

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

1–2 August | Cambridge UK

SUMMARY¹

On August 1st and 2nd, 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

¹ 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.

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.

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.

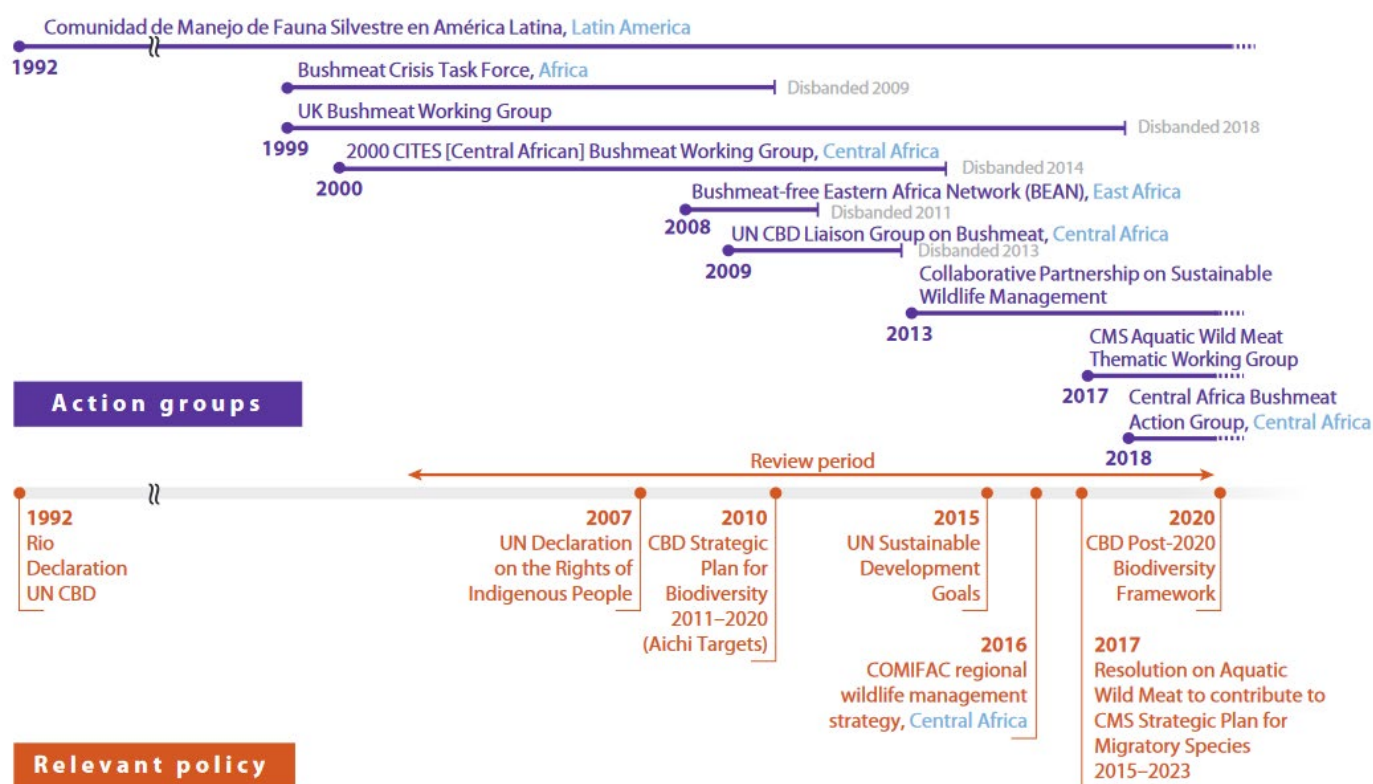


Figure 2. Timeline of relevant policy developments and action groups related to wild meat harvest and trade as described by Ingram et al. 2021. These policy developments and action groups focus on the hunting, consumption, and trade of terrestrial wild animals used for meat in the tropics. Since the 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 the community 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 1st and 2nd 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. Proposed 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).

