

Beyond 30x30

Prerequisites for a new Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) nature protection target

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The dramatic decline in biodiversity and ecosystem health and the urgent need for bold action was highlighted in IPBES' 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.¹ Since then, calls to substantially increase the protection of nature have been growing, including the recognition of the biodiversity crisis as both an ecological and social challenge.

There is broad scientific acknowledgment that current efforts to protect nature, including Aichi Target 11 agreed in 2010, are not adequate to conserve biodiversity and that a global protection target of around 30% to 70% (or even higher) is required.² These claims are well-supported in the scientific literature.³ What remains unclear, however, is which strategies and approaches should be adopted to make them effective and how conservation science will take into account the critical contribution of Indigenous lands without endangering Indigenous rights. Moreover, Indigenous knowledge is a science of the land in its own right.⁴

¹ IPBES (2019). Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3553579>

² S. Woodley, H. Locke, D. Laffoley, K. MacKinnon, T. Sandwith, J. Smart (2019). A review of evidence for area-based conservation targets for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. *Parks* Vol. 25.2, 31-46. November 2019. DOI:[10.2305/IUCN.CH.2019.PARKS-25-2SW2.en](https://doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.CH.2019.PARKS-25-2SW2.en)

³ For example, a target of nearly 28% has been put forward to conserve the entire terrestrial species, ecoregions, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas, and Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites by S. H. M. Butchart et al. (2015). Shortfalls and solutions for meeting national and global conservation area targets. *Conserv. Lett.* 8, 3, 329–337. 3 February 2015. <https://doi.org/10.1111/conl.12158>;

31% has been set as the bottom line for the post-2020 target for the conservation of globally important areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services such as carbon storage. See F. W. Larsen, W. R. Turner, R. A. Mittermeier (2014). Will protection of 17% of land by 2020 be enough to safeguard biodiversity and critical ecosystem services? *Oryx* 49, 74–79. May 2014. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0030605313001348>;

The Nature Needs Half initiative (E. Dinerstein et al. (2017). An ecoregion-based approach to protecting half the terrestrial realm. *Bioscience* 67 (6), 534–545. June 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1093/biosci/bix014>) and Half-Earth vision (E. O. Wilson (2016). *Half-Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life*) and E. C. Ellis, Z. Mehrabi (2019). Half Earth: Promises, pitfalls, and prospects of dedicating half of Earth's land to conservation. *Curr. Opin. Environ. Sustain.* 38, 22–30. June 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2019.04.008> call to protect as much as 50% of the world and to protect at least 85% of the species on Earth.

⁴ Many examples exist. See e.g. E. Quinn (2022). Int'l Inuit org releases protocols for researchers, institutions and policy makers in the Arctic. *Eye on the Arctic*, 3 June 2022. Accessed 7 June 2022. <https://www.rcinet.ca/eye-on-the-arctic/2022/06/03/intl-inuit-org-releases-protocols-for-researchers-institutions-and-policy-makers-in-the-arctic/>

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Therefore, the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), including a newly agreed global target to protect at least 30% of land and oceans, respectively, by 2030 should include strong provisions for the recognition of Indigenous and local community lands and the roles of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs) as decision-makers and managers of their lands. Governments must recognise the urgent need to overturn the dominant conservation paradigm and that the most efficient way to increase biodiversity and ecosystem protection includes recognising the rights and roles of Indigenous Peoples. A coalition of Indigenous Peoples clearly articulated this critical point at the 23rd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) of the CBD in 2019.⁵

At the same time, critical terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity hotspots – like the Amazon rainforest and the intact forests of the Indonesian Papua region and Papua New Guinea – will require much greater protection and swifter action than 30x30 (“thirty-by-thirty”). To adequately protect oceans, urgent action is required to finalise a Global Ocean Treaty in 2022 that provides the tools to deliver at least 30x30 in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ). Current levels of protection are extremely low and global ocean governance is inadequate.

