



Friends of the Earth International's proposal regarding draft 1

- In the column “draft one” are the textual targets as proposed in draft one.
- In the column “FoEI Proposals” we **added in bold** what was missing
- ~~In red strikethrough~~ what we consider needs to go out
- In light blue: when parts of the target just move within the text

	Text Draft One	FoEI Proposals	Rationale
The mission of the framework for the period up to 2030:	To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to put biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people	To take urgent action across society to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of genetics resources, to halt biodiversity loss and put lead biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030 for the benefit of planet and people	<p>“To put biodiversity on a path to recovery” is not measurable, fluffy and weak. Leading it to recovery is clearer.</p> <p>We need give “Halt Biodiversity loss” precedence over restoration and recovery- because species that are extinct cannot be restored and some habitats take decades and centuries to be restored. We also need a Distinction between loss and recovery to avoid offsetting.</p> <p>This language also needs to be included to avoid regression and to ensure coherence. It was part of the 2010 mission and is contained in SDG 15.5.</p> <p>We need to halt the loss of biodiversity, not just slow down its rate – otherwise this would be less ambitious than the strategic plan 2010-20.</p>

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Goal A	The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 15 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient 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.	The integrity of all ecosystems is enhanced, with an increase of at least 20 per cent in the area, connectivity and integrity of semi-natural and natural ecosystems, supporting healthy and resilient 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. Human-induced extinctions have been brought to zero , and genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species is safeguarded.	<p>The numbers in the original goal are extremely confusing. In Line with target 2, we think a 20% increase of habitats is ambitious but realistic.</p> <p>In some areas with a long cultural history, valuable and biodiverse semi-natural habitats such as some types of grasslands have evolved which need to be preserved in the same way as entirely natural habitats.</p> <p>It is not clear what the baseline of the rate of extinction is and slowing down the rate is not enough. We need to look at the extinction caused by humans.</p>
Milestone A1	Net gain in the area, connectivity and integrity of natural systems of at least 5 per cent.	Net gain Halt the loss of all ecosystems, and, through restoration, increase in the area, connectivity and integrity of all types of natural and semi-natural ecosystems by at least 10 per cent.	We need to halt the loss of ecosystems, as explained in the mission. “Net gain” or “no net loss” imply being able to destroy biodiversity in one place with the promise of reinstating it somewhere else (offsetting)- “Increase” is better. 5 percent seems a very low percentage.

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Milestone A.2	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.	The increase in the Human-induced extinction rate is halted or reversed and the extinction risk is reduced by at least 80 per cent, with a decrease in the proportion of species that are threatened, and the abundance and distribution of populations, of species, particularly in key functional groups , is enhanced or at least maintained.	Clarification we need to look at the extinction caused by humans. We need much more ambition. Halt the increase of the extinction <i>rate</i> just means that the rate doesn't get quicker exponentially - but we need to Halt the loss. Unfortunately, extinction cannot be reversed. Reducing the risk by 10% is also not very ambitious! Key functional groups are decisive for the functioning of ecosystems and therefore have an important role.
Goal B	Goal B. Nature's contributions to people are valued, maintained or enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all;	Nature's contributions to People's are valued, dependence on biodiversity is acknowledged and its benefits maintained and enhanced through conservation and sustainable use supporting the global development agenda for the benefit of all;	"Nature's contributions to": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very utilitarian towards nature - "nature" is not defined terminology, which has dangerous aspects Valued could lead to financialisation of Nature
Milestone B.1	Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform all relevant public and private decisions.	Nature and its contributions to people are fully accounted and inform People's dependency on biodiversity is acknowledged, guiding all relevant public and private decisions.	"Nature's contributions to": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - very utilitarian towards nature - nature not defined terminology, which has dangerous aspects "Guiding" : stronger than "inform", more binding "Accounted" is a very economical-monetary way of looking