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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

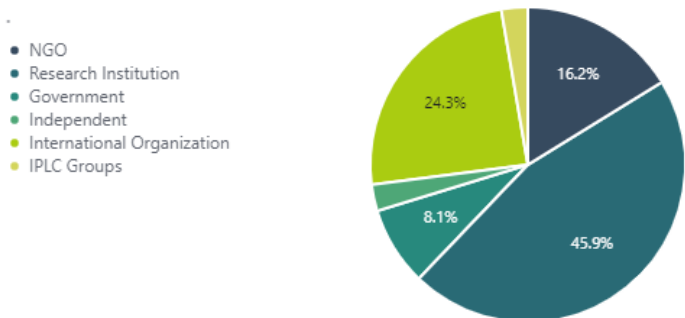


Figure 2. Sectors represented in the workshop, including non-government organizations (NGO), research institutions, international organizations, government agencies, independent consultants and indigenous peoples and local community (IPLCs) groups.

Expertise on the Key Elements of Target 5

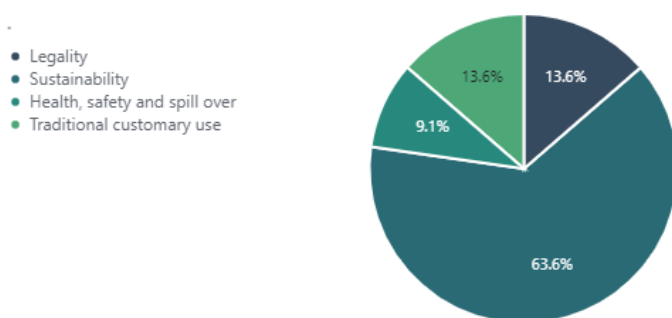


Figure 3. Participants' expertise based on the key elements of Target 5: legality, sustainability, health and safety and traditional customary use in what concerns use, harvest and trade of wild species.

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. Dets	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?

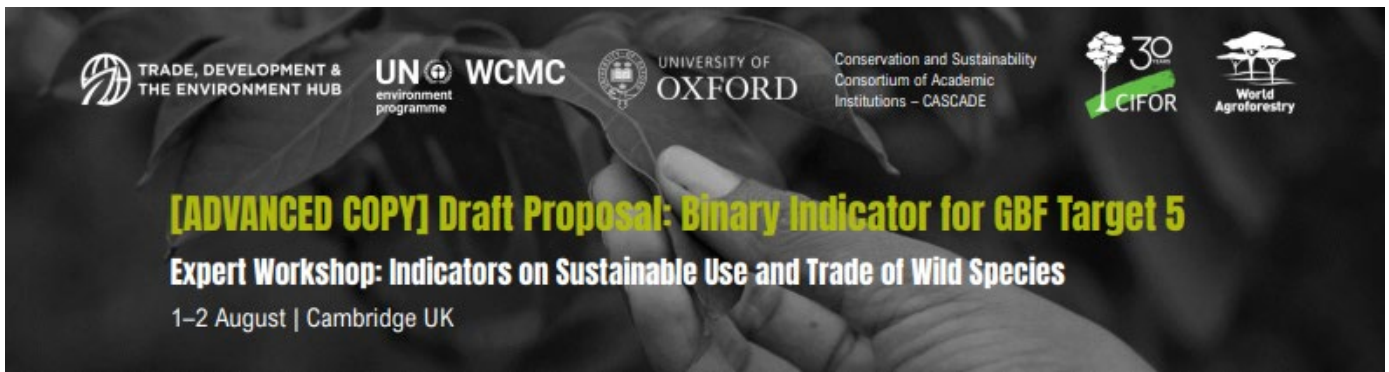
Monitoring

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 PROVIDED FOR EXPERT' DISCUSSION

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.



GBF Indicator Metadata: Proposed Binary Indicator for Target 5

1. Indicator name

Indicator on sustainable use and trade of wild species

2. Date of metadata update

TBC

3. Goals and Targets addressed

This indicator aims to measure the national implementation of policies and measures to ensure the sustainable, legal, and safe use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. This is a proposal for methodology for an indicator to help measure progress towards the implementation of Target 5 of the Global Biodiversity Framework. However, the indicator is also relevant to Target 9.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, December 2022. CBD/COP/DEC/15/4.

3a. Goal

N/A

3b. Target

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."

4. 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 point of final consumption – the latter affecting overall demand – are key to preventing biodiversity loss. The methodology proposed 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. Developing this binary indicator also arises from the need to comprehensively address the sustainable use and harvesting of wildlife, which the headline indicator for Target 5 partially covers by focusing on fish populations. This leaves other critical aspects of the target inadequately addressed. Therefore, this binary indicator aims to fill these gaps by ensuring a more comprehensive approach to monitoring and reporting on the sustainable use of all wild species, thereby supporting the broader elements of the target.

