



Third meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
23 August - 3 September 2021
Online

Agenda item 4. Marco mundial de la diversidad biológica posterior a 2020.

Declaración a nombre del Foro Internacional Indígena sobre Biodiversidad (FIIB) presentado por **Ramiro Batzin**, co-presidente del FIIB

Muchas gracias, Señores co-presidentes

Saludamos el primer borrador que mejora en gran medida el borrador Cero en lo que respecta a los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales.

Las referencias al consentimiento libre, previo e informado (Meta 20), a los conocimientos tradicionales asociados a los recursos genéticos (Meta 13), al uso consuetudinario sostenible (Meta 9) y a los derechos sobre las tierras, territorios, y los recursos (Meta 21) son bienvenidas y deben mantenerse en el texto.

Consideramos que para que este marco tenga éxito y sea inclusivo será necesario el reconocimiento explícito de las tierras, territorios y aguas de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales, y el apoyo a nuestras iniciativas de conservación (Meta 3), así como el respeto a nuestros derechos al uso consuetudinario sostenible en la meta 5.

Acogemos con satisfacción la inclusión de los enfoques basados en los derechos en la teoría del cambio y en las condiciones de implementación, y la redacción puede reforzarse aún más a través del reconocimiento explícito a los derechos de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales.

Nos gustaría que se reforzaran en el Marco los siguientes aspectos:

- la protección a los defensores de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales
- el marco de responsabilidad para que sea más sólido e incluya un mecanismo de reclamos y reparación de daños tanto tangibles como intangibles a la biodiversidad
- el reconocimiento de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas a la información sobre la secuencia digital,
- el reconocimiento y protección del conocimiento tradicional,
- un mejor reflejo de los vínculos entre la naturaleza, la cultura y la contribución de los pueblos indígenas a la naturaleza, que apunte hacia un enfoque biocultural y
- un papel más importante para el monitoreo comunitario de la implementación del marco a través de la participación plena y efectiva de los Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Locales en todos los niveles.



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Tenemos sugerencias de cambio al texto, las cuales serán presentadas en los grupos de contacto, ver Anexo I y II.

Expresamos nuestro agradecimiento a los que participaron en el Tercer Diálogo de Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Locales sobre el Marco Global posterior al 2020 y les invitamos a todos a leer el documento de información para esta reunión **CBD/POST2020/WS/2021/1/2**

Agradecemos a los donantes al Fondo Voluntario que apoyaron la participación de algunos representantes de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales en este Grupo de Trabajo, Suecia, Eslovaquia, y Australia.

También queremos agradecer a los donantes que apoyan al FIIB Fundación NiaTero, Christensen Fund, SwedBio.

La mayor diversidad biológica existente se encuentra en nuestras-tierras, territorios, y aguas, queremos presentarles nuestras propuestas, dialogar, y escuchar las suyas. Así como los mayores nos han enseñado a escuchar al bosque, al río, para tener un verdadero diálogo El FIIB tiene la esperanza que este tipo de diálogos se de en los grupos de contacto.

Muchas gracias

Annex I

**VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS FORUM ON BIODIVERSITY ON THE
FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK
FOR CONTACT GROUPS**

Agenda item 4 (CG.1.Goals and Milestones; Overall structure; Sections A to E)

Statement on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), delivered by **Lucy Mulenkei**, co-chair of the IIFB.

The IIFB would like to make the following proposals:

Discussions on the goals

In Section F on 2050 Goals and 2030 Milestones, IIFB has the following suggestions:

In Goal A, missing component is the explicit mention of managed ecosystems and types of tenure, with specific reference to the lands and waters of IPLCs. IIFB proposes to insert “and managed” after the word “*natural*” and before “*ecosystems*”.

1. **Goal A**
2. The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural **and managed** ecosystems supporting healthy and resilient



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populations of all species, the rate of extinctions has been reduced at least tenfold, and the risk of species extinctions across all taxonomic and functional groups, is halved, and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with at least 90 per cent of genetic diversity within all species maintained.

3. Milestone A.1
4. Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural **and managed** systems of at least 5 per cent.
5. Milestone A.2
6. The increase in the extinction rate is halted or reversed, and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 10 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations of species is enhanced or at least maintained.
7. Milestone A.3
8. Genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded, with an increase in the proportion of species that have at least 90 per cent of their genetic diversity maintained.

In Goal B, IIFB suggest the inclusion of peoples' positive contribution to nature and a commitment to the respecting and protecting all human rights

9. Goal B

10. Nature's contributions to people **and peoples' positive contributions to nature** are valued, **respected, recognized and** maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda **and the fulfilment of the obligation to respect, protect and promote all human rights for the** benefit of all, **especially those most dependent on biodiversity.**

Milestone B.1

Nature and its contributions to people and peoples' positive contributions to nature are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.