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Milestone B.2	The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people is ensured, with those currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.	The long-term sustainability of all categories of nature's contributions to people ecosystems and their integrity, recognising their importance for human survival , is ensured, with those ecosystems currently in decline restored, contributing to each of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals.	Important to have ecosystems , and not just stick with undefined "nature" Nature's Contributions to Peoples can be seen as utilitarian towards nature, therefore we suggest different wording.
Goal D	The gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is closed.	By 2025 , the gap between available financial and other means of implementation, and those necessary to achieve the 2050 Vision, is has been closed.	The gap needs to be closed as soon as possible , not by 2030 / 2050, because the money/means of implementation will need time to take effect. Every year with a financing gap implies unfulfilled needs and a further continuation of deterioration of biodiversity.
Milestone D.3	Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.	Adequate financial and other resources for the period 2030 to 2040 are planned or committed by 2030.	Stronger language: resources should always be committed, not just planned
Proposed new Goal E	(New proposal)	By 2050, the GBF has been fully implemented through a cyclical, effective and comprehensive implementation mechanism	In addition to taking a decision on an improved implementation framework, which is outlined in Section J of the GBF and CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5, there must be a goal to improve implementation. Experience from the Aichi targets shows that only the goals and targets will be respected and followed up in the long term. Key elements for a better implementation are an alignment in the structure and timing of NBSAPs and National Reports, a peer review mechanism that enables discussion and consecutive adaptations of measures to ensure the targets are reached.
Milestone E.1	(New proposal)	By 2024, the post 2020 GBF and its targets are reflected in relevant national and regional planning processes, including updated and strengthened NBSAPs which are aligned in	NBSAPs need to be updated within two years of the adoption of the GBF (Details in CBD/SBI/3/CRP.5 and CBD/SBI/3/11/ADD 4). We believe two years are needed to ensure sufficient time for fully participatory processes.

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		their structure according to an agreed template;	
Milestone E.2	(New proposal)	By 2025, review, and discuss with experts and peers, the progress made in implementing the GBF and identify areas for increased action, and accordingly ramp up the delivery of plans and actions at the national and regional level.	Main tool for this is the country-by country peer review mechanism under the open-ended forum ((CBD/SBI/3/11/ADD 5) – the proposal for this is still extremely weak
Milestone E.3	(New proposal)	By 20xx define a mechanism to sanction parties who don't implement their obligations under the CBD	Ideally, it would be good to have a compliance mechanism, e.g. as contained in the Aarhus Convention.
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.	Halt the loss of all natural and semi-natural ecosystems, including forests, and ensure, that land and sea areas globally are under equitable and participative integrated biodiversity-supportive spatial planning addressing land- and sea-use change, retaining existing intact ecosystems and wilderness areas, fully respecting human rights.	The core purpose of this target is to halt the loss of ecosystems – which needs to include semi-natural ecosystems and forests. Spatial and other planning are tools to address this, but they may not work equally everywhere. Any planning needs to support biodiversity (not merely include it) and be equitable, participative and right-based

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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.	(Fine, no FoEI proposal)	There is a need to define what a degraded ecosystem is, and to agree what the baseline is.

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Target 3	<p>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.</p>	<p>Increase the total area under area based conservation measures 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 to ensure that all threatened species and ecosystems are adequately protected in order to remain within the planetary boundaries, through effectively, equitably and gender-responsively governed and managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities b) Protected Areas and c) other effective area-based conservation measures, <p>which are integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes, and which guarantee the rights and cultures of indigenous and local communities living there, including through FPIC.</p>	<p>While it is clear that more areas to protect endangered species are needed, we propose, in analogy with other conventions, to focus on the purpose of area-based conservation, which is “to ensure that wild flora, fauna and habitats are maintained at, or restored to a favourable conservation status”.</p> <p>Given the important role that areas governed by IPLCs have in conserving biodiversity (see IPBES global assessment report), we do see the need for highlighting them in the target, giving them preference over protected areas and other community-based conservation measures where applicable.</p> <p>Protected areas only deliver when they are well chosen (i.a. include threatened habitats and species), when they are effectively managed (so that they produce the outcomes for which they were designed), when they are developed and run participatively and equitably governed. It is also important that they are well-connected and, wherever possible, well integrated in their surrounding landscape.</p> <p>In many countries, the top down installation of protected areas has led to evictions combined with violence and other human rights infractions. These must be absolutely avoided, both through highlighting in the target and through monitoring the respect of Human rights obligations related protected areas in all parties, with a specific headline indicator.</p>

