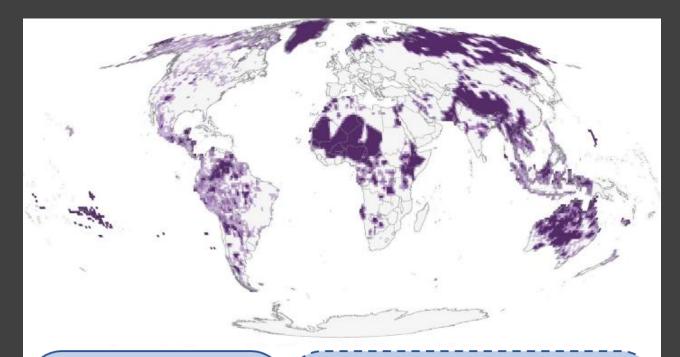


Indigenous and
Traditional Territories are
the oldest protected
areas in the world

Indigenous conservation, under the Global Biodiversity Framework

30X30 - Target 3: Protect 30% of the earth's surface by 2030



## 17% Protected Areas (PAs)

A PA is a clearly defined geographical space, recognized, dedicated and managed through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.

# 40% overlap

Contested rights,
governance and management

#### Other Effective Conservation measures

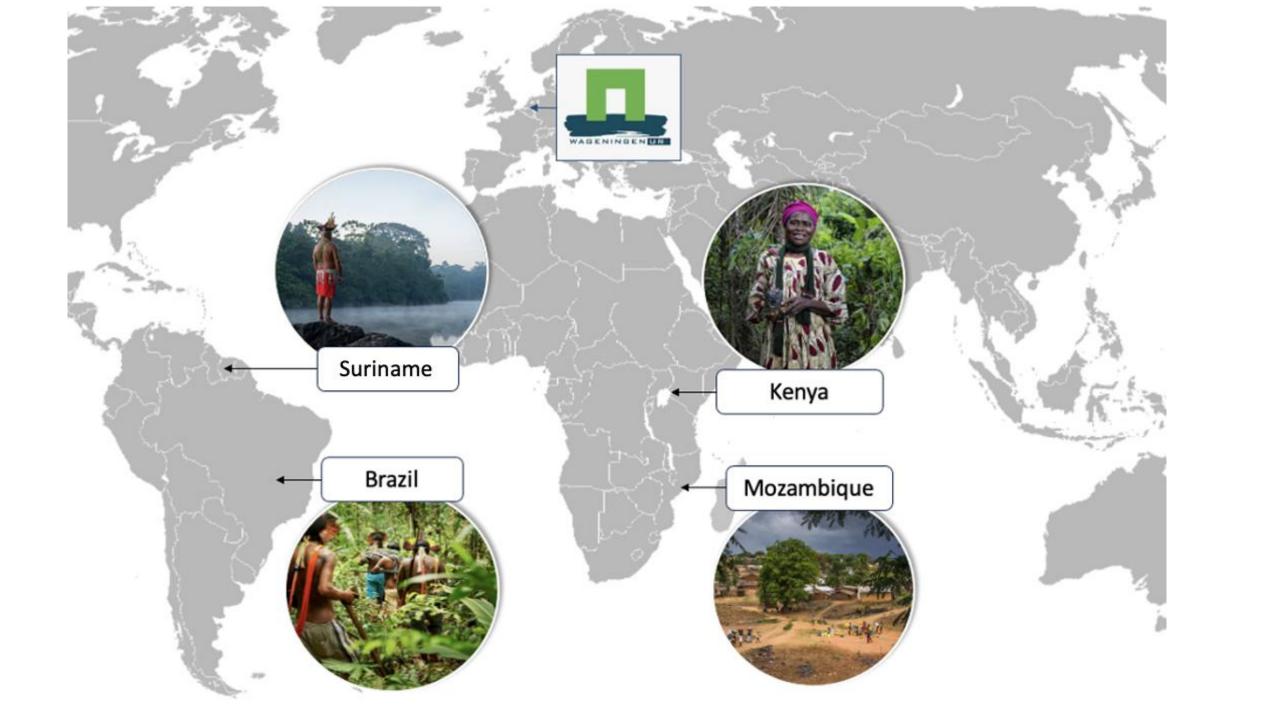
An OECM is a geographically defined area other than a PA, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.

