



WG2020 1

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Agenda Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Potential elements of the structure and scope of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (Cluster 4)

Thank you Mr. Chair,

The IIFB welcomes the recognition of the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors, as well as wider societal participation and increased partnerships in the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

However, the global nature of our biodiversity crisis means that a more democratized and holistic approach to governance of our environment is needed in achieving the objectives of the Convention. Furthermore, the perpetual link between nature and culture need to be reflected in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

We therefore invite Parties to acknowledge the centrality of IPLCs in the whole process, most especially as partners and models for the achievement of the 2050 Vision for Living in Harmony. This entails ensuring the full and effective participation of IPLCs in all levels of the CBD processes, along with women, youth and other sectors. This also means that our role and contributions should be more appropriately embedded in Cluster 1. Additionally, in relation to document CBD/WG2020/1/3, the combination of the two approaches mentioned in paragraph 20 (a) will strengthen this.

To facilitate these proposals, we suggest several interconnected elements and principles as cross-cutting themes:

First, traditional knowledge is as important as other cultural traditions, including sciences, in achieving the 2050 Vision for Living in Harmony with Nature. Nature-based solutions work with the application of cultural intelligence and innovation, which are features of Indigenous and local knowledge. As such the close link between nature-based solutions and culture-based solutions should be recognized and promoted. Additionally, the mainstreaming of traditional knowledge particularly in policy formulation, science and technology, educational curricula and the transmission of ethical and cultural values can play a role in transformational change as well as inspiring creative meaningful actions.

Another is that the realisation and protection of key human rights both depends on healthy biodiversity and ecosystem services, and contributes to the balanced achievement of all three objectives of the Convention. For IPLCs, this means the recognition and protection of inherent rights to self-determination and to their land, territories and resources. As such, a human rights-based approach is an important element, and would also help harmonize synergies between the Convention and other international instruments, such as the SDGs, UNFCCC and the UNDRIP.



Furthermore, a human-rights based approach will be necessary in ensuring the effective mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors that impact it, especially those that impact IPLCs' land, territories and resources.

Lastly, capacity-building and appropriate technology transfer for effective engagement of and with IPLCs should be ensured so that all of the above are consistently followed throughout the development and implementation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Thank you Mr. Chair.