

Knowledge of and with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in CBD and IPBES



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Outline:

- 1) How the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) work to bring the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities into the decision making and advisory work of those institutions,
 - Introduce CBD briefly
 - IPBES as the evidence base for CBD
 - The Multiple Evidence Base approach
- 2) What are your suggestions for how CBD should further strengthen the involvement of indigenous and local people's knowledge (user knowledge) in the future.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

CBD has been working with IPLC and ILK for a long time

- International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) as the Caucus
- Recent activities: IPLC Global dialogue for the CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

Created space for Indigenous-led processes:

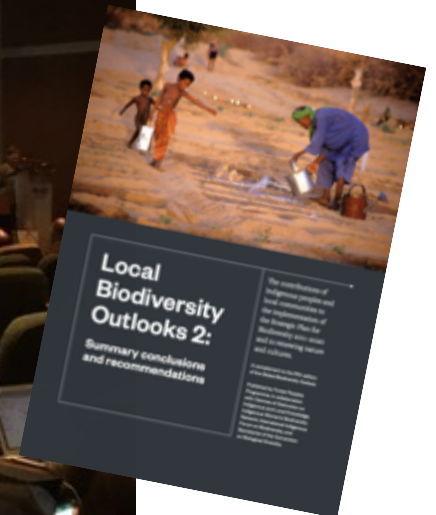
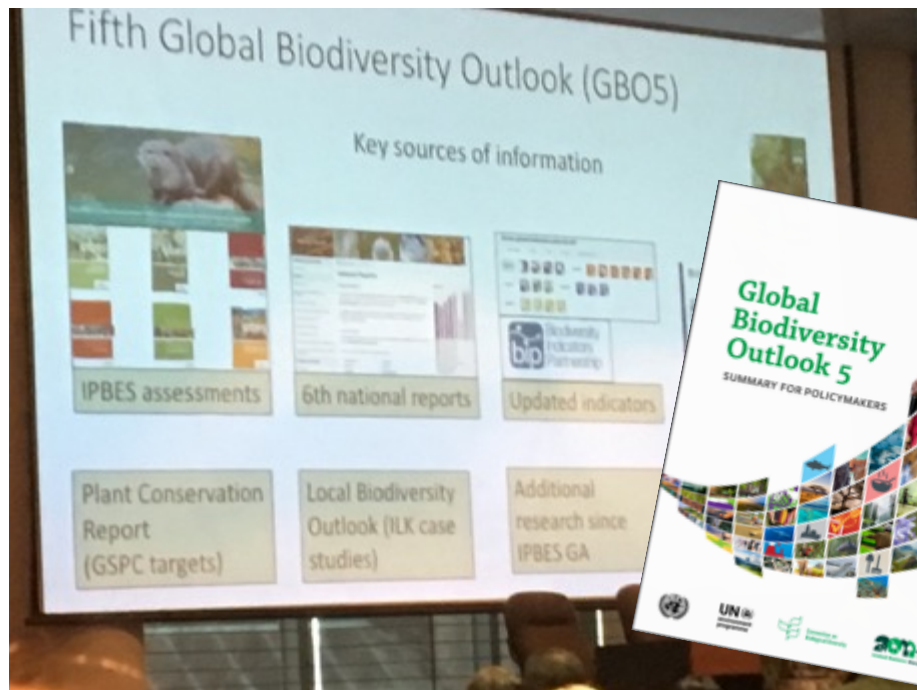
- Community Based Monitoring and Information Systems
- Local Biodiversity Outlooks
- Expertise, experience, networks



Follow up of Global targets on biodiversity 2020

Global Biodiversity Outlook 5
Compilation of governments
achievements

Local Biodiversity Outlooks 2
Compilation from Indigenous
Peoples and Local Communities



IPBES as the evidence-base for CDB

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)

Indigenous, local and scientific knowledge are complementary sources of evidence for sustainable management of biodiversity.

Implementation through

- **Procedures** for assessments of nature and nature's linkages with people; including **dialogues**
- a **participatory mechanism**; and
- **institutional arrangements** for including indigenous peoples and local communities.

Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach as the recognized international practice



Hill et al. 2020

DOMESTICATION



a Domesticating and maintaining crops...