- *Elements measured:* This indicator helps to measure progress towards the four elements of Target 5: legality, sustainability, safety, and customary use and trade of wild species at the national level, addressing the direct exploitation of wild populations, which is a major driver of biodiversity loss in marine and terrestrial ecosystems.
- *Method:* The methodology includes a set of questions (with multiple choice answers) that will be summarized as a quantitative measure (index) to provide a value to track progress over time.
- *Suitability:* The indicator is suitable for assessing progress towards Target 5 but is also relevant to Target 9. The indicator is expressed as an index value to measure the extent to which sustainable, legal, and safe practices are implemented in the national use, harvesting, and trade of wild species.
- *Key contribution to the monitoring framework:* The indicator methodology will help measure progress towards national implementation of sustainable, legal, and safe practices for wild species use, harvest and trade. This binary indicator arises from the need to comprehensively address the sustainable use and harvesting of wildlife, which the headline indicator for Target 5 only partially covers by focusing primarily on fish populations.

5. Definitions, concepts, and classifications

5a. Definition:

Definition of terms as provided by provided by the CBD Secretariat at the [Global Biodiversity Framework Website](#):

Wild species: Populations of any species that have not been domesticated through multigenerational selection for 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 consider 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.

Definition of the indicator:

This indicator aims to collect information that can be compiled by national agencies involved in the review and update of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs). The indicator can help Parties to measure progress towards the implementation of Target 5, policies, and measures for the sustainable, legal, and safe use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities. The indicator is presented as an index value that ranges from 0 to 100%, where 0 represents no progress in achieving these aims, and 100 represents the full implementation of policies and measures.

Development process:

The proposed methodology follows two stages. The first stage focuses on the completion of a questionnaire with multiple-choice answers (see below Stage 1). **The proposed questions were co-designed by a group of experts on wildlife use, harvest, and trade from different countries (N) and institutions (N), in collaboration with UNEP-WCMC-members (TO BE UPDATED BASED ON ATTENDANCE TO THE WORKSHOP).**

The answers to the questions will be converted into a numerical value, and the indicator will be presented as an index in the second stage (see below Stage 2). The index will allow countries to track their individual progress over time with respect to Target 5.

Stage 1: The goals and actions associated with the sustainable, legal, and safe use, harvesting, and trade of wild species necessitate inclusive and participatory approaches involving various stakeholders. This will ensure the application of the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches adopted in CBD COP decisions 15/4 on the GBF and 14/6 on the mechanisms for its implementation.

The indicator will be based on the indicative policies, measures and outcomes related to the sustainable use, harvesting, and trade of wild species where Parties are the leading responsible actors. The questions that frame the indicator's questionnaire are based on these indicative policies, measures, and outcomes.

The proposed questions are organized under four expected outcomes related to the legality, sustainability, safety, and customary use of wild species. These outcomes are:

- Expected outcome 1: Legality – Ensure all harvesting, use, and trade of wild species comply with national and international laws and regulations to prevent illegal activities and promote transparency and accountability (questions TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP).
- Expected outcome 2: Sustainability – Promote practices that ensure the long-term viability of wild species populations and their habitats, balancing ecological, economic, and social needs (questions TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP).
- Expected outcome 3: Safety – Minimize the risk of pathogen spill-over and other health risks associated with the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, ensuring the safety of ecosystems and human populations (questions TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP).
- Expected outcome 4: Customary Use – Respect and protect the traditional knowledge and sustainable practices of indigenous peoples and local communities in the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species, ensuring their rights and contributions are upheld (questions TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP).

Stage 2: Each question under the four expected outcomes (legality, sustainability, safety, and customary use) is to be answered with nuanced "yes" or "no" responses.

There are four possible answers to questions:

- (a) No
- (b) No, but under development
- (c) Yes, partially
- (d) Yes, fully

Questions may require a single answer or allow for multiple choices (i.e., selecting all responses that apply, involving different taxonomic groups or wildlife use activities). The questionnaire is designed to be completed by interested CBD Parties through a lead government agency related to the management of wildlife in the national territory but counting with input from other relevant stakeholders such as local authorities and indigenous groups whenever possible. The answers to the questions will be converted from categorical responses to numerical values and summarized as an index (e.g., a value from 0 to 100%). Further details are provided in item 5b below.

