

# **Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols**

***How can IPLCs transform CBD implementation towards the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature?***

***Lessons from Local Biodiversity Outlooks (LBO)***

# Joji Carino

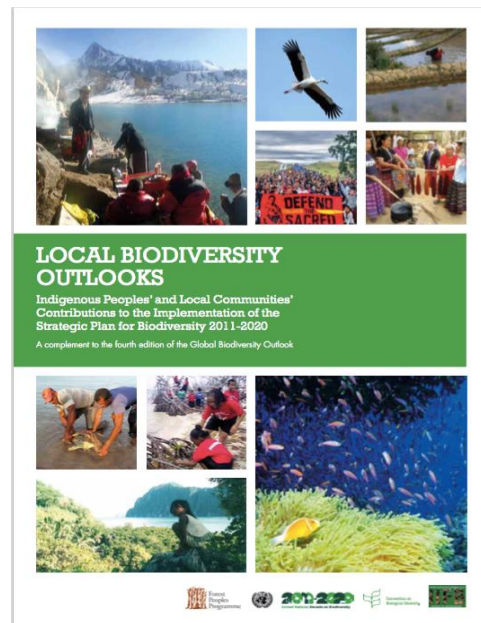
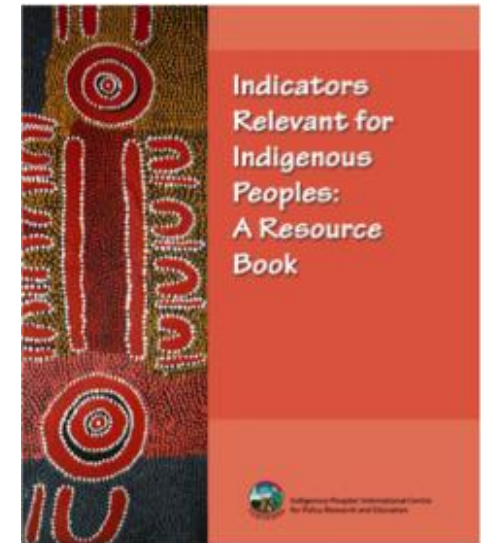
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Team

Focused work on **Community-based  
Monitoring and Information systems  
(CBMIS)** as tools for governance

Coordinated ***International Expert Seminar  
on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous  
Peoples***

Co-editor, ***Local Biodiversity Outlooks,  
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities  
Contributions to the Strategic Plan (2011-  
2020)***, a complement to GBO5



# Key Findings from LBO

- Collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are advancing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and all 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

## ***Traditional knowledge is cross-cutting***

- IPLCs' lands hold much of the world's biodiversity; supporting their actions can be one of the most effective ways to secure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

## ***Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and other CBD observers are permanent partners of the Convention***

- Biological and cultural diversity together increase resilience to social, environmental and climate changes.

## ***Mainstreaming across global change agenda and society***

# Key Findings from LBO

- Policy commitments on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use must be translated into programmes and projects in partnerships with IPLCs.

## ***Importance of Partnerships from policy to implementation***

- Recognising customary land tenure and traditional occupations, and protecting human rights secure social wellbeing and ecosystem and climate benefits.
- Measures are needed to counter the rise in assassinations of environmental and human rights defenders.

## ***Consistency with international human rights obligations and UNDRIP***

- Community-based mapping and monitoring complement wider data and reporting systems and promote accountability for social, biodiversity, development and climate commitments.

## ***Evidence base and monitoring through Local Biodiversity Outlooks***

# ***What are the contributions of IPLCs to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?***

- 92% of SDG Targets are directly linked to human rights and require monitoring based on disaggregated data on status of those being “left behind” including
- Indigenous Peoples are undertaking community-based monitoring of implementation of UNDRIP, CBD Strategic Plan, SDGs and Paris CC commitments
  - ✓ **Tools – Indigenous Navigator**
  - ✓ **Community information systems – websites, databases**