11. Milestone B.2

12. The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, and all ecosystems sustainably managed and equitably governed, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Regarding Goal C, the element of benefit-sharing, which is the 3rd objective of the CBD, has not been achieved satisfactorily to date, in the life of the Convention, despite some advances made in the adoption and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, so we welcome the focus of Goal C on benefits, including monetary and non-monetary benefits.

IIFB proposes to add "biological resources and ecosystem services" after the word "genetic resources" because these are important components to which IPLCs associated traditional knowledge are contributing to conservation and sustainable use.

We propose that benefits derived from the use of digital sequence information and the use of associated TK must be included in Goal C. The words "TK holders" in the milestones should be replaced by following



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language used in the Nagoya Protocol: “indigenous peoples and local communities holding traditional knowledge”. Finally, there are many non-monetary benefits beyond participation of indigenous peoples and local communities holding TK in research and development, that can be reflected in Milestone C.2, such as protection of TK, respect for the right to lands, territories, waters and resources, and self-determination.

13. Goal C

14. The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives, biological resources, ecosystem services and associated traditional knowledge** are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

15. Milestone C.1

16. The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including **holders of indigenous peoples and local communities holding** traditional knowledge, has increased.

17. Milestone C.2

18. Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including **holders of indigenous peoples and local communities holding** traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

In Goal D, IIFB suggest in line with Article 18.4 of CBD the inclusion of indigenous technologies with the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities.

19. Goal D

20. The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.

21. Milestone D.1

22. Adequate financial resources to implement the framework are available and deployed, progressively closing the financing gap up to at least US \$700 billion per year by 2030.

23. Milestone D.2

24. Adequate other means, including capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer **including indigenous technologies with the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities** to implement the framework to 2030 are available and deployed.

25. Milestone D.3

26. Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.

Discussion on Sections A to E

In Section D on Theory of change, IIFB welcome the inclusion of rights-based approaches, and feel that the wording can be further strengthened by explicit recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. IIFB suggest adding respect for indigenous people’s rights in paragraph 7.



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7. The theory of change for the framework acknowledges the need for appropriate **recognition of indigenous people's rights**, gender equality, women's empowerment, youth, gender-responsive approaches and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of this framework. Further, it is built upon the recognition that its implementation will be done in partnership among organizations at the global, national and local levels to leverage ways to build a momentum for success. It will be implemented taking a rights-based approach and recognizing the principle of intergenerational equity.

Also, in the same section, IIFB suggest the inclusion of the cultural and environmental models' in paragraph 5.

IIFB taking into account the current global Pandemic, escalating extreme weather events and ongoing related social crises, the framework required to achieve transformational change will need to transform food systems from unsustainable monocultural production, heavily reliant of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, to sustainable biocultural models, which better reflect the links between nature and human cultures.

We have a closing window of opportunity to change humanity behaviors that over-exploit our to a mind-set that respects the environment

5. The framework is built around a theory of change (see figure 1) which recognizes that urgent policy action globally, regionally and nationally is required to transform economic, social, **cultural**, financial and **environmental** models so that the trends that have exacerbated biodiversity loss will stabilize in the next 10 years (by 2030) and allow for the recovery of natural ecosystems in the following 20 years, with net improvements by 2050 to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature by 2050". It also assumes that a whole-of-government and society approach is necessary to make the changes needed over the next 10 years as a stepping stone towards the achievement of the 2050 Vision. As such, Governments and societies need to determine priorities and allocate financial and other resources, internalize the value of nature and recognize the cost of inaction.

Given the practical restrictions of virtual negotiations, including increased difficulties in pursuing lobbying bilaterally, the IIFB would request a Party or Parties to support the text proposed by the IIFB, for further consideration in the contact group

IIFB will submit our proposals in writing to the Secretariat.

Many thanks,



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Agenda item 4: Contact Group 2. Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Target 1-8 – Reducing threats to biodiversity)

Thank you Chair,

This statement is made on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), delivered by Benjamin Green-Stacey, Assembly of First Nations (AFN)

Indigenous peoples and local communities lands, waters and territories deliver benefits, regardless of their inclusion in protected or conserved areas. We recall, in particular, the IPBES finding that “biodiversity is declining less rapidly in indigenous peoples’ lands” and the conclusion of an RRI study that “the legal recognition and protection of IPLCs collective lands and territories is one of the most equitable, reliable and efficient ways to ensure sustainable stewardship of nature”.

