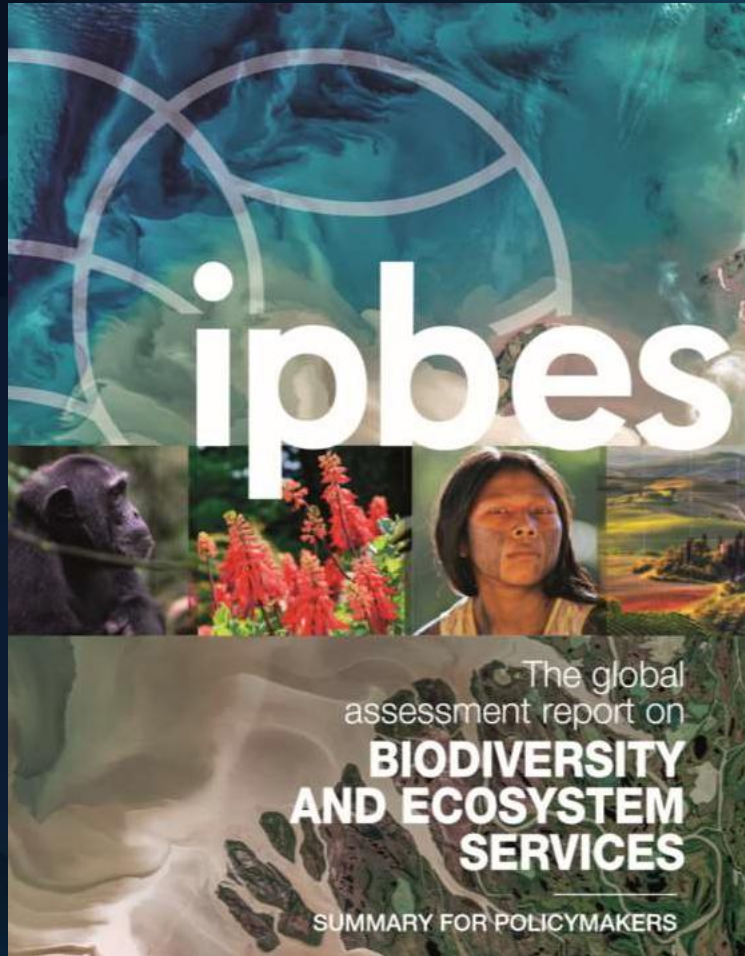


Panel 1: Contribution of Indigenous and traditional territories (ITTs) to biodiversity conservation

**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL
TERRITORIES (ITTs) AND THE BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION**

