

## Target 2: Degraded ecosystems

### Elements that should be part of the target

- Restoration

Restoration is essential, though the target should be worded so that restoration cannot be abused as an excuse for biodiversity destruction in other areas. Nor can monoculture tree plantations be counted as restoration.

- Definition of “degraded ecosystem” in the glossary.

While restoring degraded ecosystems can be a valuable contribution to improving the state of biodiversity, it should be made clear what exactly counts as degraded. IPLCs sometimes use ecosystems defined as degraded in land use maps and policies in ways not understood by non-IPLCs.

- Enable and support restoration initiatives by indigenous peoples, local communities, youth and women.

IPLCs have traditional knowledge on improving the ecosystems they live in and governance and tenure rights related to those areas that should be respected.

- With the full and effective participation of IPLCs

Some “degraded” ecosystems are effectively part of a more extensive territory governed or managed by IPLCs, and their use of this area enables the proper conservation of other areas. Changing such designations would require adequate participation.

- Enhance biocultural ecosystems managed by IPLC

This highlights the holistic view of IPLCs, for whom culture is part of nature and vice versa, which makes their actions to protect, restore and sustainably use more resilient and effective.

### Elements that should NOT be part of the target

- Mentioning restoration in a way that includes destruction & offsetting

Restoration in itself is critical, but its benefits are undone when it is a compensation for destruction elsewhere.