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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.	Ensure active effective management actions to enable the recovery and conservation of species and the genetic diversity of wild and domesticated species, including through both in situ and ex situ conservation, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to avoid or significantly reduce human-wildlife conflicts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effective: = which works, produces results; active= you do something but not defined what - In situ: for example conservation of agricultural biodiversity by farmers on the land. Make sure we don't depend on unsecure seed and gene banks! - Significantly: stronger wording, more ambition
Target 5	Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, legal, and safe for human health.	Ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species is sustainable, non-detrimental , legal, and safe for human health.	Non-detrimental: CITES Language, well defined – suggest to add for clarity. This wording also prevents that countries can legalise destructive practices.
Target 6	Manage pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 per cent, and control or eradicate invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.	Manage and, where possible, control all pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species, preventing, or at least reducing their rate of introduction and establishment by at least 50 90 per cent, and eradicate or control invasive alien species to eliminate or reduce their impacts, focusing on priority species and priority sites.	“Control” is stronger, and should be comprehensively applied. A stronger reduction than 50% is needed – we propose 90%

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Target 7	Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and pesticides by at least two thirds and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.	Reduce pollution from all sources to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and human health, including by reducing nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, and synthetic pesticides by at least two thirds, including phasing out Highly Hazardous Pesticides in agriculture by 2030 , and eliminating the discharge of plastic waste.	<p>The first part of the target is well crafted, as it spells out the target’s purpose and the expectation against which it must be measured. In the second part, we propose to highlight Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHP) which are especially damaging. If they weren’t mentioned, one could reduce the rest with ⅓ and leave the HHP, and the impact would be minimal.</p> <p>See also TWN brief: https://www.twm.my/title2/briefing_papers/post2020/PAN-TWN%20briefing%20on%20addressing%20pesticides%20within%20target%207_final.pdf</p>
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.	Minimize the impact of climate change on biodiversity by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from all sources, including from agriculture and animal production and by halting deforestation , contribute to mitigation and adaptation through conservation of natural forests, peatlands, wetlands and other carbon-rich natural ecosystems and other ecosystem-based approaches that protect, restore, and enhance biodiversity 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 protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.	<p>The purpose of this target is to highlight the linkages between climate and biodiversity, and to set a target to reduce climate change.</p> <p>“from all sources”: all ways to minimize the impact of Climate Change on Biodiversity need to be addressed, including the reduction of fossil fuel emissions (which is UNFCCC responsibility) and through the reduction of emissions from agriculture and animal production and by halting deforestation, in which the CBD has an important role to fulfil.</p> <p>Rather than using unclear and even dangerous language such as nature-based solutions (which was included in the zero draft), we propose to underline how preserving functional ecosystems helps climate and mention key examples, such as halting deforestation.</p> <p>We strongly advocate not to mention a number on CO₂ mitigation here as this could create pressure to implement measures that may be detrimental to biodiversity. Nature is not responsible for absorbing fossil fuel emissions, but should rather be protected from their impacts.</p> <p>More background on this Target: https://www.foei.org/news/briefing-note-on-target-8-biodiversity-2020</p>

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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.	Sustainably manage wild terrestrial, freshwater and marine species and protect customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby ensuring benefits, including pollination , nutrition, food security, medicines, and livelihoods for people especially for the most vulnerable.	Reversed order to put focus on sustainable management rather than on enhanced benefits/production Inclusion of pollination as an important benefit of sustainable management
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.	Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably and support biodiversity , in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems agroecological approaches and indigenous food systems, while phasing out all unsustainable production forms, such as systems based on monoculture production and on agrochemical and excessive natural fertiliser inputs.	Important to ensure land use is done sustainably – we agree with the first part, but suggest to highlight the role of biodiversity. In order to achieve this, we need to reduce industrial agriculture , and with it monocultures, agrochemicals etc. A way to do this by enhancing agroecology. “Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity” in this context points to sustainable intensification , which has negative impacts to biodiversity overall. It would lead to further industrialisation of agriculture instead of supporting smallholder and agro-ecological approaches, which are more biodiversity-friendly.