Overall, any new target to protect nature and biodiversity will not be enough in and of itself. The outcome of the CBD Conference of Parties 15 (COP15) should ensure that a nature protection target of at least 30% is delivered in a way that shifts power from extractive industries to IPLCs, decolonises our relationship with Nature⁶ and systemically protects biodiversity.

Protecting at least 30% of the global Oceans by 2030: an absolute necessity

The high seas and seabed, also known as marine areas beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ), are the international waters that lie beyond any country’s jurisdiction, amounting to 61% of the total area of the world’s oceans. Despite their great biological importance and enormous value to humankind, high seas ecosystems are mostly unprotected or poorly protected.⁷

The cumulative impact of increasing human pressures (including overfishing, pollution, and ocean acidification, among others) exerted on the high seas along with climate change have led to an alarming decline of wildlife, including fish stocks, and degradation of habitats. Not only are these pressures detrimental to the wellbeing of ocean life, they compromise the ability of the high seas to deliver key ecosystem services (e.g. carbon sequestration, flood mitigation, food,

⁵ Joint Declaration of the Indigenous Peoples of the World to the CBD (2019). Recognize our rights: the first step in healing our Mother Earth. <https://int.nyt.com/data/documenttools/joint-declaration-of-the-indigenous-peoples-of-the-world-to-the-cbd-34/20b4fa27750039d7/full.pdf>

⁶ See e.g. W. Adams and M. Mulligan (2002). Decolonizing Nature. Strategies for Conservation in a Post-colonial Era. Routledge, London and A. A. Nesmith et al (2021). The Intersection of Environmental Justice, Climate Change, Community, and the Ecology of Life. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-55951-9>

⁷ University of Oxford, University of York & Greenpeace International (2019). 30x30: A Blueprint for Ocean Protection. https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-international-stateless/2019/04/4475b2c2-updatedgreenpeace_30x30_blueprint_report_web.pdf

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marine genetic resources) that sustain us all, a problem that will be further exacerbated by global climate change. The first people to feel these impacts are local communities that depend on small-scale traditional fishing practices for their food security and livelihoods. To avert the looming crisis we must implement effective protection at scale and with urgency commensurate to the crisis we face.

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are a key tool to protect habitats and species, rebuild ocean biodiversity, help ocean ecosystems recover and maintain vital ecosystem services. This value is widely acknowledged. The UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14 and Aichi Target 11 under the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 both explicitly reflected the value of MPAs, though the target was not considered ambitious enough.

Among all types of MPAs, fully and highly protected areas are considered as the most cost effective to support people, fight climate breakdown and protect wildlife.⁸

Aichi Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, 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 landscape and seascape.⁹

Scientists are calling for full protection of at least 30% of the ocean by 2030.¹⁰ This is 30% of representative marine ecosystems both within and beyond national jurisdiction. Governments are increasingly committing to this goal.¹¹ The post-2020 GBF will need to include this in Target 3 in order for the world to achieve this level of protection across the oceans.

The new Global Ocean Treaty that is being negotiated at the UN in parallel to the GBF can create a global framework to establish a network of fully and highly protected MPAs in ABNJ. This is key to enable the delivery of 30x30 across the oceans. For the vast majority of the global oceans beyond national waters there are currently no legal mechanisms to create and effectively manage MPAs, let alone fully and highly protected ones.

⁸ E.g. F. R. Gell and C. M. Roberts (2003). Benefits beyond boundaries: the fishery effects of marine reserves. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution* 18 (9), 448–455. September 2003. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-5347\(03\)00189-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0169-5347(03)00189-7); C. M. Roberts, B. C. O’Leary, D. J. McCauley, J. C. Castilla et al (2017). Marine reserves can mitigate and promote adaptation to climate change. *PNAS* 114 (24), 616–6175. June 2017. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.170126211>; E. Sala and S. Giakoumi (2018). No-take marine reserves are the most effective protected areas in the ocean. *ICES Journal of Marine Science* 75 (3), 1166–1168. May-June 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsx059>.

