

Target 10:

Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries and Forestry



WHY THIS MATTERS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

This target aims to set up more biodiversity friendly and sustainable ways of farming, fishing and forestry without endangering food security, including by supporting Indigenous Peoples' traditional sustainable practices.

Agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry are critical for food security and human well-being. However, many modern practices in these sectors, such as industrial monocropping, overfishing, forest clearing for livestock grazing and the use of synthetic fertilisers and insecticides, have been major drivers of biodiversity loss. These practices have also had significant negative impacts on the rights of Indigenous Peoples – causing dispossession, destruction or pollution of their lands, waters, territories and resources, and related impacts on health, livelihoods, culture, spirituality and self-determination.



Communal cornfield managed by the Natumingka Indigenous community, North Sumatra, Indonesia. Credit: Khairul Abdi for FPP

These modern approaches contrast with traditional practices of Indigenous Peoples, who have long engaged in customary sustainable use of resources in these sectors. They use methods and apply rules that prevent overuse of resources and support biodiversity. This means Indigenous Peoples are already contributing to this target. However, their systems are often undervalued, restricted or threatened.

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This target seeks to reduce negative practices in these sectors, to strengthen biodiversity and sustainability and ensure enough food is produced to feed everyone.

To meet this target, governments may put into place programmes and policies to support “biodiversity-friendly” approaches in these sectors. Indigenous Peoples’ approaches are often biodiversity friendly, so this is an opportunity to gain more recognition and support of Indigenous Peoples’ sustainable management approaches. It can also highlight the ways in which Indigenous Peoples’ customary sustainable use is currently discouraged or prevented.

SOME QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Are Indigenous Peoples able to participate effectively in decision-making processes related to agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry? Is their traditional knowledge recognised and valued in these processes?

What is the role and relationship of Indigenous men and Indigenous women with these sectors? Are they impacted differently? Do they make different contributions? Do they hold different traditional knowledge?

At the same time, it will be important to monitor how new approaches have an impact on Indigenous Peoples’ rights, to ensure that new policies and approaches respect and protect these rights and that free, prior and informed consent is obtained for any approach that may affect Indigenous Peoples.

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OFFICIAL CBD TARGET TEXT

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.