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Target 11	Maintain and enhance nature's contributions to regulation of air quality, quality and quantity of water, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people.	Maintain and enhance nature's contributions, in particular to the regulation of air quality, the quality and quantity of water, and the prevention of, and protection from hazards and extreme events for all people	There may be other contributions of nature which are also important. Prevention is also an important aspect that should be mentioned. The reinsertion of Nature-based solutions (NBS) in this target would be problematic because the contributions mentioned in this target need to be maintained for their own sake and not to offset the destruction of nature elsewhere. See Friends of the Earth's position on NBS The Wolf in sheep's clothing
Target 12	Increase the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas.	Increase biodiversity and the area of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces, for human health and well-being in urban areas and other densely populated areas	Green areas alone in urban spaces is not enough, it should be assured that they are high in biodiversity . FOE Europe had a "Right to nature" campaign asking for better access to nature for people, especially in urban areas.
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.	(...) free prior and informed consent (...)	Free is an integral element of FPIC. This inclusion is not an endorsement of the rest of the target.

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Target 14	Fully integrate biodiversity values into policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and assessments of environmental impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values .	Fully integrate all biodiversity values issues and commitments into new and existing policies, regulations, planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, accounts, and comprehensively applied assessments of environmental, social, cultural, gender and holistic impacts at all levels of government and across all sectors of the economy, ensuring that all activities and financial flows are aligned with biodiversity values all goals and targets of the post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity values – though defined in an inclusive way- are almost always measured in economic terms. Beyond values, what really needs to be integrated in all types of regulation are the commitments made, such as the Global Biodiversity Framework itself. • All regulations and assessments need to be applied always and everywhere, assuring an even and equal application everywhere. • New and existing: in order to make sure this also applies to previously existing regulations, which may need to get adjusted.

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Target 15	All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.	By 2025, governments have established regulations for all businesses, trade and investment, bringing their collective impacts to levels that are within the limits of planetary boundaries, and ensuring that they neither negatively affect biodiversity, ecosystem functions and human health nor abuse human rights, and have set up procedures to ensure full transparency of business activities and their impacts, to address conflicts of interest, to ensure liability and redress, and to penalise infractions as well as the provision of false information about ecological and human rights impacts or the benefits of products.	<p>The CBD, being a multilateral agreement, cannot define anything about business. Business is not a party to the CBD. The CBD can however urge governments to regulate the business.</p> <p>The target as it stands in draft one takes away all the responsibility from governments AND from the CBD itself.</p> <p>We propose to change the target so that it is oriented towards strong government regulation, ensuring that business must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operate within planetary boundaries - Respect human rights - Be transparent - Set the right incentives for biodiversity - Ensure liability and redress - Penalise greenwashing and human-rights washing <p>Sustainability of extraction is a contradiction in terms!</p>
15 BIS FOE proposal (with CBD ALLIANCE)		Ensure that Parties' activities do not cause damage to the environment of other Parties or areas beyond national jurisdiction, including through consumption and international trade, that countries' ecological footprints do not exceed their fair share of global biocapacity, and that negative telecoupling is avoided, in accordance with Art. 3 and 4b of the Convention.	<p>This is a new proposal, which is complementary to target 15.</p> <p>According to paragraphs 3 and 4b of the Convention, countries need to take responsibility to stop damage on biodiversity in other countries, including through their production and consumption. This obligation is not reflected in the GBF so far.</p> <p>Telecoupling: comprehensive analysis of both the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of distant, coupled human and natural system's interactions. This is a concept explained and demonstrated in the IPBES global assessment report.</p>

