



TARGET 1

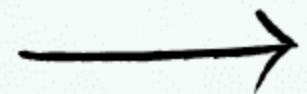
W4B



What is Target 1?

Plan and manage all areas to reduce biodiversity loss

Ensure that all areas are under **participatory, integrated, and biodiversity-inclusive spatial planning** and/or **effective management** processes **addressing land and sea use change**, to bring the **loss of areas of high biodiversity importance**, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while **respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities**.



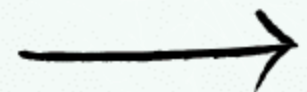


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Why is this Target important?

Land use and sea-use change are significant contributors to biodiversity loss, with agricultural expansion having the largest negative impact on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems since 1970. Human activities have notably affected marine and coastal ecosystems, with research indicating increasing cumulative impacts in over 60% of the ocean. Addressing the increasing demands on land, inland water, and ocean space requires cross-sectoral approaches such as integrated spatial planning and effective management processes, emphasizing the importance of involving all stakeholders to balance ecological, social, and economic objectives for sustainable development.





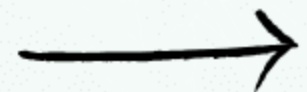
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How is this Target significant for a gender-responsive implementation of the KM-GBF?

Case Study: Life plans as a tool for articulation in the territory of the Machiguenga Communal Reserve in Peru

The Machiguenga Communal Reserve is home to great biological and cultural diversity, inhabited by the Matsigenka, Ashaninka, Kaquinte and Yine-Yami ethnic groups, who have been the guardians of the forest and its riches since ancient times. For the populations to thrive, it requires the articulation of the different levels of government and local actors. Life plans are the key tools that allow them to articulate their vision of the future with the activities of the State, civil society and the private sector.





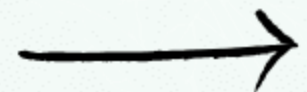
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Life plans can be articulated with the RCM (master plan) and local development plans, which can be seen in the priorities and visions of each of the communities. In addition, the priorities are articulated with the objectives of the master plan, contributing to achieve the vision of the protected natural area, articulating effective management to the dimensions of the communities' LDPs.

Each life plan is different, with different realities but each life plan is designed to enhance the value of the ancestral knowledge and an increased participation of women in decision-making spaces to promote gender equity.

"The life plan is the long-term planning document according to our objectives, goals, or vision that we have in our community to fulfill our wishes and desires. It also helps us to see and diagnose what the needs of the community are," said Gilberto Chinchay Sanchez, CN Tangoshiari chief.





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Development of a Poyentimari native community life plan / Reserva Comunal Machiguenga

"For us as a people, it is very important because it makes us reflect on our strengths, such as our customs and beliefs that we must continue practicing and transmitting from generation to generation. It will allow us to make arrangements and know how to act and live in a better community," adds Jerman Aventi Shipi, promoter of the Tangoshiari NC Nucleus.

Source: Los planes de vida como una herramienta básica de articulación en el territorio de la Reserva Comunal Machiguenga. (2021. September 22). *Panorama - Solutions for a Healthy Planet*.
<https://panorama.solutions/es/solution/los-planes-de-vida-como-una-herramienta-basica-de-articulacion-en-el-territorio-de-la-1>