Timoshyna, A., & Rodina, K. (2019). Workshop Proceedings: Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020 – Report of the Consultative Workshop, 25-26 June 2019 (p. 30). Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW). <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/2d1f/ab01/681ae86a81ab601e585ecfe0/wg2020-01-inf-03-en.pdf>

## ANNEX 1: WORKSHOP AGENDA & RESOURCES



Sessions offered for in-person participants



Sessions offered for virtual participants

### Day 1: Thursday 1 August

09:30 – 10:00

#### Registration



10:00 – 10:10

#### Welcome

James Williams, Joint Nature Conservation Committee & Prof EJ Milner-Gulland, University of Oxford



10:10 – 10:25

#### Connecting Before Working [AKA: Icebreaker]

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



In this session, participants will have the opportunity to meet and greet before delving into the content of the sessions.

10:25 – 10:40

#### The Science-Policy Interface of Sustainable Use & Trade of Wild Species Over the Years

Daniel Ingram, University of Kent & Fabiana Spinelli, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This session will review the evolution of sustainable use and trade of wild species, highlighting the work of key expert groups and outcomes in the regional and global policymaking, particularly decisions from the CBD Conference of the Parties. Participants will gain an understanding of how science and policymaking have advanced, focusing on recent indicators work led by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW).

10:45 – 11:00

#### Zooming into the Sustainability Element of Target 5: Sustainable Use under the CBD and the Five-Dimensional Sustainability Assessment Tool

Dilys Roe, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)



This session will explore the sustainability element of Target 5, focusing on the definitions and principles of sustainable use under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The discussion will cover key articles, decisions, and recommendations related to sustainable use. It will also introduce the Five-Dimensional Sustainability Assessment, a tool designed to assess sustainability in a holistic yet accessible manner, including animal welfare and human health to the more conventional social, ecological and economic dimensions.

11:00 – 11:30

#### The Biodiversity Plan for Life on Earth and its Monitoring Framework

Matea Vukelic, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This session will provide participants with a big picture of the Biodiversity Plan, including the 2050 goals and the 2030 targets. It will also offer an overview of the Monitoring

Framework, exploring the different levels of indicators adopted by the Parties to the CBD at COP15 comprised of headline, binary, component and complementary indicators and associated disaggregation. Finally, it will shed light on the methods being used to develop indicators as a result from latest meetings of expert groups and CBD Parties.

11:30 – 11:45

### Coffee & Tea Break



11:30 – 12:00

### Binary Indicator: An Example for Target 23

Claudia Faustino, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This session will provide an overview of binary indicators developed and proposed in the GBF Monitoring Framework. It will also provide examples of different approaches used to develop binary indicators.

12:00 – 12:45

### Crafting Clarity: Proposing Binary Indicators for Target 5

Hani Bizri, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) & Fabiana Spinelli, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This session will present a draft proposal for binary indicators on the sustainable, customary, safe, and legal use, harvesting and trade of wild species. Participants will review existing indicators for target 5, including headline, binary, component, and complementary indicators and associated disaggregation. They will be divided into four working groups for an initial discussion on the draft proposal.

#### Working groups:

- Legality
- Sustainability – use, harvest/hunting, trade
- Health, safety, spillover
- Traditional customary use by indigenous peoples and local communities

#### Guiding Questions:

- What is your first reaction?
- What is missing?
- What can be removed or combined?

**For in-person participants:** the discussions will continue after the lunch break.

**For virtual participants:** the workshop will resume on Day 2 at 9 am UK time.

12:45 – 13:45

### Lunch break



13:45 – 15:15

### Workshop 1– Reviewing the Indicators Draft Proposal and Existing Knowledge

Hani Bizri, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR), Fabiana Spinelli & Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This workshop will provide a brief overview of existing knowledge and datasets crucial for measuring the proposed indicators. It will draw from a compilation of data, information and knowledge led by the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management, particularly previous consultative workshops. Participants will then rejoin their working groups to review the indicators draft proposal and assess the suitability of existing datasets and identify gaps. This assessment should consider different national

contexts, priorities and needs of Parties that will be using the proposed indicators and report to the CBD.