⁹ CBD (2012). TARGET 11 - Technical Rationale extended (provided in document COP/10/INF/12/Rev.1). 25 May 2012. <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-11/>

¹⁰ See a.o. IUCN Congress 2021. IUCN motion 101- Setting area-based conservation targets based on evidence of what nature and people need to thrive. <https://www.iucncongress2020.org/motion/101> and O. Heffernan (2018). How to save the High Seas? *Nature News Feature* 9 May 2018. <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-05079-z>

¹¹ Over 100 governments have joined different alliances committing to “30x30”, including the Blue Leaders for fully/highly 30x30 <https://www.theblueleaders.org/> and the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People <https://www.hacfornatureandpeople.org/>

Why is it dangerous to add a reference to sustainable use in target 3 and the definition of MPAs?

“Sustainable use” was introduced in draft Target 3 during the Geneva meeting of the CBD’s Working Group-2020¹² as well as in the definition of “MPA” under Article 1.12 of the current draft text of the Global Ocean Treaty.¹³ It is problematic because it implies that all MPAs need to allow “sustainable” activities and would make it impossible to create fully protected MPAs, even when there is a clear scientific case for it. Moreover, this language opens the door for the high seas fisheries sector and the deep sea mining sector, along with other extractive industries, to relabel their activities as “sustainable” despite highly disruptive and destructive impacts on marine biodiversity. It also ignores the fact that while an activity can be sustainable on its own terms, it can have an unsustainable cumulative impact when combined with other human activities and climate change. Both the Global Ocean Treaty and the CBD have to settle on a definition that allows for the creation of all types of MPAs, from no-take sanctuaries when science requests it in close coordination with IPLCs and building on traditional knowledge, to areas where small scale/traditional/low impact local use is allowed as long as it is consistent with the conservation objectives of the area.

A new paradigm for protected areas on land: can 30x30 be a useful leverage point?

On land, as at sea, a global safety net¹⁴ to prevent further degradation of critical ecosystems is essential and could decrease extinction risk for species in the tropics by half.¹⁵ A newly agreed 30x30 target can provide the leverage point for much-needed political commitment to protect nature outside of Indigenous lands in countries that don’t have a sufficient number of protected areas, or where protected areas exist but are not in a good condition or only protected on paper, for example in parts of Europe.¹⁶

On a global scale, a 30x30 target can only be successful if governments adopt a rights-based approach,¹⁷ and failed conservation models are discarded in favour of the recognition of

¹² CBD/WG2020/3/7 (2022). Report of the open-ended working group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework on its third meeting (part II), Geneva, Switzerland, 14-29 March 2022.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/50c9/a685/3844e4030802e9325bc5e0b4/wg2020-03-07-en.pdf>

¹³ Intergovernmental conference on an international legally binding instrument under UNCLOS (2022). Further revised draft text of an agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Note by the President. 30 May 2022. https://www.un.org/bbnj/sites/www.un.org/bbnj/files/igc_5_-_further_revised_draft_text_final.pdf

¹⁴ E. Dinerstein et al. (2020). A “Global Safety Net” to reverse biodiversity loss and stabilise Earth’s climate, *Science Advances* Vol. 6 Issue 26. September 2020. DOI: [10.1126/sciadv.abb2824](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abb2824)

¹⁵ H. Lee et al. (2020). 30% land conservation and climate action reduces tropical extinction risk by more than 50%. *Ecography* Vol. 43 Issue 7, 943-953. February 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ecog.05166>

¹⁶ See e.g. M. Slezak (2014). Conservation report reinforces fear over paper parks. *NewScientist* online. 13 November 2014. Accessed 24 May 2022.

<https://www.newscientist.com/article/dn26552-conservation-report-reinforces-fears-over-paper-parks/>

¹⁷ D. Hill (2018). Rights not ‘fortress conservation’ key to save planet, says UN expert. Special Rapporteur on indigenous peoples calls for a new, rights-based approach to conservation. *The Guardian*, 16 July 2018. Accessed 24 May 2022.