We welcome the First Draft of the Global Biodiversity Framework and would like to reiterate the importance of recognizing Indigenous peoples rights, including their tenure rights in Targets 1, 2, and 3. Governance is a major issue that is not currently addressed in these targets, and requires consideration of our customary laws, governance systems, and management practices.

In Target 1, the spatial planning process should recognize and incorporate IPLCs own territorial management plans.

In Target 2, we welcome a distinct target on restoration and propose the addition of language that enables and supports the restoration activities of IPLCs within our territories. Restoration actions need to be inclusive of our indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies, obtained with our free, prior and informed consent in order to avoid unintended negative consequences for biodiversity and people.

In Target 3, it is imperative to clearly include recognition and respect for the rights of IPLCs including their tenure rights and rights to FPIC in the designation of any area-based conservation measures. It is also important to note that IPLCs territories are more than, and distinct from, protected areas and/or OECMS and cannot be confined to these two designations. There is a need to ensure that our collective lands, territories and waters have distinct recognition, acknowledging that some IPLCs may want parts of their lands, territories, and waters to be designated as Indigenous Conserved Areas, Indigenous Protected Areas or OECMs, if there is FPIC.

IIFB expresses concern about the lack of explicit inclusion and prioritization of in-situ conservation in Target 4 and would prefer that this not be left implied based on text in the preamble.

In Target 5 we propose the inclusion of customary law, both in the target and glossary, in accordance with article 10(c), to acknowledge the fundamental role customary law plays in guiding sustainable use and protection of resources against threats, and that trade in wild species based on Indigenous customary practice and laws should be respected. This is especially important in light of widespread criminalization of IPLC uses and trade of wild species.



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In Target 8 we welcome use of the term “ecosystem-based approaches”, as this is a well-defined concept that explicitly recognizes the role and rights of IPLCs. There is still a need to recognize that efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change must equitably share the benefits and burdens amongst all actors. Benefits derived from mitigation activities must be fairly and equitably shared with IPLCs and the burden of mitigation must not be placed disproportionately on IPLCs.

Given the practical restrictions of virtual negotiations, including increased difficulties in pursuing lobbying bilaterally, the IIFB would request a Party or Parties to support the text proposed by the IIFB, for further consideration in the contact group

IIFB will submit our proposals in writing to the Secretariat.

Thank you, Chair.

Annex. Specific Text Proposals for Targets 1-8 (Reducing threats for biodiversity)

Suggestions from IIFB in red

Target 1. Ensure that all land, sea and **freshwater** areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas, and **recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over lands, territories, waters and resources.**

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems and **enabling and supporting restoration initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably **governed and** managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and including through appropriate recognition and support for their collective lands, territories and resources,** and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **support for both in situ and ex situ** conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.



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Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and respecting customary law and customary sustainable use , and safe for human health.
Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO ₂ e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity and equitably share benefits and burdens .

IIFB also wishes to propose small text changes to the text in the Glossary for the First Draft of the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (CBD/WG2020/3/3/ADD2)

Concept/term	Annotation	Goal/Target
Sustainable, legal, and safe for human health	Implies the harvesting, trade and use of organisms at a rate within the bounds of its capacity for renewal, respects international, and national, and customary laws and is safe for people and wildlife (e.g. does not contribute to the spread of pathogens or invasive species).	Target 5
Trade and use	Includes the use of wild species for food and non-food purposes, such as for clothing, medicinal, spiritual , 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).	Target 5

Agenda item 4 (CG.3 Targets 9-13 Nature’s contributions to people).

Statement on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), delivered by Joji Cariño, Forest Peoples Programme

IIFB suggest the following additions or changes to the Target 9 and 13

Target 9 is of the highest priority for IPLCs, reflecting the meaning of Article 10c of the Convention.



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The addition of ‘**protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities**’ as an additional component in Target 9 is very positive and is strongly supported by IIFB, capturing more precisely the spirit and intent of this particular target.

Customary sustainable use, defined as the “*Use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements*” captures how many generations of IPLCs have been living in our homelands, consistent with our cultural values, institutions and practices.

Consistent with this definition, some small changes in the proposed text of Target 9, would further enhance its relevance and practical application.