**Guiding Questions:**

- Do the questions capture the target key element – legality/sustainability/safety/customary use?
- Are we missing questions or elements in those questions?
- Can Parties answer the questions? Can we simplify for them?
- Can existing data, information, and knowledge help answer the questions?
- Are these data, information and knowledge available at the national level for Parties?
- Can gaps be filled by traditional knowledge from indigenous peoples and local communities?

Based on the responses to the guiding questions, working groups will agree on a way forward on how they plan to revise the proposed indicators.

15:15 – 15:30

**Coffee & Tea break**



15:30 – 16:45

**Workshop 1 – Continuation**

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



Participants will continue their work as part of workshop 1.

16:45 – 17:20

**Working Groups Presentation: Insights from Workshop 1**

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This session will feature presentations from the working groups, summarizing their discussions from workshop 1. Each group will have approximately 7 minutes to share their findings, recommendations and plan for improving the binary indicator for the use by Parties to the CBD on day 2.

17:20 – 17:30

**Wrap Up of the Day and Plans for Day 2**

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



19:00

**Optional: Dinner at Namaste Village Cambridge [TBC]**



[45-47 Castle St, CB3 0AH](#)

**Day 2: Friday 2 August**

08:45 – 09:00

**Registration**



09:00 – 09:15

**Recap of Day 1**

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



09:15– 09:30

### Zooming into the health and safety element of target 5

Patricia D. Deps, Federal University of Espirito Santo, Brazil



This session will explore the critical health and safety elements of Target 5. Topics will include One Health approach and zoonotic transmission of leprosy in the Americas. Additionally, it will cover how public policies address these issues, offering examples like leprosy. Participants will gain insights into the intersection of wildlife use, environmental source of microorganisms, human health, social determinants, modelling and policymaking.

09:30 – 09:45

### Zooming into the traditional customary use element of target 5

[TBC]



This session will explore perspectives on traditional practices and knowledge and their contribution to sustainable resource management. The session aims to highlight the importance of respecting and protecting these customary practices, ensuring that traditional knowledge is incorporated into Target 5.

09:45 – 11:00

### Workshop 2 – Refining Questions and Answers of the Binary Indicator

Hani Bizri, Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) & Fabiana Spinelli, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This workshop will focus on refining questions and answers for the binary indicators outlined in the draft proposal. Drawing from sessions and the workshop of Day 1, participants will rejoin their working groups to further revise the questions and possible response options that address the sustainable, safe, and legal use of wild species. Participants should aim to ensure that the binary indicator accurately reflects progress and challenges in meeting Target 5 by diverse national governments around the world.

#### Guiding Questions:

- Are the possible answers clear and effective for assessing how far or how close countries are in meeting the target?
- Will national authorities understand how to answer each question and what their answers mean?
- What does each of the four possible answers to the questions mean?
- Can we propose more informative answers for each possible answer?
- Do the possible answer accommodate the variety of national contexts, priorities and needs of CBD Parties?

**For in-person participants:** the workshop and sessions will continue throughout the day.

**For virtual participants:** there will be a facilitated workshop discussion with conclusion by the coffee break.

11:00 – 11:15

### Coffee & Tea Break



11:15 – 12:45

### Workshop 2 – Continuation

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



Participants will continue their work as part of workshop 2.

12:45 – 13:45

### Lunch break



**13:45 – 15:15**

### **Working Groups Presentation: Insights from Workshop 2**

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



This session will feature presentations from workshop 2, summarizing discussions and revised questions and answers for the binary indicators. The summary should include potential challenges in using the binary indicators by Parties, as well as opportunities for consultations and testing before, during, and after CBD COP-16. Working groups should prepare to present their summaries in about 10 minutes, followed by a 10-minute Q&A session.