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customary land to protect biodiversity, fight inequality and attain climate goals. “Fortress conservation”, where people are evicted from land that has been home for IPLCs for generations, is ethically problematic and has horrific consequences in practice.¹⁸

If a 30x30 target is adopted without a global reckoning of the failures of the fortress conservation model, it would incentivize countries implementing protections to fulfil the target by establishing (strictly) protected areas that disregard the rights, knowledge, and traditions of IPLCs. This leads to human rights abuses and dispossession of some of the world’s most vulnerable people, while ultimately doing little to stop the crisis of biodiversity loss.

When IPLC have clear rights to their lands and waters they are generally more effectively protected, often guided by deep connections to place, culture and traditional knowledge.¹⁹ Effective biodiversity conservation can only be assured if the rights of IPLCs, including their land rights, are secured and their role in nature conservation is recognised both at the management and decision-making levels. With adequate legal rights²⁰ and the instruments to enforce them, Indigenous Peoples are most able to make the long-term decisions that defend their territories from encroachment, invasion and exploitation. For example, a recent study has shown that this rights-based approach is the most effective way to safeguard forests and biodiversity in the Brazilian Amazon.²¹

An effective funding mechanism that goes beyond biodiversity conservation purposes and ensures that Indigenous knowledge, leadership, livelihoods and management are supported is necessary, in addition to recognition of IPLC’s role and rights. A mere pledge from public and private actors will not be enough and, as pointed out by the African Group and others during the CBD negotiations in Geneva in March 2022, a much bigger effort to mobilise resources will be necessary.²²

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/andes-to-the-amazon/2018/jul/16/rights-not-fortress-conservation-key-to-save-planet-says-un-expert>

¹⁸ See e.g. V. Tauli-Corpuz., J. Alcorn and A. Molnar (2018). Cornered by Protected Areas.

<https://www.corneredbypas.com/>

¹⁹ E.g. S.T. Garnett et al. (2018). A spatial overview of the global importance of Indigenous lands for conservation. *Nature Sustainability* 1, 369-374. July 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0100-6> ; E. Ogar, G. Pecl and T. Mustonen (2020). Science must embrace traditional and indigenous knowledge to solve our biodiversity crisis. *One Earth* Vol. 3 Issue 2, 162-165. August 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oneear.2020.07.006>

²⁰ The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) are enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007)

https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf and the rights of local communities in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP, 2018) <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1650694?ln=en>

²¹ K. Baragwanath and E. Bayi (2020). Collective property rights reduce deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. *PNAS* 117 (34), 20495-20502. August 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1917874117>

²² E. Farge (2020). Africa seeks up to \$700 bln a year in biodiversity funding from wealthy nations. *Reuters*, 29 March 2022. Accessed 31 May 2022. <https://www.reuters.com/article/global-biodiversity-africa-idUSL5N2VW4XS>

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Offset projects that allow states and corporations with large ecological footprints and greenhouse gas emissions to retain their unsustainable business models by investing in protected areas through top-down management present a serious risk. Offset projects present a worst-case scenario that would exacerbate social injustice, infringe rights, and undermine dignity and avenues for prosperity for local and Indigenous communities. There are numerous examples where offsetting schemes have harmed nature rather than avoided deforestation.²³ Carbon offsets are a licence to keep emitting carbon into the atmosphere. They incentivise the commodification of nature and allow powerful corporations to take over the lands of vulnerable communities. They reduce ecosystems to units of carbon rather than funding efforts to protect and restore the diversity of their wildlife. The same risks apply to biodiversity offsets and similar risks arise with the use of biocredits.²⁴ While the increased interest of the private sector to support conservation projects is a positive signal, such projects should ensure positive environmental and social impacts and avoid pretending they are compensating carbon emissions or biodiversity loss.