Missing dimensions:

1. It is important to state this target positively, emphasizing agency rather than vulnerability. Propose to change the words ‘**the most vulnerable**’ to ‘**those most dependent on biodiversity**’
2. Further, the wording of the target needs greater specificity to make it more amenable to implementation, by building on existing CBD Decisions X/43 and XI/14 which prioritise customary sustainable use alongside traditional knowledge.
3. COP12 endorsed a Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use, with three priority actions: 1) Incorporating of CSU in NBSAPs, 2) Support for and collaboration with community-based initiatives; and 3) Identifying and operationalizing best practices on customary sustainable use and protected areas. This plan has not yet been sufficiently/satisfactorily implemented.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for those most **dependent on biodiversity** through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, **including through promoting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use.**

Target 13

We welcome the inclusion of associated TK in Target 13. However, we feel that the scope can be broadened to include biological resources, derivatives, and digital sequence information, in order to ensure that benefits are not slipping through the cracks. It is also important to include FPIC as a requirement for access. The correct translation of FPIC in Spanish should be used: “consentimiento libre, previo e informado”. We



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propose to correct the order of the last sentence to PIC, FPIC and MAT, because consent should first be obtained before benefits are negotiated.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, **derivatives**, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Given the practical restrictions of virtual negotiations, including increased difficulties in pursuing lobbying bilaterally, the IIFB would request a Party or Parties to support the text proposed by the IIFB, for further consideration in the contact group

IIFB will submit our proposals in writing to the Secretariat.

Many thanks, co-lead

Agenda item 4 (CG. 4 Targets 14-21 Tools and solutions; Sections H to K)

Statement on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), delivered by Abigail Kitma, Tebtebba

Recognition of the right to FPIC when it comes to traditional knowledge, right over land territories and resources, as well as equitable participation are welcome developments in the first draft of the Post-2020 GBF. To progress towards transformative change, these advances should be maintained and cross-cutting, as well as complemented in other targets and relevant sections of the framework.

Building on these developments, IIFB suggests the following additions:

- On Target 17, cultural and socioeconomic considerations should be taken into account
- We support Target 20 and 21 and their elements, and would also like to add culturally appropriate sustainable development as well as respect for rights in Target 20.
- On Section G para. 12, the implementation of the framework should also follow human rights obligations.
- On Section H, the list of strategies should include the Program of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and the Global Action Plan on Customary Sustainable Use.
- On Section I para.14, integrative governance should also be equitable and employ a human rights-based approach.
- We also propose an additional paragraph 15bis in Section I to reference the importance of rights of IPLCs in the implementation of the framework.



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- On Section J para. 18, the full and effective participation of IPLCs and relevant stakeholders in all processes should be explicit, as well as community-based monitoring information systems (CBMIS) in monitoring. There must also be parallel reporting and review of IPLCs through CBMIS and Local Biodiversity Outlooks (LBO) in para 20.
- Section K para 19 should explicitly mention traditional knowledge, and para 21c should recognize local and national media.

We place on record our collective commitment to contribute with all our capacities and to reach a successful conclusion regarding the new Post2020 global framework.

Thank you Mr. Chair.

Proposed Textual Changes:

- Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, **taking into account cultural and socioeconomic consideration and** reducing the risk of these impacts.
- Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity **and culturally appropriate sustainable development**, enabling monitoring, and by promoting **respect for rights**, awareness, education and research.
- Target 21. Retain text as is
- Section G. 2030 Action Targets, Para 12: The framework has 21 action-oriented targets for urgent action over the decade to 2030. The actions set out in each target need to be initiated immediately and completed by 2030. Together, the results will enable achievement of the 2030 milestones and of the outcome-oriented goals for 2050. Actions to reach these targets should be implemented consistently and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols, **human rights obligations** and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socioeconomic conditions.
- Section H. Implementation support mechanisms, para. 13, Implementation of the framework and achievement of its goals and targets will be supported through support mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the financial mechanism, and strategies for resource mobilization, capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer, knowledge management, **Article 8(j) and related provisions, customary**



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sustainable use as well as through relevant mechanisms under other conventions and international processes.

- Section I. Enabling conditions, para 14: The implementation of the global biodiversity framework requires a **human rights-based approach**, integrative and **equitable** governance and whole-of-government approaches to ensure policy coherence and effectiveness, political will and recognition at the highest levels of government.

- Section I. Enabling conditions, new para 15bis. [The recognition of IPLC rights in the implementation of the framework]

All activities taken under the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework must be based on human rights principles such as those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169, the Akwe:kon Guidelines and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, and which include universality, equity, equality, inclusiveness, and non-discrimination, respect for all human rights of all persons and peoples as indivisible, including women and youth, recognition of rights to customary sustainable use of and secure tenure for lands, territories waters, and, resources, the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and for the protection of human rights defenders.