**15:15 – 15:20**

### **Coffee & Tea break**



**15:20 – 16:00**

### **Planning for CBD COP-16 and Beyond**

Fabiana Spinelli, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



The discussion will focus on engaging national governments and other stakeholders to better understand and address national priorities and needs. Participants will explore opportunities for testing and conducting training activities to implement the indicators at the national level. The discussion will also include fundraising opportunities to support these efforts in the future. The session will also cover how to effectively pitch the proposed indicators to governments, ensuring they are included at and post-COP-16 discussions.

**16:00– 16:15**

### **Wrap Up of the Workshop and Next Steps**

Aisha Niazi, UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC)



## **Additional Workshop Resources**

[Workshop Booklet](#) (Passcode: sustainableuse)

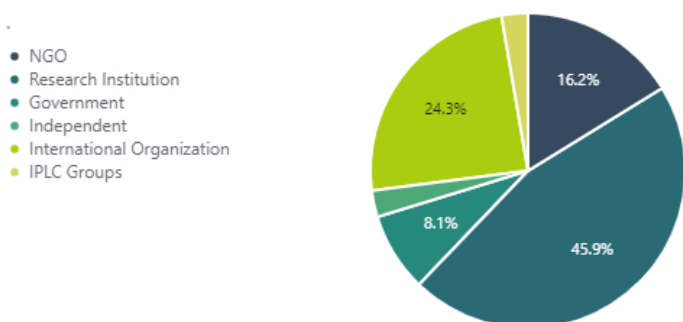
## ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANTS



**Figure 1.** Participants of the workshop.

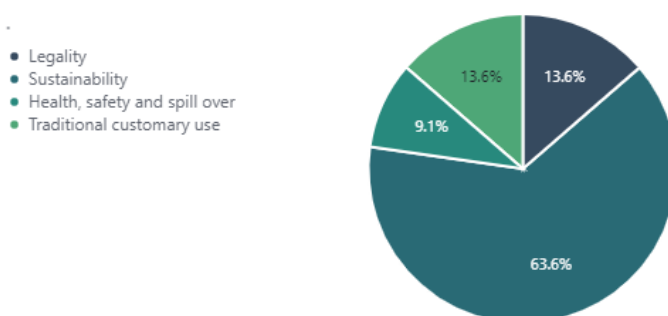
The workshop was attended by 37 experts (see Figure 3, and the participant list below). Experts represented different sectors (see Figure 4) and fields covering the major elements of Target 5 such as legality, sustainability, health and safety and traditional customary use by indigenous peoples and local communities in what concerns use, harvest and trade of wild species (See Figure 5).

### Sectors Represented



**Figure 2.** Sectors represented in the workshop, including non-government organizations (NGO), research institutions, international organizations, government agencies, independent consultants and indigenous peoples and local community (IPLCs) groups.

### Expertise on the Key Elements of Target 5



**Figure 3.** Participants' expertise based on the key elements of Target 5: legality, sustainability, health and safety and traditional customary use in what concerns use, harvest and trade of wild species.

## List of Online and In-Person Participants and their Organizations

Participant	Organization
Aisha Niazi	UNEP-WCMC
Amy McDougall	BirdLife International
Ayesha Hargey	UNEP-WCMC
Claudia Faustino	UNEP-WCMC
Dan Challender	University of Oxford
Daniel Ingram	University of Kent
Daniel Kobei	Ogiek Peoples Development Program
Daniella Silva	CIFOR-ICRAF
Dilys Roe	IIED
EJ Milner-Gulland	University of Oxford
Emma Lockerbie	UNEP-WCMC
Fabiana F. Spinelli	UNEP-WCMC
Fiona Maisels	WCS
Guillaume Baralle	WCS
Hani Rocha El Bizri	CIFOR
Hannah Nicholas	University of Oxford
Helen Newing	University of Oxford
James Williams	Joint Nature Conservation Committee
Juliet Wright	University of Oxford
Kelly Malsch	UNEP-WCMC
Laura Cuypers	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences
Leanne Riddoch	University of Kent
Matea Vukelic	UNEP WCMC
Matt Clark	Imperial College of London
Melanie Heath	TRAFFIC International
Natalie Yoh	University of Kent
Paola Mosig Reidl	TRAFFIC International
Patricia D. Deps	Federal University of Espirito Santo, Brazil/WHO
Paulo Wilfred	Open University of Tanzania
Julia E. Fa	CIFOR
Rebecca Sexton	DEFRA-UK
Samantha Strindberg	Wildlife Conservation Society
Serge Michel GARCIA	IUCN-CEM Fisheries Expert Group
Stephanie Brittain	University of Oxford
Thomas Catchpole	Cefas
Tyler Hallman	Bangor University
Vincent Fleming	Independent Consultant



