

THEMATIC CONSULTATION ON SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Online Survey: 27 July – 18 August 2020

This survey is part of the Virtual Consultation on the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. The consultation consists of a series of webinars, the current survey and an online forum. These activities are planned to ensure that further views on elements related to the sustainable use of biodiversity for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework are elicited in-depth.

*****Instructions*****

This online survey will consist of 3 sections. The first section focuses on overall inclusion of the sustainable use of biological diversity aspects in the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The second section focuses on the draft targets. The third section focuses on customary sustainable use.

In order to complete this survey, you may wish to reference the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework issued for review, found at the following link: <https://www.cbd.int/sbstta/sbstta-24/post2020-monitoring-en.pdf>.

This online survey will be available from **27 July - 18 August 2020**.

In order to provide better assistance to the Co-Leads of the consultation and to the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, we request that only **one (1) response be submitted per country or organization**.

If you have any questions or require any assistance, please contact the CBD Secretariat at Secretariat@cbd.int.

General Information

1. Please provide your full name:

2. Please provide your Email address:

3. Please indicate in what capacity you are responding to the survey. (Please indicate with an **X** next to your selection).
 - CBD National Focal Point
 - Government
 - Secretariat unit (conventions and other agreements)
 - Programme or specialized agency of the United Nations
 - Intergovernmental organization
 - Academic
 - Indigenous group
 - Non-governmental organization
 - Industry
 - Local authority
 - Youth
 - Observer
 - Other (Please specify):

4. What country or organization do you represent?

Section One – Sustainable use of biological diversity in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

5. Do the draft goals and targets of the framework adequately incorporate all the considerations of the sustainable use of biological diversity, as defined by the Convention¹?
 - a. What are the strengths in this regard? (Or What works?)
 - b. What are the gaps in this regard? (Or What doesn't work?)
 - c. What needs to be changed?

6. Does the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (i.e. current goals, milestones, targets, components of the targets, monitoring elements and indicators) incorporate the sustainable use of biological diversity in a balanced way?

What changes would you suggest to better reflect the sustainable use of biodiversity in the framework in a more balanced way?

7. Do the current Goals and milestones fully reflect the sustainable use of biological diversity? Please consider specific suggestions on Goals and milestones.
8. Can the current targets ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity? Please consider specific suggestions on targets.

Section Two - Sustainable use of biological diversity in the targets of the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Target 4 - By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora, is legal, at sustainable levels and safe

9. Target 4 aims to reduce threats to biodiversity from overexploitation by ensuring that biological resources are used, harvested and traded sustainably.

What needs to be changed, added or deleted to address overexploitation challenges? Please consider specific suggestions on components of the target, monitoring elements, indicators and baselines.

Target 8 - By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora

10. How can the benefits arising from use of wild species of fauna and flora, such as nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and wellbeing, be achieved without compromising long-term sustainability of biological diversity?

¹ The Convention on Biological Diversity defines "Sustainable use" as 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.

Does the target and its components cover all aspects relevant to benefits from use of wild species of fauna and flora? Please consider specific suggestions on components of the target, monitoring elements, indicators and baselines.

Target 9 - By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%]

11. Changes in land and sea use are some of the main drivers of biodiversity loss, what should be the main objective of this target to ensure that the sustainable use of biodiversity can continue to support the productivity of agricultural and other managed ecosystems? Please consider specific suggestions on components of the target, monitoring elements, indicators and baselines.

Target 13 - By 2030, integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts

12. Mainstreaming is an enabling tool to ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as the other objectives of the Convention, and will be the object of the complementary Long-Term Approach on this issue currently under development with an Informal Advisory Group.

What specific actions are needed to mainstream biodiversity and ecosystem service values into policies, national accounts and regulatory frameworks to ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity? How can these be reflected in the target? Please consider specific suggestions on components of the target, monitoring elements, indicators and baselines.

Target 15 - By 2030, eliminate unsustainable consumption patterns, ensuring people everywhere understand and appreciate the value of biodiversity, make responsible choices commensurate with 2050 biodiversity vision, taking into account individual and national cultural and socioeconomic conditions

13. Changes towards sustainable production and consumption will be critical to ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity. Is the target specific enough to ensure these changes and to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity? Please consider specific suggestions on components of the target, monitoring elements, indicators and baselines.

Other targets of the draft monitoring framework

14. Other targets of the framework directly or indirectly support the sustainable use of biological diversity.

Please indicate what other targets should also incorporate a component related to sustainable use and what should this component be? Please name the target and describe the component you would like to suggest.

Section Three – Customary sustainable use in the draft post-2020 global biodiversity framework

15. How can the global biodiversity framework harness customary sustainable use by indigenous, local or traditional communities, as a strategy to achieve the goals of the Convention?
16. Is customary sustainable use currently used as a strategy in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? Is CSU implemented through policies and/or projects? Please elaborate.
17. What are the traditional occupations/livelihoods dependant on biodiversity that are unique to your country and what are the trends in those activities, including their intergenerational transfer? Please specify whether sex-disaggregated data exists and include one or two examples if possible. How can the global biodiversity framework recognize and protect those activities?