Manaus, Brazil | September 2-5, 2025

Jennifer Corpuz



Key message B6

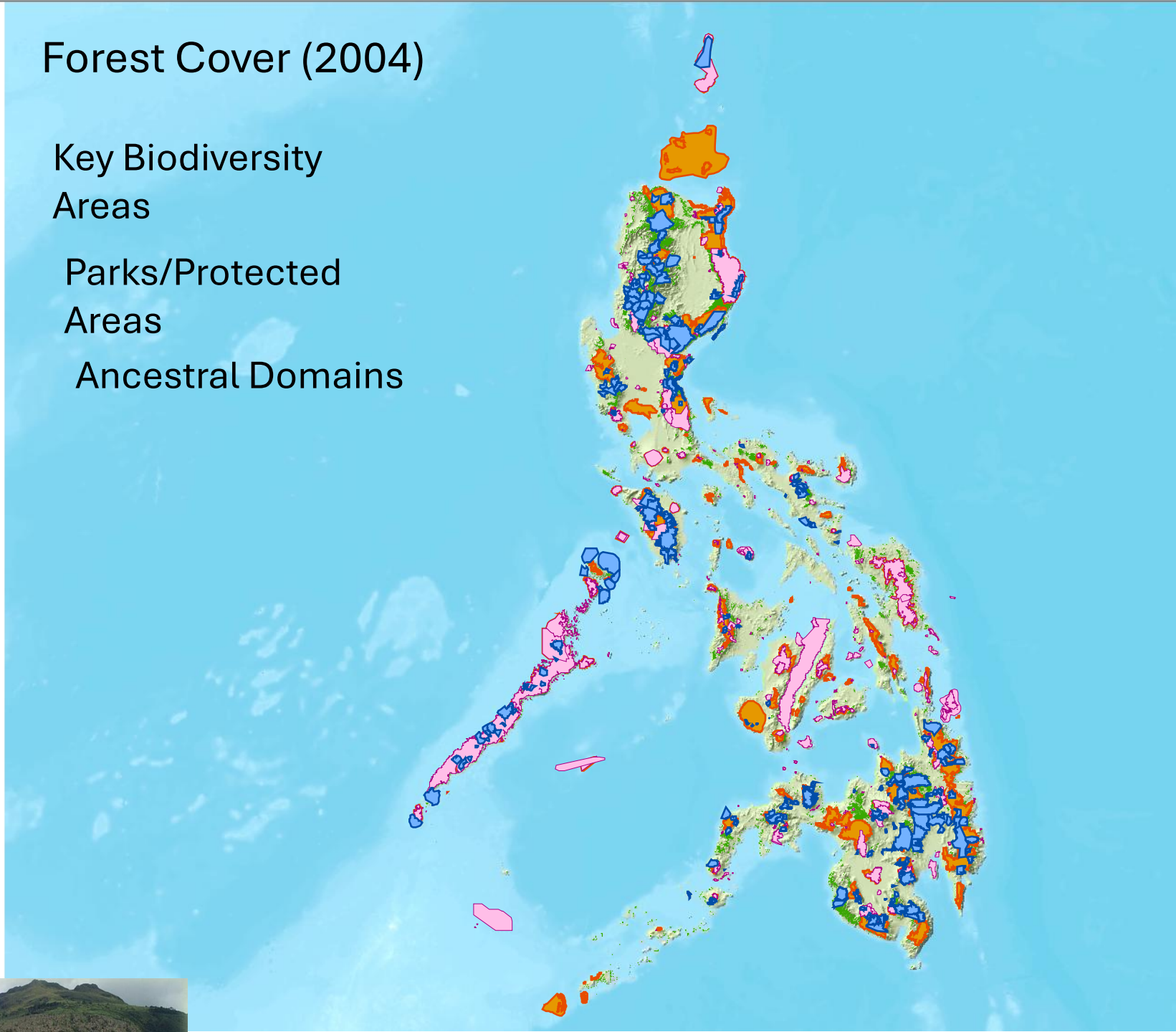
Nature managed by IPLCs is under increasing pressure. Nature is generally declining less rapidly in indigenous peoples' land than in other lands, but is nevertheless declining, as is the knowledge of how to manage it.

Forest Cover (2004)

Key Biodiversity
Areas

Parks/Protected
Areas

Ancestral Domains



China

Taiwan

Forest Cover

Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Paracel Islands

Protected Areas & Parks

Mining Tenements (Existing and Applications)

Malaysia

Brunei

Indonesia



Target 3 - "30x30" / Area-based conservation

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and **equitably governed** systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **recognizing indigenous and traditional territories**, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, **recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.**



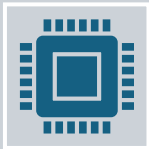
Strategic Ambiguity in Target 3

- Strategic ambiguity: “...effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable,**”
 - One interpretation: the main pathways are Protected Areas (PAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), and each of those 2 should recognize ITTs
 - IIFB interpretation, as expressed during KMGBF negotiations: a multiplicity of pathways, including:
 - Recognize ITTs as PAs upon request or with FPIC of IPs and LCs
 - Craft OECMs rules to ensure FPIC for inclusion of ITTs or that IPs or LCs themselves want their ITTs designated as OECMs
 - Separate stand-alone policy or law recognizing ITTs as areas that contribute to target 3 in their own right, without need for designation as PA or OECM
-

What are ITTs within Target 3 and how do they relate to Protected Areas and OECMs?



ITTs of IPs or LCs are lands, waters and territories and which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired that contribute to conservation. They are identified, delineated and governed by IPs or LCs themselves through their own mechanisms and institutions and based on their cultures and histories.