80x25 in the Amazon

The Amazon has already lost 17% of its forest cover and an additional 17% of its rainforests have been degraded.²⁵ In Brazil alone, on average, the last three years (2019-2021) saw a 52.9% increase in deforestation compared to the three previous years (2016-2018). Deforestation increased by 76% between 2018 and 2021.²⁶

Scientists warn that the system will reach an irreversible tipping point that can translate into the dieback of the entire ecosystem if deforestation and forest degradation together cross a 20-25 percent threshold.²⁷ Ensuring the integrity of the hydrological systems and biodiversity and guaranteeing the fundamental role of the Amazon as a global climate regulator requires that at least 80% of its forests remain intact. According to the Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon, at least half of its degraded forests should be restored by 2025. Indigenous Peoples should be enabled to govern protected areas that overlap with their territories and ancestral lands, which must be fully recognised and delimited.

Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon are calling for a comprehensive global agreement for the permanent protection of 80% of the Amazon rainforest by 2025, agreed by all Amazon governments and backed by Indigenous Peoples and the global community.²⁸ Their call to action

²³ J. Sandler Clarke and L. Barrat (2021). Top airlines' promises to offset flights rely on 'phantom credits'. Unearthed, 4 May 2021. <https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2021/05/04/carbon-offsetting-british-airways-easyjet-verra/>

²⁴ N. Breeze (2020). Funding conservation and tackling poverty. *The Ecologist*, 3 March 2020. Accessed 31 May 2022. <https://theecologist.org/2020/mar/03/funding-conservation-and-tackling-poverty>

²⁵ T.E. Lovejoy and C. Nobre (2019). Amazon Tipping Point: Last chance for action, *Science Advances* Vol. 5 Issue 12, 20 December 2019. <https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/sciadv.aba2949>

²⁶ Greenpeace Brazil calculations based on INPE data.

<http://www.obt.inpe.br/OBT/assuntos/programas/amazonia/prodes>

²⁷ See e.g. C. A. Boulton, T. M. Lenton and N. Boers(2022). Pronounced loss of Amazon rainforest resilience since the early 2000s, *Nature Climate Change* 12 271-278. 7 March 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-022-01287-8>

²⁸ More details and signatories: <https://amazonia80x2025.earth/>

was supported by an International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) motion in 2021.²⁹ They further call on states to ban industrial activities in primary forests and mobilise more funding to restore ecosystems.

West Papua, Indonesia - Declaration on Indigenous Rights and 70% protection

The Indigenous Peoples of Papua, comprising over 250 ethnic groups, are the traditional landholders of the entire western half of the island of New Guinea. Under Indigenous stewardship, Papua has retained most of its natural forest cover and boasts a higher level of plant diversity than any other island on Earth.³⁰ Papua is currently administered as the two Indonesian provinces of Papua and West Papua, and industrial logging and plantation farming are rapidly expanding into Indonesia's last remaining forest frontier. The Indigenous Peoples of Papua are battling for recognition of their customary land rights within Indonesia's national legal system, which has ignored them and preferentially granted extensive concessions to both Indonesian and overseas companies.³¹

Against the backdrop of this struggle for land rights, in 2018 the International Conference on Biodiversity and Creative Economy brought together provincial government officials from Papua and West Papua, along with a handful of Indigenous community representatives and non-government organisations (NGOs) to sign the Manokwari Declaration. Named after the provincial capital of West Papua, the declaration contains fourteen points beginning with a pledge by signatories to work towards regulations that would protect at least 70% of the land area of Papua.³²

The second point is a commitment to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples via provincial and district regulations, including land rights registration and efforts to support traditional, sustainable livelihoods and natural resource management.