#### ! % overlap

Contested rights, governance and management

### 30% Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)

An "ICCA" is a specific territory, area, or body of natural resources with a close association between a specific indigenous people or local community in combination with effective local governance and conservation of nature.



The Political and legal context for ITTs

How are ITTs part of national legislation, NBSAPs, and how rights and protection are granted in practice?

2 The knowledge practices and worldviews of IPLCs

How to support sustainable management of ITTs, including positive social, economic, and environmental outcomes? What strategies are available to maintain, recover or renew them?

Presence within, bordering, or overlap of ITTs with PAs

What synergies and conflicts exist between strategies for conservation governance and management of ITTs with PAs?

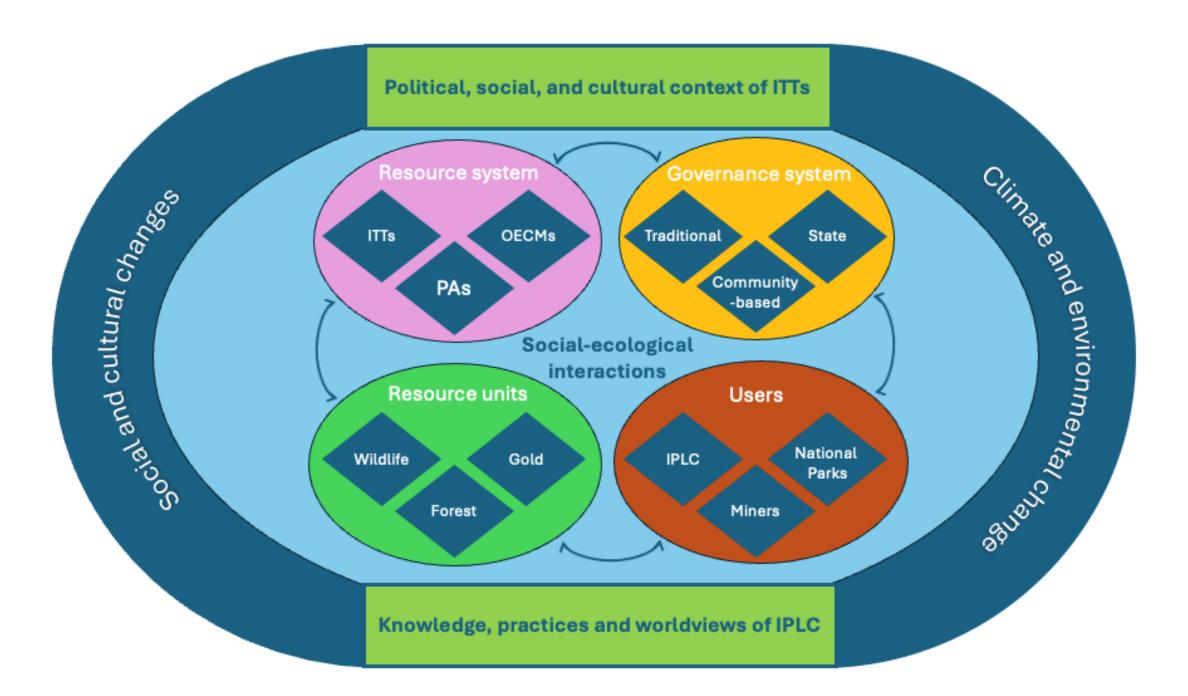
3 IPLCs are vulnerable to pressures caused by external drivers

How do global and regional processes affect the social-ecological systems of ITTs?

Locally embedded research on coproduced research questions

Building capacity for conservation through knowledge and actions

Creating conservation networks with IPLC and conservation actors



15 LIFE ON LAND







1 NO POVERTY



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

IPLC achieve global impact through collaboration and knowledge development for biodiversity conservation

- 1. ITTs and IPLC contribute to Target 3, 30x30 & the SDGs,
- 2. Local, traditional and academic knowledge are combined to improve biodiversity conservation and livelihoods.
- 3. Natural resource management is driven by diverse and locally led collaboration.













Train local people to become PhD./MSc. researchers.

Through co-production workshops find out what works locally.

Build new research and learning collaboratives with all students and partner organisations.

# Thank you!

Fauna Conservation Suriname

