5b. Method of computation

This indicator is a binary indicator and must be compiled from the answers to multiple choice questions, addressing the four aspects of Target 5. The calculated index is presented in a gradient of values ranging from 0 (no progress in the implementation of sustainable, legal, and safe use, harvesting, and trade of wild species while respecting customary sustainable use) to 100% (full implementation of these practices). The index can be interpreted in multiple ways, allowing Parties to explore each element of the index, i.e., the index can be displayed to track overall progress or assess progress in each of the Target's expected outcomes.

There are N steps proposed for calculating the index value (TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP):

5c. Data collection method

This methodology proposes the use of a questionnaire, a common form of qualitative data collection. The data collection questionnaire is composed of questions that relate to the indicative actions (e.g., policies and measures) for the sustainable use, harvesting, and trade of wild species where Parties are the leading responsible actors. Data for this indicator could be collected in 2025 (data point related to NBSAPs updates/revisions), 2027 (data point related to the submissions of national reports 7th NR), and 2029 (data point related to the submission of national reports 8th NR). By 2030, we expect that three data points would have been collected (2025, 2027, 2029). After 2030, years of collection could be elected according to decisions and timelines adopted by CBD COP 19 (TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP).

The data collection questionnaire is composed of questions organized under the four expected outcomes (legality, sustainability, safety, and customary use). Each question is to be answered with nuanced "Yes" or "No" responses. Questions may have a single answer or allow for multiple choices (i.e., selecting all responses that apply).

There are four possible answers to questions:

- (a) No
- (b) Under development
- (c) Yes, partially
- (d) Yes, fully

The questionnaire is presented below with a detailed explanation of the objective of each question and the potential responses.

Legality

5.1 Does your country have policy and legal frameworks in place to regulate the use, harvesting and trade of wild species in compliance with international laws?

Objective: Establishing policy and legal frameworks is the foundational step in regulating activities related to wild species. This question aims to assess whether a country has established comprehensive legal frameworks that align with international, national, and local laws to regulate the activities surrounding the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. The goal is to ensure that these activities are conducted legally and transparently, helping to prevent illegal use, harvest, and trade of wildlife.

A "No" response indicates that there are currently no legal, policy, or administrative frameworks in place to regulate the use, harvesting and trade of wild species. This indicates a lack of regulations or guidelines that dictate how wild species should be traded to comply with international, national, and local laws. Without these frameworks, there is a higher risk of illegal trade and long-term decline in wild species populations.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are underway at the local or national level to create legal, policy, or administrative frameworks for regulating the use, harvesting and trade of wild species. These efforts might include drafting new legislation, developing guidelines, or consulting with stakeholders. While these processes are ongoing, they have not yet been finalized or implemented. This stage often involves mobilizing resources and obtaining governmental approvals.

A "Yes, partially" [in compliance with international, national, or local legal frameworks] response means that there are some legal instruments or policy frameworks in place to regulate the use, harvesting and trade of wild species, but they are not comprehensive or fully implemented. For instance, there might be regulations for certain species, regions, or activities (e.g., harvesting), but not for others (e.g., trade). This partial approach provides some protection but leaves gaps that could be illegally exploited.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented legal instruments or policy frameworks are in place for regulating the use, harvesting and trade of wild species. This means that there are clear regulations covering all relevant species and regions, ensuring that all three practices comply with international, national, and local laws.

5.2 Does your country have policies or legal instruments and frameworks to ensure the safe harvesting, use, and trade of wild species?

Objective: Establishing policies, legal instruments or frameworks for safety is the initial step to ensure that the harvesting, use, and trade of wild species do not pose risks of pathogen spill-over. This question aims to assess whether there are legal instruments or frameworks that specifically address the safety aspects of harvesting, using, and trading wild species. The focus is on ensuring that these activities do not pose risks to human and animal health, or ecosystems.

