

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

2030 ACTION TARGET 5
**HARVEST, TRADE
AND USE OF
WILD SPECIES**



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

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Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.	
Objective: The direct exploitation of wild populations of species is the largest direct 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 ²⁶ . Actions should also respect the customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities.	
Component:	Indicators (Headline in bold)
Harvesting, trade and use are sustainable, legal and safe - (explained below)	5.0.1 Proportion of wildlife that is harvested legally and sustainably 5.0.2 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
Further explanation of target elements	
Harvesting - Involves the gathering, catching or hunting of wild species for human uses. Trade and use - Includes the use of wild species 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 (i.e. selling of dead or living wildlife and/or products derived from them). Wild species - Wild living organisms, including fauna, flora, fungi and bacteria. Legal, sustainable and safe – Implies the harvesting, trade and use of organisms at a rate within the bounds of its capacity for renewal, respects international and national laws and is safe for people and other wildlife (e.g. does not contribute to the spread of pathogens or invasive species).	
Linkages	
Objectives of the CBD – sustainable use of the components of biological diversity	
Drivers of biodiversity loss – direct exploitation	
GBF targets Reducing threats to biodiversity – T3 protected areas, T6 invasive species, T8 ecosystem-based approaches Meeting people’s needs – T9 sustainable management of wild species, T10 managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature’s contributions to people, T13 access to genetic resources Tools and solutions – T15 businesses, T16 responsible choices, T18 harmful incentives, T20 traditional knowledge, T21 equitable participation and rights over resources	
Sustainable Development Goals Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	
GBO-5 pathways Sustainable fisheries and oceans transition; land and forests transition; sustainable agriculture transition, biodiversity inclusive one health transition, sustainable food systems transition, sustainable food systems transition	

[Click here to for more information on the First draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)

²⁶ Coad et al (2019) Towards a sustainable, participatory and inclusive wild meat sector. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. <https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/007046>; Booker (2019) Engaging local communities in tackling illegal wildlife trade: A synthesis of approaches and lessons for best practice. Conservation Science and Practice, 1(5), e26. <https://doi.org/10.1111/csp2.26>; Lavorgna and Sajeve (2020). Studying Illegal Online Trades in Plants: Market Characteristics, Organisational and Behavioural Aspects, and Policing Challenges. European Journal of Criminal Policy and Research. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10610-020-09447-2>