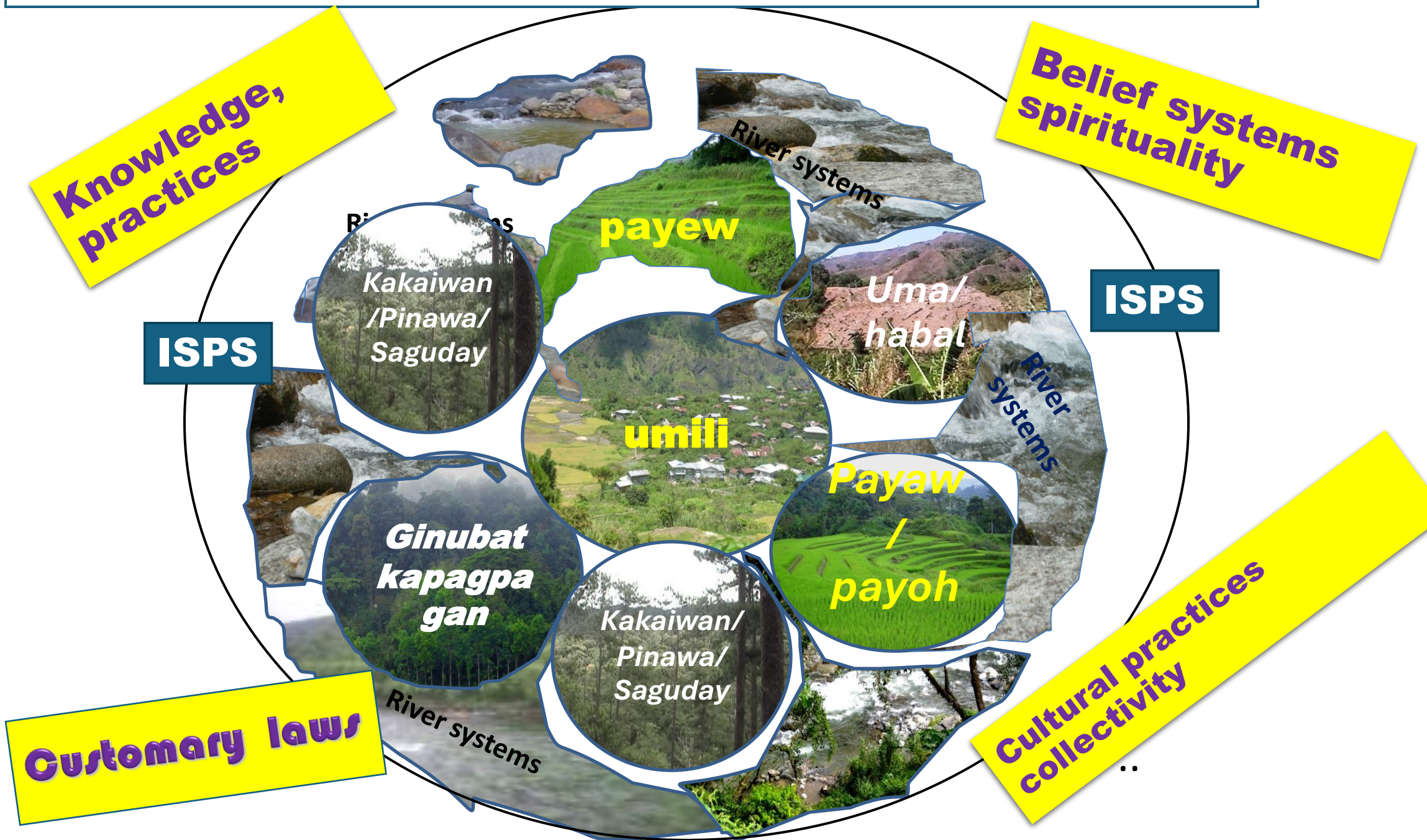


It may be the entire ITT or part(s) of the ITT specifically identified by IPs or LCs (like sacred sites, no-go zones, IP or LC conservation areas).



Includes the concept of repatriation of governance for ITTs overlapped by PAs without FPIC

Territory Management of the Igorots : Keeping the balance



How do you envision the implementation of Target 3 with the recognition of ITTs?



Facilitating identification, delineation and titling of ITTs



Adoption of clear policy for recognition of ITTs as areas that contribute to area-based conservation



Establishment and support for national and global registries of ITTs



Specific trust fund(s) established to support ITTs