A "No" response indicates that there are no legal instruments or frameworks in place to regulate the safe harvesting, use, and trade of wild species. This absence means there are no established regulations or legal requirements to ensure safety and minimize risks associated with these activities.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are being made to establish legal instruments or frameworks. This may involve drafting laws, setting safety standards, and developing enforcement mechanisms. However, these legal instruments and frameworks are not yet fully operational, and the country is in the planning or early implementation stages.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some legal instruments or frameworks in place, but they may not comprehensively address all aspects of safe harvesting, use, and trade of wild species. For instance, there might be

regulations for certain species or specific safety standards and activities (e.g., trade only), but gaps remain in coverage.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive legal instruments or frameworks are in place. These include well-defined regulations and safety standards that ensure the safe of all activities (use, harvesting, and trade) and for all relevant wild species, effectively minimizing associated risks.

5.3 Are there compliance mechanisms in place to ensure adherence to legal frameworks regulating wild species use, harvesting and trade?

Objective: This question seeks to determine if there are compliance mechanisms in place to enforce the legal frameworks mentioned in question 5.1 and 5.2. This includes systems for monitoring, reporting, and addressing non-compliance, ensuring that the laws are not just on paper but are actively enforced and adhered to in practice.

A "No" response indicates that there are no compliance mechanisms in place to ensure adherence to legal frameworks regulating wild species use, harvesting and trade. This absence means that even if legal frameworks exist, there is no system to ensure that they are followed, increasing the risk of illegal activities such as poaching and unregulated trade.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are being made to establish compliance mechanisms. This might involve training enforcement personnel, developing surveillance systems, or setting up administrative procedures. However, these mechanisms are not yet fully operational, and the country is still in the planning or early implementation stages.

A "Yes, partially" response means that some compliance mechanisms are in place, but they are not comprehensive or fully implemented. For instance, there might be enforcement for certain high-risk areas or species but not for all. Partial implementation provides some level of oversight but is insufficient to ensure full compliance with legal frameworks.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented compliance mechanisms are in place to ensure adherence to legal frameworks regulating wild species use, harvesting and trade. These mechanisms include trained personnel, effective patrolling and surveillance systems, and clear procedures for addressing non-compliance. Full implementation ensures that legal standards are upheld, and violations are addressed promptly and effectively.

Sustainability

5.4 Are there mechanisms in place to prevent overexploitation of wild species?

Objective: Preventing overexploitation is a primary concern for sustainability. This question aims to evaluate whether there are specific mechanisms designed to prevent the overexploitation of wild species, ensuring their populations are maintained at sustainable levels. This includes quotas, permits, and other regulatory measures that limit the amount of wildlife that can be used, harvested, or traded.

A "No" response indicates that there are no systems, programmes, or processes to prevent overexploitation of wild species. This absence suggests a lack of management practices, quotas, or limits on harvests, and community engagement aimed at ensuring sustainable use.

A "No, but under development" response means that there are ongoing efforts to establish mechanisms to prevent overexploitation of wild species. This may include drafting and implementing management plans, developing sustainable harvest quotas, and initiating community engagement programs. While these mechanisms are not yet fully operational, the country is taking steps towards mitigating the risk of overexploitation.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some mechanisms in place to prevent overexploitation, but they do not cover all species or regions, or they may lack full implementation and effectiveness. For instance, management plans might exist but only for certain species, or sustainable harvest quotas might be set but not consistently applied. Partial implementation suggests that while some efforts are made to curb overexploitation, gaps remain that could still allow for unsustainable practices.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and effective mechanisms are in place to prevent overexploitation of wild species. This includes well-defined and implemented management plans for all relevant species. These mechanisms ensure that wild species are used within sustainable limits, preserving biodiversity and ecosystem health.

5.5 Are there mechanisms in place to monitor the sustainability of wild species use, harvesting and trade?

Objective: [National] Monitoring systems are essential to evaluate the progress of measures to prevent overexploitation (as addressed in 5.3). This question seeks to determine if there are monitoring systems to track and assess the sustainability of practices related to the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. These mechanisms are crucial for providing data and insights to guide sustainable management and to identify and address any unsustainable practices.

A "No" response suggests that there are no systems, programmes, or processes to monitor the sustainability of wild species use, harvesting and trade. This absence means there is no data collection or analysis to assess whether current practices are sustainable, making it difficult to detect and address overexploitation or other negative impacts on species and ecosystems.

A "No, but under development" response means that steps are being taken to establish mechanisms for monitoring the sustainability of wild species use, harvesting and trade. These efforts may involve designing monitoring programs, developing indicators, or training personnel. However, these mechanisms are not yet operational, and the country is still in the planning or early implementation stages.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some monitoring mechanisms in place, but they do not cover all aspects of sustainability or all relevant taxonomic groups. For example, monitoring might be conducted for certain species or regions but not others, or data collection might occur but without comprehensive analysis. This partial implementation provides some insights into sustainability but is insufficient for a complete assessment.