## **ANNEX 3: SET OF QUESTIONS TOWARDS A BINARY INDICATOR FOR TARGET 5 RESULTING FROM WORKING GROUPS AT THE WORKSHOP**

### **Approach 1: Individualized Questions**

Combined set of questions developed by the working groups during the workshop following an individualized question structure.

#### **Legality**

(Option 1) (Select all that apply)

Does your country have legal instruments, or other policy frameworks or administrative measures to prevent the over-exploitation of wild species (including impacts on non-target species and ecosystems) due to use, harvesting and trade?

- Harvesting (terrestrial animals)
- Fisheries (all freshwater and marine invertebrates and vertebrates)
- Logging (extraction of wood)
- Gathering (plants, mushrooms, and other resources).

(Option 2) Does your country have legal instruments, (or) policy frameworks or administrative measures to prevent the over-exploitation of wild species (including impacts on non-target species and ecosystems) due to use, harvesting and trade?

- No
- Under development
- Partially
- Fully

#### **Compliance**

(Option 1)

Are there measures in place to support compliance with legal and/or policy frameworks regulating wild species use, harvesting and trade?

- No
- Under development
- Partially
- Fully

(Option 2)

Are there measures in place to support compliance with legal instruments, policy frameworks or administrative measures to prevent over-exploitation of wild species (including impacts on non-target species and ecosystems) due to use, harvesting and trade?

- No
- Under development
- Partially
- Fully

#### **Safety**

(Option 1) (Select all that apply) Does your country have measures established to address pathogen risk, spread, and spillover associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species through (Select all that apply):

- surveillance systems to detect and monitor zoonotic pathogens in wild species (pathogen surveillance)
- establishing a regulatory framework that covers mandatory health checks and adherence to international safety standards to prevent pathogen spread and spillover (regulatory measures).
- conducting assessments of transmission risks (risk assessment)
- mitigating pathogen spread and spillover (reducing the risk of diseases and spillover)

(Option 2) (Select all that apply) Does your country have measures in place to address pathogen spread and spillover such as (Select all that apply):

- conducting risk assessments?
- detecting pathogen spread and spillover?
- reducing the risks of diseases and pathogen spillover
- associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species?

(Option 3) (two questions to cover different aspects of the same topic)

i. Does your country conduct risk assessments of pathogen spread among species (wild and domestic) associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species, and potential zoonotic transmission?

- No
- Under development
- Partially
- Fully

ii. Are there preventive measures established to mitigate risks of animal diseases and zoonotic transmission associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species?

- No
- Under development
- Partially
- Fully

### **Monitoring**

(Option 1)

Is the use, harvesting and trade of wild species (including impacts on non-target species and ecosystems) integrated into your biodiversity monitoring systems?

- No
- Under development
- Partially
- Fully

(Option 2)

Are you monitoring the sustainability of wild species use, harvesting and trade, including the impacts on non-target species and ecosystems?

- No
- Under development
- Partially

- Fully

(Option 3) (Select all that apply)

Are you monitoring the sustainability of wild species use, harvesting and trade, including the impacts on non-target species and ecosystems? (Select all that apply)

- Harvesting (terrestrial animals)
- Fisheries (all freshwater and marine invertebrates and vertebrates)
- Logging (extraction of wood)
- Gathering (plants, mushrooms, and other resources).

