Target 1: Planning

<u>Addressing elements in the right order</u>

- 'Ecosystems and halting their loss' needs to be at the centre of the target.

This is a follow-up of Aichi target 5 and should be in line with Goal A

<u>Elements that should NOT be part of the target</u>

- Remove "spatial" from "spatial planning

Spatial planning can be a tool to address halting ecosystem loss, but currently, it is not being implemented in a biodiversity-supportive equitable and participative way across the globe. Instead of being used as a tool for environmental integrity, there is a danger that spatial planning could be used to identify areas for development and contribute to implementing offsetting. There are other, more suitable planning tools as well.

<u>Elements that should be part of the target</u>

- Ecosystems

This target is about retaining the integrity and area of all ecosystems and the means to do this, following on from Aichi target 5 and in line with Goal A.

- Land use change & Land use intensification

The target should identify "land use change" and "land use intensification" as major drivers of biodiversity loss and seek to halt them.

- Natural Forests

This is a continuation of Aichi target 5 to halt the loss of ecosystems, of which forests were a vital element.

- Protection of primary forests and other primary ecosystems

This is consistent with decisions 14/5 and 14/30 and the findings of the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report - Working Group III.
The CBD also needs to work with a definition of NATURAL forests, as the FAO definition includes monoculture tree plantations, which undermine biodiversity. This definition is not compatible with the objectives of the CBD.

- Primary forests and other primary ecosystems

Primary forests are critical. WGIII in the IPCC's AR6 identified the need to retain "carbon-rich primary peatlands, coastal wetlands, grasslands and forests and other ecosystems". IPLC and community conservation is the fundamental way to protect such ecosystems.

- Biodiversity-supportive planning

It is important not only to include biodiversity in the planning process analysis but also to ensure that the plans **support** biodiversity, i.e.by defining no-go areas for for-profit activities and priority areas for biodiversity.

- Equitable Governance based participatory planning

Planning and Governance only work if rightsholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and women, have ownership and governance rights over their territories and are widely supported. This will only be the case if land rights are fully respected and those living in the area can participate in the planning process.

- Prioritising indigenous and other customary tenure rights.

Prioritising indigenous and other customary tenure rights provides a much more robust tool for conserving biodiversity than traditional protected areas.

- Full respect for Human Rights

People primarily need biodiversity to sustain the realisation of human rights to food, health, water, shelter, livelihood and a clean, healthy & sustainable environment. Biodiversity must not be misused for processes that do not benefit humanity. such biodiversity must not be wasted for other priorities. This means that human use of biodiversity must primarily sustain and fulfil human rights equally for all, taking into account gender differences.

Elements to be replaced

- "Biodiversity inclusive" by "biodiversity supportive"

Biodiversity-supportive means that processes and activities that do not protect or sustainably use biodiversity should not be encouraged. Biodiversity is the foundation of life.