A "Yes, fully" response means that robust and comprehensive mechanisms are in place to monitor the sustainability. This includes regular data collection, analysis, and reporting for all relevant species and regions. These mechanisms allow for timely detection of unsustainable practices and enable informed decision-making to ensure that wild species use remains within sustainable limits.

5.6 Are there adaptive management practices in place to adjust policies based on the long-term sustainability monitoring data?

Objective: This question aims to determine if there are mechanisms to adapt and revise management practices based on the data obtained from the long-term sustainability monitoring. This builds on question 5.4 by ensuring that monitoring results lead to actionable changes.

A "No" response indicates that there are currently no adaptive management practices in place to adjust policies based on sustainability monitoring data. This lack of flexibility means that management practices cannot respond to new information or changing conditions, potentially leading to unsustainable practices.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are underway to create adaptive management practices based on sustainability monitoring data. These efforts might include developing new guidelines, consulting with stakeholders, or piloting adaptive approaches. While these processes are ongoing, they have not yet been finalized or implemented.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some adaptive management practices in place to adjust policies based on sustainability monitoring data, but they are not comprehensive or fully implemented. For example, some regions or species might be managed adaptively, while others are not. This partial approach provides some flexibility but leaves gaps that could lead to unsustainable practices.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented adaptive management practices are in place, allowing policies to be adjusted based on sustainability monitoring data. This ensures that management practices can respond to new information and changing conditions, promoting long-term sustainability.

Safety

5.7 Does your country conduct risk assessments for disease and pathogen spill-over associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species?

Objective: Risk assessments are critical for identifying and mitigating risks that could lead to public health crises. This question seeks to determine if there are processes in place to conduct risk assessments for potential disease and pathogen spill-over resulting from the use, harvest, and trade of wild species.

A "No" response indicates that there are no risk assessments conducted for disease and pathogen spill-over associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species. This lack of assessments means there is no systematic evaluation of potential disease risks, leading to insufficient understanding and management of zoonotic disease threats.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are being made to establish risk assessment procedures. This may involve designing assessment protocols, training personnel, and initiating pilot assessments. However, these procedures are not yet fully operational, and the country is still in the planning or early implementation stages.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some risk assessments conducted, but they may not cover all relevant species, regions, or potential pathogens. For example, assessments might be performed for high-risk species or specific areas but not comprehensively across the country.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive risk assessments are regularly conducted. This includes systematic evaluation of potential disease and pathogen spill-over risks associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species, covering all relevant species, regions, and pathogens, and informing management and policy decisions.

5.8 Are there operational mechanisms in place to actively prevent disease identified risks of spill-over through the use, harvesting and trade of wild species?

Objective: Operational mechanisms are necessary to actively prevent identified risks. This question aims to evaluate whether there are active operational mechanisms designed to prevent disease and pathogen spill-over. These mechanisms may include biosecurity measures, health monitoring of wildlife and human populations, and protocols for safe handling and processing of wild species.

A "No" response indicates that there are no operational mechanisms in place to actively prevent disease spill-over from the use, harvesting and trade of wild species. This absence means there are no preventative measures, practices, or programs to reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases, leading to potential public health and ecological threats.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are being made to establish operational mechanisms to prevent disease spill-over. This may involve developing preventative programs, creating public awareness campaigns, and implementing biosecurity measures. However, these mechanisms are not yet fully operational, and the country is still in the planning or early implementation stages.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some operational mechanisms in place to prevent disease spill-over, but they may not comprehensively address all relevant species, regions, or practices. For example, there might be preventative measures for specific activities (e.g., trade only) or species and pathogens, but not a fully integrated approach.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive operational mechanisms are in place to actively prevent disease spill-over. This includes effective biosecurity and preventative measures and public awareness campaigns to reduce the risk of zoonotic diseases associated with the use, harvesting and trade of wild species.

5.9 Are there public health protocols to respond to and manage potential spill-over events?

Objective: This question aims to evaluate whether there are established public health protocols to respond to, manage and mitigate the effects of potential disease spill-over events. This builds on question 5.7 by ensuring that once risks are identified, there are clear protocols in place to respond to any incidents.