## **Indigenous Navigator**

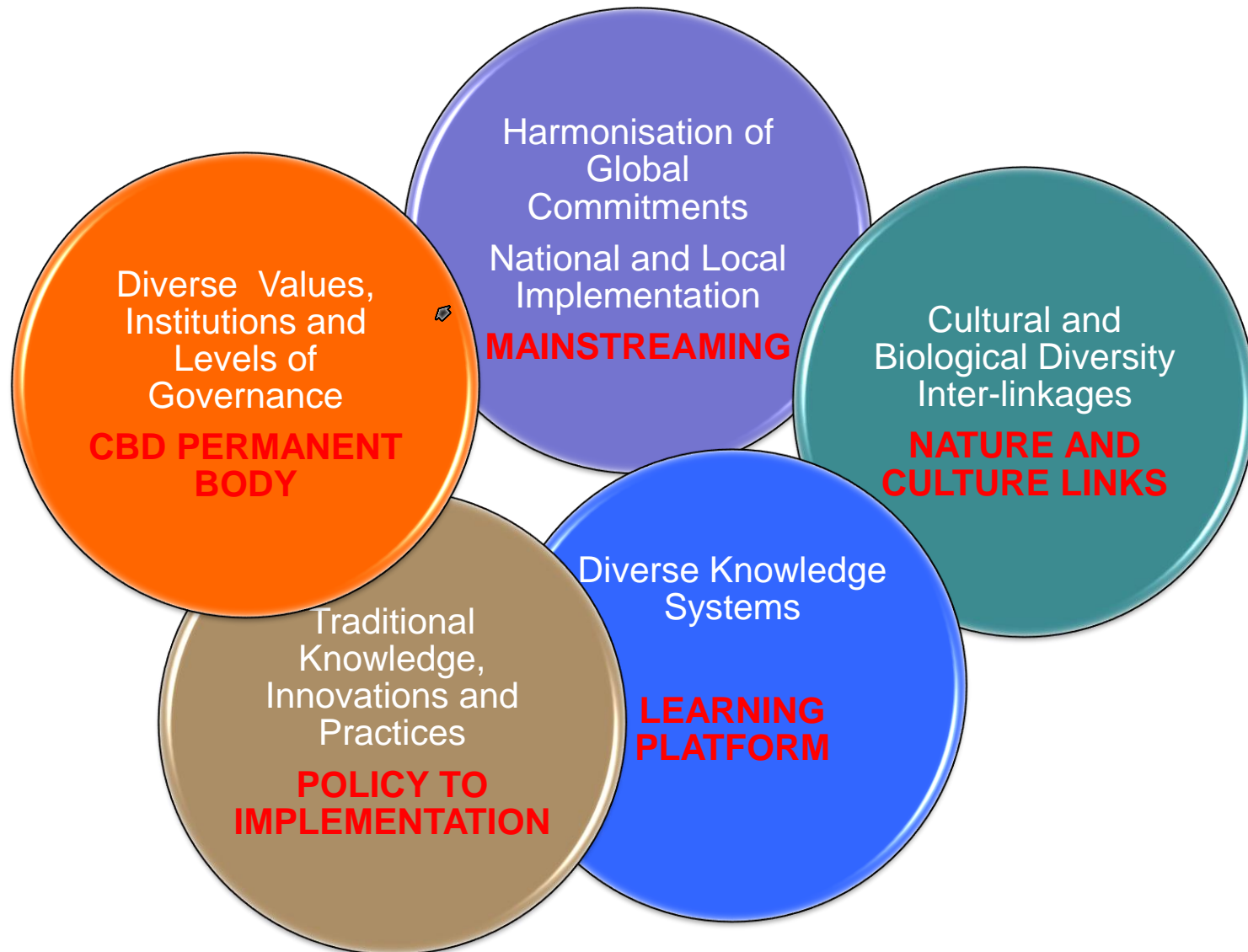
- data by Indigenous Peoples

- Ensure monitoring of SDG indicator on secure customary and collective land tenure of indigenous peoples and the practice of traditional occupations as a cross-cutting elements under Goal 1- Ending Poverty; Goal 2 – Ending Hunger and Goal 5 – Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls

4. Based on your experience on TK and IPLCs, share some views regarding the future work on TK within the CBD and its Protocols

- *What are your recommendations on how these processes and the IPLCs contributions can be considered in the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?*
- *Permanent Partnership*

# Virtuous Circles: Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and Implementation



# A question for the audience

In addition to the lessons I have highlighted from Local Biodiversity Outlooks, based on your own experience

***How can IPLCs transform CBD implementation towards the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature?***