### Customary Sustainable Use

(Option 1) (two questions to cover different aspects of the same topic)

i. Does your country have legal and/or policy frameworks to respect and protect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities?

ii. Do IPLCs have full, equitable, inclusive and effective involvement in the development and application of these legal and/or policy frameworks?

(Option 2) (Select all that apply)

Does your country have measures in place to address impacts on customary sustainable use systems and rights through (Select all that apply):

- Implementing monitoring programs to detect and document impacts on customary sustainable use systems and rights?
- Conducting comprehensive risk assessments to identify potential threats to customary sustainable use systems and rights
- Developing and enforcing strategies to mitigate and reduce negative impacts on customary sustainable use systems and rights

### Approach 2: Consolidated Questions

Set of questions as originally written during the workshop following a consolidated structure.

#### Legality

1. Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks to ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is (Select all that apply):

- sustainable?
- safe?
- minimising impacts on non-target species and ecosystems?
- respecting, protecting and supporting customary sustainable use?

#### Measures

2. Does your country have [supportive] processes in place to enable effective implementation of measure to (Select all that apply):

- prevent the overexploitation of wild species?
- minimise impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems?
- reduce the risks of diseases and pathogen spillover?
- respect and protect customary sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities?

## Monitoring

3. Does your country have processes in place to monitor and assess (Select all that apply):

- use, harvesting and trade in wild species?
- impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems?
- pathogen spread in humans, wildlife and other species?
- whether measures to achieve the sustainable, safe and legal use of wild species [detrimentally?] affect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities? OR
- impacts on the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities of measures regarding use, harvesting and trade?

## ANNEX 4: DRAFT PROPOSAL FOR TARGET 5 BINARY INDICATOR PRESENTED AT COP16

Ahead of the workshop, the host organizations prepared a draft proposal for a binary indicator for Target 5. This proposal followed existing guidance on binary indicators developed by the CBD and its subsidiary bodies and working groups. Following the workshop, core team members from CIFOR, CASCADE and Oxford University worked with colleagues with expertise in indicator development for CBD to develop a draft for discussion at the CoP16 side events, as a starting point for further discussion with Parties, rightsholders and other stakeholders, over the coming months and years.



UNIVERSITY OF  
OXFORD



CASCADE



### Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity Sixteenth meeting

Cali, Colombia, 21 October–1 November 2024

Item 10 of the provisional agenda

#### Mechanisms for monitoring, planning, reporting and review

## I. Introduction

1. Over the past two decades, multiple workshops and consultations have been organized to advance the development of indicators for tracking the sustainable use, harvest, and trade of wild species. These efforts have involved collaboration among conservation organizations, governments, and academic experts. Among these initiatives, the Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) has played a central role, leading two significant events: the 2019 Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020 and the 2020 CPW Virtual Workshop on Wildlife Harvest, Use, and Trade Targets and Indicators. These events contributed to the refinement of indicators, particularly addressing gaps related to the Aichi Targets, and resulted in the formulation of Target 5 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), which focuses on ensuring sustainable, safe, and legal harvesting and trade of wild species.

2. A critical challenge consistently highlighted is the lack of sufficient data collection and monitoring systems at the national level, which hinders the ability to compute these indicators reliably. Many countries lack the legal frameworks and infrastructure necessary to gather comprehensive data, leading to significant gaps in the tracking of sustainable use. This issue was also reflected in the gap analyses presented in SBSTTA/26/L.10 and SBSTTA/26/INF/19, where it was noted that the main headline indicator for Target 5 primarily focuses on fish species, while other wild species, particularly terrestrial and non-target species, are underrepresented. A further gap analysis conducted by CPW, documented in CBD/COP/16/INF/6, also identified a significant lack of data related to wild meat, further emphasizing the gaps in information and access necessary for robust monitoring.