A "No" response indicates that there are currently no public health protocols in place to address and manage potential spill-over events from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. This lack of preparedness increases the risk of uncontrolled disease outbreaks and public health crises.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are underway to create public health protocols to address and manage potential spill-over events. These efforts might include drafting new guidelines, consulting with health experts, or developing response plans. While these processes are ongoing, they have not yet been finalized or implemented.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some public health protocols in place to address and manage potential spill-over events, but they are not comprehensive or fully implemented. For example, protocols might exist for certain diseases and pathogens, or regions, but not for others. This partial approach provides some level of preparedness but leaves gaps that could lead to uncontrolled outbreaks.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented public health protocols are in place to address and manage potential spill-over events. This ensures that there are clear and effective plans to mitigate the impact of disease outbreaks, protecting public health.

5.10 Are indigenous peoples and local communities actively involved in the decision-making processes regarding the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species?

Objective: Involving indigenous peoples and local communities is essential for respecting and integrating traditional knowledge and practices. This question seeks to determine the extent to which Indigenous and local communities are involved in the decision-making processes related to the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. The involvement of these communities is crucial for ensuring that their traditional knowledge and sustainable practices are incorporated into management strategies and that their rights and interests are respected and protected.

A "No" response indicates that Indigenous peoples and local communities are not actively involved in decision-making processes related to the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. This absence suggests a lack of inclusion of traditional knowledge and practices in sustainable management strategies.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are being made to involve indigenous and people's local communities in decision-making processes. This might involve setting up consultation processes, engaging with community leaders, or integrating traditional knowledge into management plans. However, these efforts are not yet fully operational.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there is some involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes, but it is not comprehensive or fully implemented. For example, communities might be consulted on specific issues such as quota setting, specific species management, or local conservation projects, but are not regularly involved in broader policy-making or strategic planning processes at the national or regional level.

A "Yes, fully" response means that indigenous peoples and local communities are actively and comprehensively involved in decision-making processes regarding the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species. Their traditional knowledge and customary practices are integrated into sustainable management strategies, ensuring a collaborative approach to conservation.

5.11 Are there mechanisms to document and integrate traditional ecological knowledge in the management of wild species?

Objective: This question aims to assess whether there are systems in place to document and incorporate the traditional ecological knowledge of indigenous and local communities into the management practices of wild species. This builds on question 5.10 by ensuring that the knowledge shared by these communities is formally recognized and utilized.

A "No" response indicates that there are currently no mechanisms in place to document and integrate traditional ecological knowledge in the management of wild species. This means that valuable insights from indigenous and local communities are not being utilized.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are underway to create mechanisms to document and integrate traditional ecological knowledge in the management of wild species. These efforts might include developing new guidelines, consulting with indigenous and local communities, or piloting documentation projects. While these processes are ongoing, they have not yet been finalized or implemented.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some mechanisms in place to document and integrate traditional ecological knowledge in the management of wild species, but they are not comprehensive or fully implemented. For example, certain regions or species might benefit from traditional knowledge integration, while others do not. This partial approach provides some benefit but leaves gaps that could be filled by additional knowledge.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented mechanisms are in place to document and integrate traditional ecological knowledge in the management of wild species. This ensures that the valuable insights and practices of indigenous and local communities are fully utilized, leading to more effective and sustainable management practices.

5.12 Are benefits from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species equitably shared with indigenous people and local communities?

Objective: This question seeks to determine if there are mechanisms to ensure that the benefits derived from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are equitably shared with Indigenous and local communities. This reinforces the involvement of these communities (as addressed in 5.10 and 5.11) by ensuring they also gain tangible benefits from sustainable practices.

A "No" response indicates that there are currently no mechanisms in place to ensure that benefits from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are equitably shared with indigenous and local communities. This means that these communities may not receive fair compensation or recognition for their contributions and resources.

A "No, but under development" response means that efforts are underway to create mechanisms to ensure that benefits from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are equitably shared with indigenous and local communities. These efforts might include developing new policies, consulting with communities, or creating benefit-sharing agreements. While these processes are ongoing, they have not yet been finalized or implemented.

A "Yes, partially" response means that there are some mechanisms in place to ensure that benefits from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are equitably shared with indigenous and local communities, but they are not comprehensive or fully implemented. For example, some communities or resources might be covered, while others are not. This partial approach provides some level of equity but leaves gaps that could lead to unfair distribution of benefits.

