



THE POST 2020

# GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 ACTION TARGET 9

**SUSTAINABLE USE AND  
BENEFIT-SHARING**

#POST2020 #FORNATURE #COP15

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<b>Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</b>	
<b>Objective:</b> Biodiversity is the source of many goods and services on which human wellbeing depends. The maintenance, in quantity and quality, of the benefits provided by biodiversity offers an important incentive for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It will not be possible to reach the 2050 Vision if the benefits provided by biodiversity, particularly those related to nutrition, food security livelihoods, health and well-being are not ensured.	
<b>Component:</b>	<b>Indicators (Headline in bold)</b>
<b>Ensure benefits</b> – Wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species contribute to human well-being in multiple ways by providing nutrition, food security, medicines, livelihoods, health and well-being. Contributions to food and nutrition are particularly important. For example, globally it is estimated that bushmeat can make up to 85% of protein intake of people living in or near forests, while more than 30 million people are estimated to be reliant on reef-based resources to meet their food, income and livelihood needs <sup>40</sup> .	<b>9.0.1 National environmental-economic accounts of benefits from the use of wild species</b> 9.1.1 Number of people using wild resources for energy, food or culture (including firewood collection, hunting and fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making, etc.) 9.1.2 Percentage of the population in traditional employment (ILO) 9.1.3 Spawning stock biomass (related to commercially exploited species)
<b>Further explanation of target elements</b>	
<b>Sustainable management</b> – This will require management that takes into account various uses of biodiversity (both consumptive and non-consumptive), as well as management of the demand for these. <b>Most vulnerable people</b> – includes indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and people living in vulnerable situations (e.g. those living in poverty). <b>Customary sustainable use</b> – refers to indigenous and local systems for the control, use and management of natural resources. Customary use of biological resources includes spiritual, cultural, economic and subsistence functions <sup>41</sup> .	
<b>Linkages</b>	
<b>Objectives of the CBD</b> – sustainable use of the components of biological diversity	
<b>Drivers of biodiversity loss</b> – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species	
<b>GBF targets</b> <b>Reducing threats to biodiversity</b> – T2 ecosystem restoration, T3 protected areas, T4 species recovery, T5 trade, harvest and use, T6 invasive species, T7 pollution, T8 climate/ecosystem-based approaches <b>Meeting people's needs</b> – T9 sustainable management of wild species, T10 managed/productive ecosystems, T11 nature's contributions to people, T13 access to genetic resources <b>Tools and solutions</b> – T14 biodiversity values, T15 businesses, T16 responsible choices, T17 biotechnology, T18 harmful incentives, T20 traditional knowledge & education, T21 equitable participation and rights over resources	
<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b> Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	
<b>GBO-5 pathways</b> Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5	

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

<sup>40</sup> Sumaila (2017) Investments to reverse biodiversity loss are economically beneficial. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability. 29, 82-88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2018.01.007>.

<sup>41</sup> CBD. Quick guide to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets Traditional knowledge respected. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/strategic-plan/targets/T18-quick-guide-en.pdf>