3. The annex to the present document, prepared by CIFOR-ICRAF (Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry), CASCADE (Conservation & Sustainability Consortium of Academic Institutions), University of Oxford, and TRADE Hub (Trade, Development and the Environment Hub), proposed a binary indicator for Target 5, arising from the outcomes of a recent expert workshop held in Cambridge in August 2024. This effort carried out by over 30 specialists from diverse institutions generated a binary indicator specifically for Target 5 intended to address the gaps in legal and monitoring frameworks identified over the last 20 years. The annex presents the proposed binary indicator, which aligns with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework's goals of ensuring the sustainable use of wild species. This proposal is in line with the draft decisions on mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting, and review, as highlighted in Item 10 of CBD/COP/16/2.

4. In particular, the binary indicator:

(a) fills a gap in the current list of proposed binary indicators and as identified in the gap analysis in Annex III of the draft Decision for Item 10 in CBD/COP/16/2/Rev.1;

(b) would address the desire by some Parties, expressed in bracketed text in paragraph 2 of the draft Decision for Item 10, for a binary indicator 5.b for trade in wild species;

(c) does not add significantly to the reporting burden by Parties (it consists of two multiple choice questions only);

(d) complements rather than duplicates other binary indicators for Goal B (B.2 & B.3) and Target 9 by providing an integrated assessment towards progress across all key elements of Target 5;

(e) was not available for discussion by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators or for consideration by Parties at SBSTTA26.

## **GBF Indicator Metadata: Proposed Binary Indicator for Target 5**

### **Background**

Over the past 20 years, a series of workshops and consultations have been convened with the goal of developing indicators that track the sustainable use, harvest, and trade of wild species. These efforts have involved a wide range of experts from conservation organisations, governments, and academia.

During this period, six major workshops were held to develop and refine these indicators. The Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management (CPW) led two key events, including the 2019 Consultative Workshop on Sustainable Wildlife Management Beyond 2020, and the 2020 CPW Virtual Workshop on Wildlife Harvest, Use, and Trade Targets and Indicators. These workshops sought to close the gaps identified in the Aichi Targets, especially the need for a Target specifically focused on sustainable use of wild species. This is now represented by Target 5 - Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species - of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework/GBF).

A key challenge repeatedly identified throughout these meetings was the lack of proper information to compute indicators commonly used at the local level due to insufficient data collection and monitoring systems at national levels. Many countries lack the legal frameworks and infrastructure required to gather the necessary information to reliably calculate these indicators, which creates significant gaps in tracking sustainable use. This is mirrored by the issues identified in the gap analysis presented in Annex III of SBSTTA/26/L.10 [1] and in SBSTTA/26/INF/19 [2] of the CBD, showing that the main indicator (headline indicator) for Target 5 of the GBF focus exclusively on fish species, while other wild species, particularly terrestrial and non-target species, are inadequately represented. Another gap analysis undertaken by CPW (CBD/COP/16/INF/6) [3] under request by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (recommendation 25/7) identified a lack of data and information availability and access for natural resources related to Target 5, particularly wild meat. Furthermore, complementary indicators for Target 5, while proposed, cannot be easily computed at the national level without clear legal and monitoring structures in place, and there is a lack of any measure of the risk of pathogen transmission through the use of wild species in any indicator.

These discussions culminated in the Expert Workshop on Indicators of Sustainable Use and Trade of Wild Species, held in Cambridge on 1-2 August 2024. In this event, a group of over 30 specialists from various institutions around the world convened to develop a binary indicator specifically for Target 5. This indicator was designed to address the key challenges identified over the last 20 years, particularly the gaps in legal and monitoring frameworks. This proposal aligns with Item 10. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, of the CBD/COP/16/2 [4] decision on the draft agenda for COP16, in which Parties are expected to “[Agree... to add a binary indicator 5.b for Target 5...]”.

[1] CBD/SBSTTA/26/L.10 [\[Link\]](#)

[2] CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/19 [\[Link\]](#)

[3] CBD/COP/16/INF/6 [\[Link\]](#)

[4] CBD/COP/16/2 [\[Link\]](#)

### **Full Indicator Name**

Number of countries with policies and measures to ensure the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, minimises impacts on non-target species and reduces the risk of pathogen spillover, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use.