- Section J. Responsibility and transparency

18. The successful implementation of the framework requires responsibility and transparency, which will be supported by effective mechanisms for planning, monitoring, **including community-based monitoring information systems and follow-up**, reporting and review. Countries, Parties to the Convention, have a responsibility to implement mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review, **with the full and effective participation of IPLCs and relevant stakeholders**. These mechanisms allow for transparent communication of progress to all, timely course correction and input in the preparation of the next global biodiversity framework, while minimizing the burden at the national and international levels, by:

- (a) Establishing national targets as part of national strategies and action plans and as contributions towards the achievement of the global targets;
- (b) Reporting national targets to enable the collation of national targets in relation to the global action targets, as needed, and their adjustment to match the global action targets;
- (c) Enabling the evaluation of national and collective actions against targets.



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20. The development of additional and complementary approaches is encouraged to allow other actors to contribute to the implementation of the framework and report on commitments and actions including **IPLC reporting and review through CBMIS and LBO**.

- **K. Outreach, awareness and uptake**

21. Outreach, awareness and uptake of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework by all stakeholders is essential to effective implementation, including by:

- (a) Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the values of biodiversity, including the associated **traditional** knowledge, values and approaches used by indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (b) Raising awareness of all actors of the existence of the goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and progress made towards their achievement;
- (c) Promoting or developing platforms and partnerships, including with **local and national** media and civil society, to share information on successes, lessons learned and experiences in acting for biodiversity.

Rationale: It would be good to recognize different media initiatives at local and national levels that report on biodiversity actions, including community-based and indigenous media



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Annex II

VIEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS FORUM ON BIODIVERSITY ON THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

(CBD/POST2020/WS/2021/1/2)

Knowledge (Target 20)

Original text

Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Suggestion from IIFB

Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity **and culturally appropriate sustainable development**, enabling monitoring, and by promoting **respect for rights**, awareness, education and research.

Customary sustainable use (Target 4, 5, 9 and 10)

Original text

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 4. Ensure active management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through **support for both in situ and ex situ conservation**, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or reduce human-wildlife conflict.



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<i>Original text</i> Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.
<i>Suggestions from IIFB</i> Target 5. Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and respecting customary law and customary sustainable use , and safe for human health.
<i>Original text</i> 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.
<i>Suggestions from IIFB</i> Target 9. Ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for those most dependent on biodiversity through sustainable management of wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species, including through promoting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities and implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use.
<i>Original text</i> Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.
<i>Suggestions from IIFB</i> Target 10. Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems. No changes

Conservation (Targets 1, 2, and 3)

<i>Original text</i> Target 1. Ensure that all land and sea areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness areas.
<i>Suggestions from IIFB</i> Target 1. Ensure that all land, sea and freshwater areas globally are under integrated biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact and wilderness



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areas, and **recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over lands, territories, waters and resources.**

Original text

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 2. Ensure that at least 20 per cent of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial ecosystems are under restoration, ensuring connectivity among them and focusing on priority ecosystems and **enabling and supporting restoration initiatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.**

Original text

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 3. Ensure that at least 30 per cent globally of land areas and of sea areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and its contributions to people, are conserved through effectively and equitably **governed and** managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, and including through appropriate recognition and support for the collective lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples and local communities,** and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Equitable participation (Target 21)

Original text

Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 21. Ensure equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, and respect their rights over lands, territories and resources, as well as by women and girls, and youth.

No changes

Other Targets (Goal C, Targets 13, 8, 17)



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Original text

Goal C

The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Milestone C.1

The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, has increased.

Milestone C.2

Non-monetary benefits, such as the participation of providers, including holders of traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased.

Suggestions from IIFB

Goal C

The benefits from the utilization of genetic resources, **derivatives and associated traditional knowledge**, are shared fairly and equitably, with a substantial increase in both monetary and non-monetary benefits shared, including for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Milestone C.1

The share of monetary benefits received by providers, including **holders of indigenous peoples and local communities holding** traditional knowledge, has increased.

Milestone C.2

Non-monetary benefits, such as **protection, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge and** the participation of providers, including **holders of indigenous peoples and local communities holding** traditional knowledge, in research and development, has increased **through mutually agreed terms and based on community protocols.**

Original text

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 13. Implement measures at global level and in all countries to facilitate access to genetic resources and to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic



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resources, **derivatives**, and as relevant, of associated traditional knowledge, including through mutually agreed terms and prior and informed consent.

Original text

Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 8. Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity, contribute to mitigation and adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, contributing at least 10 GtCO₂e per year to global mitigation efforts, and ensure that all mitigation and adaptation efforts avoid negative impacts on biodiversity **and equitably share benefits and burdens**.

Original text

Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, reducing the risk of these impacts.

Suggestions from IIFB

Target 17. Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement measures in all countries to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health, **taking into account cultural and socioeconomic consideration and** reducing the risk of these impacts.
