SUBMISSION BY FOREST PEOPLES PROGRAMME POST-2020 SDG LINKAGES

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| GOAL A | SDGS | COMMENTS |
| Goal A The area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems increased by at least [X%] supporting healthy and resilient populations of all species while reducing the number of species that are threatened by [X%] and maintaining genetic diversity  | Add Goals 1 on secure land tenure which supports IPLCs governance and rights over large areas overlapping PAs and other KBAs and critical ecosystems | There are no “natural ecosystems” without human influence and management. Many so-called “natural ecosystems” are lands and territories of IPs which have high biodiversity and cultural values.See IPBES global assessment and Garnett et al. |
| GOAL D Means of implementation is available to achieve all goals and targets the Framework  | Include SDGs on Science and Technology, because this should include indigenous and local knowledge and technologies. |  |

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| Global Biodiversity Framework 2030 Targets | Related Sustainable Development Goal’s Targets | Related Sustainable Development Goal’s Indicators | Analysis |
| Target 1 By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them  | Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance. | Target 1.4.2Secure land tenure including customary tenure and women’s rights to lands and resources:Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.This also addresses PA conflicts, and addresses conservation and human rights. |  |
| Target 2 By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective  | SDG 1 Target 1.4.2 may also be relevant here |  |  |
| Target 3 By 2030, ensure active management actions to enable wild species of fauna and flora recovery and conservation, and reduce human-wildlife conflict by [X%]  | Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employmentTarget 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.    | • Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size   See metadata :  • Indicator 2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status   See metadata : • Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture• Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilitiesSee Metadata :   • Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction |  |
| Target 4 By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora, is | Target 1.4.2 is also relevant here |  |  |
| legal, at sustainable levels and safe.  |  |  |  |
| Target 7 By 2030, increase contributions to climate change mitigation adaption and disaster risk reduction from nature-based solutions and ecosystems based approached, ensuring resilience and minimising any negative impacts on biodiversity Add knowledge-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.  |  |  | Address need for subsidiarity and jurisdictional approaches in climate plans. |
| **Meeting people’s needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing** |
| 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  | Add also SDG Targets 2.4 and 2.5Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.Target 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed. | • Indicator 2.4.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture• Indicator 2.5.1: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities See Metadata :   • Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction  | Include access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and other products using TK. |
| Target 10 By 2030, ensure that, nature based solutions and ecosystem approach contribute to regulation of air quality, hazards and extreme events and quality and quantity of water for at least [XXX million] people  | Target 1.4.2 is again. relevant here |  |  |
| Target 11 By 2030, increase benefits from biodiversity and green/blue spaces for human health and well- being, including the proportion of people with access to such spaces by at least [100%], especially for urban dwellers  | Target 1.4.2 is again relevant here |  | Also address Indigenous Peoples living in urban areas who have distinct needs, being away from homelands |
| Target 12 By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge  |  | Review national ABS frameworks for inclusion of benefit-sharing with IPLCs for access to and use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources | GBF can include in-situ conservation of genetic diversity by supporting revitalization of indigenous and local food systems |
| **Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming** |
| 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  |  |  | This should include cultural valuesAttention is also needed for traditional occupations and culture based products for economic development, including in sustainable tourism. |
| Target 14 By 2030, achieve reduction of at least [50%] in negative impacts on biodiversity by ensuring production practices and supply chains are sustainable  |  | Importance of ground-truthing all these indicators through the use of independent and complementary monitoring systems, such as community-based monitoring and information systems | Need to include cultural impact assessment and human rights due diligence in business standards with attention to impacts on territories of IPLCs and the requirement for FPIC on projects affecting IPs |
| 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  |  | For IPLCs, the importance of “indigenisation” of the curriculum and the inclusion of ILK and values into educational programmesIndicator 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment  | GBF can enrich SDG implementation by giving due attention to the linkages between biological and cultural diversity and on the inclusion of ILK and values in the educational curriculum - in both formal and informal sectors |
| Target 16 By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X]  |  |  | GBF should reflect Articles 17 and 18 of the Convention on the dissemination of indigenous knowledge and technologies |
| Target 17 By 2030, redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, including [X] reduction in the most harmful subsidies, ensuring that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity  |  | Biodiversity financing needs to be disaggregated to show funding for different sectors and constituencies, including direct funding for collective actions and priority initiative of IPLCs. |  |
| Target 18 By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post2020 global biodiversity framework  |  | Similar to Target 17, the mobilisation of resources needs to be disaggregated and to recognise the contribution of collective actions as human and non-monetary contributions by IPLCs to the implementation of global goals and targets.GBF to ensure / adopt measures towards data disaggregation by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts | The SDG framework of “marginalised communities” downplays or reduces the agency and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities. GBF should instead highlight the agency and contributions of women, youth and IPLCs, and not use the language of “marginalised communities” or “vulnerable groups”. |
| Target 19 By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research  | See comments under target 15 on education on sustainable development | For IPLCs, the importance of “indigenisation” of the curriculum and the inclusion of ILK and values into educational programmesIndicator 12.8.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment  |  |
| Target 20 By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances  |  |  | GBF must clearly identify the measures to be taken to address the relevant SDGs and the implementation of Target 20 as a cross-cutting issue relevant to all the other GBF targets. |