### **Goals and Targets Addressed**

This indicator aims to measure the national implementation of policies and measures to ensure the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe. This is a proposal for methodology for an indicator in the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/COP/DEC/15/5) [5] to be potentially adopted to track progress in achieving the Target 5.

[5] Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, December 2022. CBD/COP/DEC/15/4 [\[Link\]](#)

### **Goal**

N/A

## Target

Binary indicator for Target 5. Ensure that the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe, and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

## Rationale

The direct exploitation of wild populations of species is the largest driver of biodiversity loss in marine ecosystems and the second largest in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. Actions to address the legality, sustainability, and safety of the use of wild species of fauna and flora need to take place at the point of harvest, landing, during transportation and trade, and at the point of final consumption – the latter influencing overall demand. These measures are key to preventing biodiversity loss.

Target 5 aims to prevent overexploitation, minimize negative impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems, and reduce the risk of pathogen spillover, which can have significant ecological and public health implications. The sustainable use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are integral to conserving biodiversity and ensuring ecosystem resilience. Pathogen spillover from wild species to humans is a growing concern, as demonstrated by the recent pandemic, and creating measures to prevent and monitor this risk is crucial for both biodiversity conservation and global health. Moreover, respecting, protecting and supporting the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities is essential. These communities possess traditional knowledge and practices that are vital for sustainable resource management and biodiversity conservation.

Governments play a pivotal role in this process by developing and implementing policies and regulations that promote sustainable practices, protect biodiversity, and uphold the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. This includes developing policy and legal frameworks, ensuring enforcement of those, monitoring mechanisms for their implementation and fostering community engagement.

This proposed binary indicator aims to measure national progress on the implementation of policies and measures to ensure the sustainable, legal, and safe use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, while protecting the customary sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities. The development of this binary indicator is the culmination of a long and methodical process, involving discussions including a series of six expert workshops and consultations over nearly two decades. Since 2006, these events have aimed to refine and improve the ways in which sustainable use of wild species is measured and ensure that policies are successfully implemented. This process has involved extensive collaboration among conservation experts, government representatives, and other stakeholders in a range of countries and internationally, each contributing insights into the feasibility of existing indicators and development of new ones that can be used to monitor progress on both national and global scales.

A key challenge identified throughout this process has been the insufficient coverage provided by existing indicators, particularly regarding the implementation of policies, and related to wild species use beyond fisheries. Additionally, the lack of comprehensive datasets to assess the sustainability of wild species use highlights the need for implementing policies and monitoring frameworks that ensure sustainability can be measured in the future. This is crucial for enabling Parties to have more consistent and robust information to report on their progress.

Developing this binary indicator also aligns with the gap analysis presented in Annex III of SBSTTA/26/L.10 and in SBSTTA/26/INF/19, in which was identified the need to comprehensively address the sustainable use and harvesting of wildlife, which the headline indicator for Target 5 only partially covers by focusing on certain fish populations. In addition, other critical aspects of the target are currently inadequately addressed. The element of safety is not considered in any of the GBF targets or indicators for Target 5. With the COVID-19 pandemic, monkeypox, Ebola, SARS, MERS and other emerging infectious diseases potentially stemming from contact with wild species, it is critical that countries implement legal and monitoring mechanisms to ensure the safety of wild species use. Therefore, this binary indicator aims to fill these gaps by ensuring a more comprehensive approach to monitoring and reporting the implementation of policies and monitoring frameworks for the sustainable, safe and legal use of wild species, thereby supporting the broader elements of the target.

## Definitions Concepts and Classifications

### Definition [6]

*Wild species:* Populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for particular traits, and which can survive independently of human intervention that may occur in any environment. This does not imply a complete absence of human management and recognizes various intermediate states between wild and domesticated.

*Customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities:* Actions to implement this target should take into account indigenous and local systems for the control, use and management of natural resources and seek to protect and encourage these. Customary use of biological resources includes spiritual, cultural, economic and subsistence functions.

