

**UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, seventeenth Session**  
New York, 16 April – 27 April 2018

**Agenda Item 12. Future work of the Permanent Forum**  
**Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2018**

Mis en forme : Exposant

**STATEMENT BY JOJI CARINO, FOREST PEOPLES PROGRAMME**

**Indigenous and Local Knowledge in the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**

Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities is a cross-cutting theme in the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Indigenous Peoples contributed to the mid-term assessment of progress being made in its implementation, by publishing evidence, experiences and stories written by indigenous peoples in the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks: Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (LBO)*, ([www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net](http://www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net)) as a complement to the CBD's flagship report –the *4th Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO4)*. A second edition of *LBO* will be published in 2020, alongside *GBO5*. *LBO* was also used as a resource on indigenous and local knowledge in the on-going Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services being conducted by the Inter-governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Local Biodiversity Outlooks exemplifies how community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) contribute evidence about local outcomes of global and national action plans hence promoting accountability; whilst generating data and information needed for local self-government and self-determined development. Thus, CBMIS become powerful tools for linking global agendas to grassroots experience and empowerment.

Some conclusions from Local Biodiversity Outlooks include:

- *Collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are advancing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and all 20 Aichi Biodiversity Target in important ways.*
- *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.*
- *Biological and cultural diversity together increase resilience to social, environmental and climate changes.*
- *Policy commitments on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use must be translated into programmes and projects in partnerships with IPLCs.*
- *Recognising customary land tenure and traditional occupations, and protecting human rights secure social well-being, and ecosystem and climate benefits.*

- *Community-based mapping and monitoring complements wider data and reporting systems and promotes accountability for social, biodiversity, development and climate commitments.*

These findings are highly relevant in informing the post-2020 Biodiversity Framework, which will be adopted by COP15 of the CBD in Beijing 2020. CBD has begun consultations on this future plan, which is foreseen to be integral to realising the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement, and a milestone in the path towards societies living in harmony with nature.

**I wish to put forward the following recommendations:**

- 1. The UN Permanent Forum welcomes publication of Local Biodiversity Outlooks, as a collaborative effort of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Forest Peoples Programme and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and looks forward to its second edition to be published in 2020.**
- 2. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues supports the strengthening and further application of community-based mapping, monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) as complementary evidence bases for assessment and monitoring of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement and the post-2020 biodiversity Framework, as well as being tools for community governance and self-determined development.**
- 3. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues urges governments and donors to support community-based monitoring and information systems, citizen science and the democratization of information technologies, as complementary to national and global statistical and information systems, and to prioritise capacity-building and funding and for such initiatives.**
- 4. The UN Permanent Forum welcomes the establishment of a participatory mechanism for indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of IPBES, and urge identification of appropriate procedures and methodologies for effective implementation, in close consultation and partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.**
- 5. The UN Permanent Forum enjoins indigenous peoples organisations to fully contribute to the IPBES global assessment and the next work programme of IPBES to make indigenous and local knowledge centrally reflected in this important and knowledge and policy platform.**