A "Yes, fully" response means that comprehensive and fully implemented mechanisms are in place to ensure that benefits from the use, harvesting, and trade of wild species are equitably shared with indigenous and local communities. This ensures that these communities receive fair compensation and recognition for their contributions and resources, promoting equity and sustainability.

5d. Accessibility of methodology

The methodology was developed to allow replication and use by national agencies.

5e. Data sources

Information for this indicator must be collected by national agencies such as environmental agencies, working in the implementation of CBD COP decisions, particularly the ones related to the GBF and, as well agencies involved in establishing national monitoring systems. This can be carried out in consultation with other different stakeholders, such as local authorities, indigenous peoples and local communities, women's groups, youth, and other public and private sectors beyond the environment. This consultation aligns the whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches recommended in COP decisions 15/4 and 15/6.

5f. Availability and release calendar

The indicator is under development, and efforts are underway for the methodology to be co-developed, tested and refined with Parties to the CBD to ensure that the methodology is fit for purpose and meets the required indicator criteria. Data for this indicator could be collected in 2025 (data point related to NBSAPs updates/revisions), 2027 (data point related to the submissions of national reports 7th NR), and 2029 (data point related to the sub-mission of national reports 8th NR). By 2030, we expect that three data points would have been collected (2025, 2027, 2029). After 2030, years of collection could be elected according to decisions and timelines adopted by CBD COP 19. (TO BE DEFINED DURING THE WORKSHOP)

5g. Time series

No data is yet available for this indicator.

5h. Data providers

Data for this indicator is to be provided by national government agencies.

5i. Data compilers

This is a national indicator for countries interested in measuring the attainment of sustainable, legal, and safe use, harvesting, and trade of wild species as outlined in Target 5 of the Global Biodiversity Framework. Data is to be compiled by a lead national institution with support from other relevant agencies and stakeholders.

5j. Gaps in data coverage

Not applicable, data is not available for this indicator.

5k. Treatment of missing values

6. Scale

6a. Scale of use

Scale of application (please check all relevant boxes): Global: Regional: National

Scale of data disaggregation/aggregation:

Global/regional scale indicator can be disaggregated to national level:

National data is collated to form global indicator:

Please add additional information as required:

6b. National/regional indicator production

For global indicators, please note whether a national/regional methodology available for use and provide links to any online documentation. Please also specify if underlying data can be accessed and used by countries to produce national indicators.

6c. Sources of differences between global and national figures

Explanation on the differences between country produced and internationally estimated data on the indicator, highlighting and summarising the main sources of differences.

6d. Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring

6d.1 Description of the methodology

Include any mathematical formulas, used for the calculation of the regional/global aggregates from the country values. Description of the weighting structure used for aggregating country indicator values to regional and global levels.

6d.2 Additional methodological details

Description of how the data from countries or areas is assembled by custodian international agencies to provide regional and global aggregates. This is distinct from the method of computation section), which looks at how the indicator is compiled at a national level.

6d.3 Description of the mechanism for collecting data from countries

Include: (i) the official counterpart at the country level; (ii) description of any validation and consultation process; (iii) description of any adjustments with respect to use of standard classifications and harmonization of breakdowns for age group and other dimensions, or adjustments made for compliance with specific international or national definitions.

7. Other MEAs, processes and organisations

7a. Other MEA and processes

Please note where the indicator is already in use (e.g. by the CBD, other MEAs (such as CITES, CMS, Ramsar, UNCCD), SDGs, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - IPBES).

7b. Biodiversity Indicator Partnership

Does the indicator include in those approved and promoted by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (Y/N). If Y, insert a link to BIP website.

Yes: No:

8. Disaggregation

Specification of the dimensions and levels used for disaggregation of the indicator (e.g., species, taxa, ecosystem, geographic location, income, sex, age group, disability status, etc.)

9. Related goals, targets, and indicators

Target 9: Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

10. Data reporter

10a. Organisation

Organisation of the contact person(s) for the data or metadata

10b. Contact person(s)

Person(s) and email addresses to be contacted with any questions regarding the data or metadata.

11. References

Links to other literature helpful in understanding, interpreting, and using the indicator. A maximum of ten references is preferred.

12. Graphs and diagrams

Provide updated images of any graphs and diagrams, with captions