*Sustainable use:* The use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations.

*Use, harvesting and trade:* Use refers to all the various ways in which wild species are used by people, including for food and non-food purposes, such as for clothing, medicinal, cultural, scientific, recreational and work-related uses, as well as for selling or trading. Harvesting involves the gathering, catching or hunting of wild species for human uses. Trade includes the selling or exchange of live or dead wild species and/or products derived from them.

*Impacts on non-target species and ecosystems:* In addition to the direct pressures on species, some harvesting, trade and use can have unintentional impacts on other species, such as through bycatch and/or damage to habitat. These impacts, though unintentional, can nonetheless have major ramifications on species and ecosystem health and must be minimized.

*Ecosystem approach:* The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach helps to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. It is based on the application of appropriate scientific methodologies focused on levels of biological organization that encompass the essential processes, functions and interactions among organisms and their environment. It recognizes that humans, with their cultural diversity, are an integral component of ecosystems. The ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

*Sustainable:* Implies the harvesting, trade and use of organisms at a rate within the bounds of their capacity for renewal.

*Safe:* The harvesting, trade and use of wild species should be undertaken in such a way that it is safe for people, other species and ecosystems. For example, specific considerations may be needed to ensure that any risks associated with the spread of invasive alien species, the spread of disease and pathogen spillover are appropriately accounted for.

*Legal:* Implies that the harvesting, trade and use should respect all relevant international, national and local laws as appropriate.

[6] As per CBD's guidance on 2030 Targets [\[Link\]](#)

## Method of Computation

This binary indicator aims to collect information on the number of countries with policies and measures to ensure the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, minimises impacts on non-target species and reduces the risk of pathogen spillover, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use. Data can be compiled by national agencies involved in the review and update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and establishing national monitoring systems.

This indicator must be compiled from the answers to two questions:

**5.1** Does your country have legal instruments or other policy frameworks, and administrative measures, in place to ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species: (select all that apply)

- (a) prevent the overexploitation of wild species?
- (b) minimize impacts on non-target species and on ecosystems?
- (c) reduce the risks of pathogen spillover?
- (d) respect, protect and support customary sustainable use of indigenous peoples and local communities?

**5.2** Does your country have processes in place to monitor and assess: (select all that apply)

- (a) use, harvesting and trade of wild species?
- b) impacts of use, harvesting and trade of wild species on target and non-target species and on ecosystems?
- (c) pathogen spillover to humans, wildlife and other species stemming from use, harvesting and trade of wild species?
- (d) whether measures to achieve the sustainable, safe and legal use of wild species respect, protect and support customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities?

Questions allow for multiple choices and are to be answered selecting all responses that apply. For each question the number of options chosen allows the answers to be mapped to the standard four answers used by other binary questions (fully, partially, under development, and no) as explained in section 1 of the guidance provided in SBSTTA/26/INF/14 [\[7\]](#):

- If no options are chosen the answer is 'no'
- If one or more of the options (but not all of them) is chosen the answer is 'partially',
- If all options are chosen the answer is 'fully'

The answers from the two questions can then be combined to give an answer on an ordinal scale of 0-5 as described in section 1 of the guidance provided in SBSTTA/26/INF/14. It is expected that Parties will be asked if they have indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) as part of the start of the online report tool which will gather the results of the indicators used in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> National Reports. To be consistent with other binary indicators, if the answer to this question is 'no', it is expected that option (d) under both question 5.1 and 5.2 would not appear. This is to avoid a situation where a Party without IPLCs would only be able to tick the first three options but not the fourth and would not therefore under the scoring schema be counted as 'fully' meeting the requirements of the indicator. The indicator would be assessed as 'No' if no answers are ticked to both of the questions; 'Partially' if one or more (but not all) answers are chosen for either question 5.1, 5.2, or both; and 'Fully' if all answers are selected for both questions.

[7] CBD/SBSTTA/26/INF/14 [\[Link\]](#)