Following the Manokwari declaration, there has been some progress by the West Papua government to give legal recognition for Indigenous land rights through the passing of a regulation on guidelines for the recognition, protection and empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and their territories,³³ as well as the revoking of 12 palm oil concessions covering over a quarter

²⁹ IUCN Congress 2021. IUCN motion 129 - Avoiding the point of no return in the Amazon protecting 80% by 2025 <https://www.iucncongress2020.org/motion/129>

³⁰ R. Cámara-Leret et al (2020). New Guinea has the world's richest island flora. *Nature* 584 579–583. August 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2549-5>

³¹ A. Ungirwalu (2022). Upaya melegalkan hutan adat Papua: antara semangat masyarakat dan hambatan regulasi. *The Conversation*. Accessed 17 May 2022. <https://theconversation.com/upaya-melegalkan-hutan-adat-papua-antara-semangat-masyarakat-dan-hambatan-regulasi-176262>

³² The Manokwari Declaration (2018). <https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/uploaded/2018/12/MANOKWARI-DECLARATION-2018.pdf>

³³ Governor of West Papua (2019). Peraturan daerah khusus Nomor 9 Tahun 2019 tentang pedoman, pengakuan, perlindungan, pemberdayaan masyarakat hukum adat dan wilayah adat di provinsi Papua Barat dengan rahmat tuhan yang maha esa. http://balitbangda.papubaratprov.go.id/po-content/uploads/perdasus_no_9_tahun_2019_tentang_mha_final_manokwari_-_19_januari_2021_1.pdf

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of a million hectares³⁴ as part of the provincial spatial plan review. Indigenous communities are standing up for and speaking out for their rights and livelihoods, and for forest conservation.³⁵ However, there needs to be more government funding for Indigenous land mapping and registration processes, and it's not clear if the central government will stop issuing (and reverse) permits to companies over Indigenous lands.

Guidance for the Global Biodiversity Framework's Target 3³⁶

- **Delete “enable” and retain “ensure”:** The target is seeking the successful conservation of areas by 2030. “Enable” sets the bar too low given that any peripheral action by 2030 could technically satisfy this.
- **“At least 30%”:** It is essential to retain “at least” (it is not a problem to exceed the target if Parties choose to) and to delete the brackets around “30 per cent” which is an evidence-based minimum.
- **Delete “At the national level” and retain “globally,”:** All GBF Targets are global targets.
- **Ecosystem types or realms:** We support using “terrestrial, freshwater, and marine and coastal ecosystems,” in line with Aichi Target 11, SDG 14 and the key realms in the IUCN Global Ecosystems Typology.³⁷
- **Remove “and sustainably used”:** Areas counting towards Target 3 will be evaluated according to their conservation benefit. Therefore, references to sustainable use do not belong here.
- **Retain “Prohibit environmentally damaging activities”:** Areas counting towards Target 3 must prohibit activities recognised as incompatible with ecosystem-wide conservation (e.g. bottom trawling).
- **Retain “Ensuring the rights of IPLCs in accordance with UNDRIP and international human rights law”:** This language directs Parties to ensure that rights already secured by IPLCs, such as FPIC, are fully honoured, respected and realised during the implementation of this target.
- **Add Indigenous territories as a specific category in area-based conservation:** Given the important role that areas governed by IPLCs have in conserving biodiversity (a.o. confirmed by the IPBES global assessment report), they need to have precedence over protected areas and other community-based conservation measures (OECMs) where applicable. In order for IPLCs to be able to govern their areas effectively, their traditional governance structures as well as their territories need to be explicitly recognised.

³⁴ H.N. Jong (2021). West Papua revokes quarter of a million hectares of land from palm oil. *Mongabay* 3 June 2021. Accessed 3 June 2022.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2021/06/west-papua-revokes-quarter-of-a-million-hectares-of-land-from-palm-oil/>

³⁵ A. Kladit (2020). Why I stand for my tribe's forest: it gives us food, culture and life (commentary). *Mongabay* 8 August 2020. Accessed 11 June 2022.

<https://news.mongabay.com/2020/08/i-am-fighting-for-my-tribes-forest-it-gives-us-food-culture-and-life-commentary/>

³⁶ CBD/WG2020/3/7 (2022). Report of the open-ended working group on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework on its third meeting (part II), Geneva, Switzerland, 14-29 March 2022.

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/50c9/a685/3844e4030802e9325bc5e0b4/wg2020-03-07-en.pdf>

³⁷ IUCN. Global Ecosystem Typology . <https://global-ecosystems.org/page/typology>

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