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Target 16	Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make responsible choices and have access to relevant information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences, to reduce by at least half the waste and, where-relevant the overconsumption, of food and other materials.	By 2030, governments have ensured, through effective regulatory frameworks and incentives that people’s consumer choices are always within sustainable parameters and are based on prices that reflect the effect on biodiversity as well as access to relevant and verified information and alternatives, taking into account cultural preferences where these are consistent with biodiversity considerations , to reduce by at least half 80% of the waste and where relevant stop the overconsumption of food and other materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The target as it stands in draft one transfers the responsibility for environmental consumption to consumers, who don’t have the means for this. Governments need to take responsibility to make sure that consumers don’t buy hugely damaging products, and that information on products is real. • Cultural preferences can be important, but a country with a huge impact on biodiversity through its consumption needs to change this, and can’t call upon “culture” to avoid acting. • We need a significant increase (80%) in waste reduction • Overconsumption is always relevant.
Target 18	Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies, and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Redirect, repurpose, reform or eliminate all incentives harmful for biodiversity, in a just and equitable way, reducing them by at least US\$ 500 billion 4-6 trillion per year, including all of the most harmful subsidies , and ensure that incentives, including public and private economic and regulatory incentives, are either positive or neutral for biodiversity.	Need to address all incentives, not just the ones most convenient to address The Dasgupta review talks about 4-6 trillion of harmful incentives per year. All of them need to be redirected, repurposed, reformed or eliminated.

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Target 19	<p>Increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>By 2025 , increase financial resources from all sources to at least US\$ 200 billion per year, including to a level commensurate with the needs for implementation of this framework through existing and new, additional and effective financial resources, increasing by at least US\$ 10 billion per year international financial flows to developing countries, leveraging private finance, ensuring that sufficient funds are channelled to support biodiversity stewardship by indigenous peoples and local communities, smallholder producers and women, and increasing domestic resource mobilization, including through multilateral tax reform and addressing sovereign debt in just and equitable ways, taking into account national biodiversity finance planning, and strengthen capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementation, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework.</p>	<p>Each year in which there is a gap between the financial resources and the need for them, biodiversity will degrade more.</p> <p>The fact that the level of finance needs to be commensurate with the needs for implementation of this framework is absolutely paramount, and should be moved to the top of this target.</p> <p>We expect this level to be much higher than US\$ 200 billion per year.</p> <p>By increasing US\$ 10 billion per year from the current US\$ 5 billion, it would take 20 years to close the gap to the US\$200 billion. The gap to the real needs would take a lot longer.</p> <p>It needs to be governments who are responsible for providing this money. Private finance has so far only been provided as an exchange for leniency in regulation, access to resources, or for greenwashing. The implementation of the GBF would be undermined by these.</p> <p>Sufficient finance needs to be provided for IPLCs smallholder producers and women, as they have been identified as the real guardians of nature (80% of currently existing nature is being preserved by them). Yet, often they lack the resources to do so, or they are coerced into signing contracts with damaging industries, because of poverty.</p> <p>Multilateral tax reform and addressing sovereign debt are useful tools to increase domestic resource mobilisation. A good background article about this topic can be found here: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41559-021-01619-5</p>

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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.	Fully respect human rights, including IPLC rights over lands, territories and resources, and ensure full, 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 civil society, in particular women and girls, and youth and children.	The target as it stands in draft 1 reads confusing. We believe that it needs more clarity to separately address two issues: 1) respect for human & IPLCs rights 2) broad participation in full, equitable and effective participation in decision-making related to biodiversity, by IPLCs and other civil society groups. As this issue is cross-cutting and a prerequisite for all the other targets, we propose it becomes target 1.
<i>FOEI is supportive of a gender target as proposed by the Women's Caucus</i>			
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