b ... and animal breeds

CREATING NEW ECOSYSTEMS

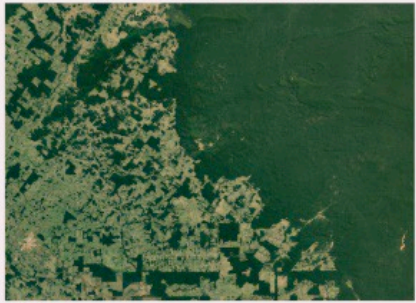


c Creating cultural landscapes with enhanced habitat heterogeneity

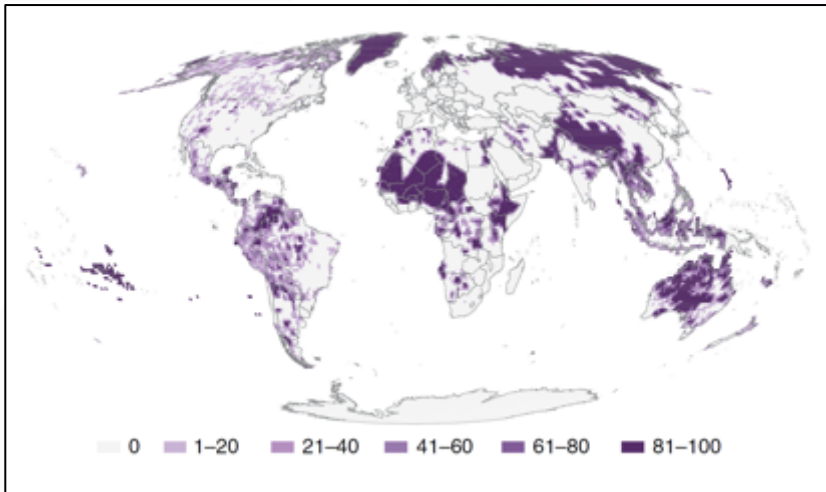


d Developing production systems with a multitude of domestic and wild species

PROTECTION



h Preventing forest loss



SUSTAINABLE USE, MANAGEMENT, AND MONITORING



e Habitat management

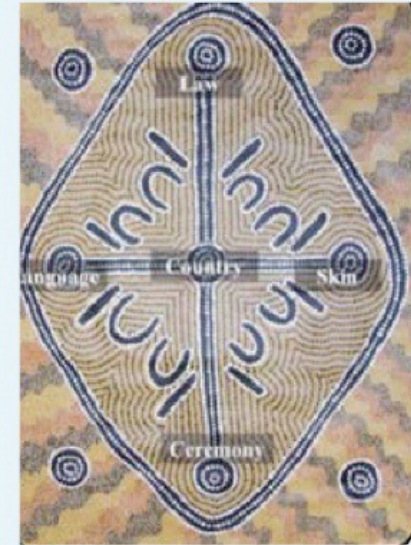


f Wild species management



g Restoration

CONCEPTS



i Alternative values and worldviews

IPBES Global Assessment: strong evidence for the importance of users knowledge

“Nature is generally declining less rapidly in indigenous peoples’ land than in other lands

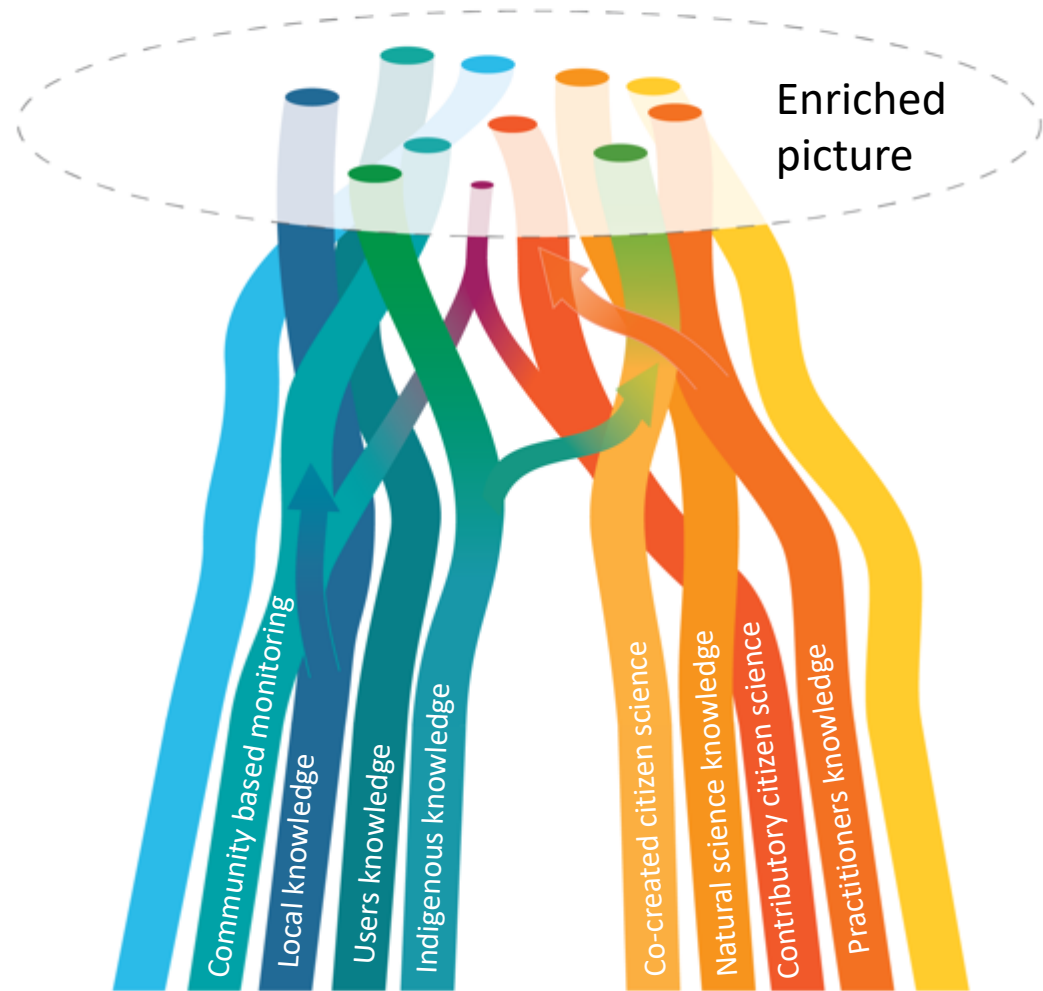
- but is nevertheless declining, as is the knowledge of how to manage it”.

IPBES 2019
Garnett et al. 2018

IPBES 2019

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Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach



Diverse knowledge systems

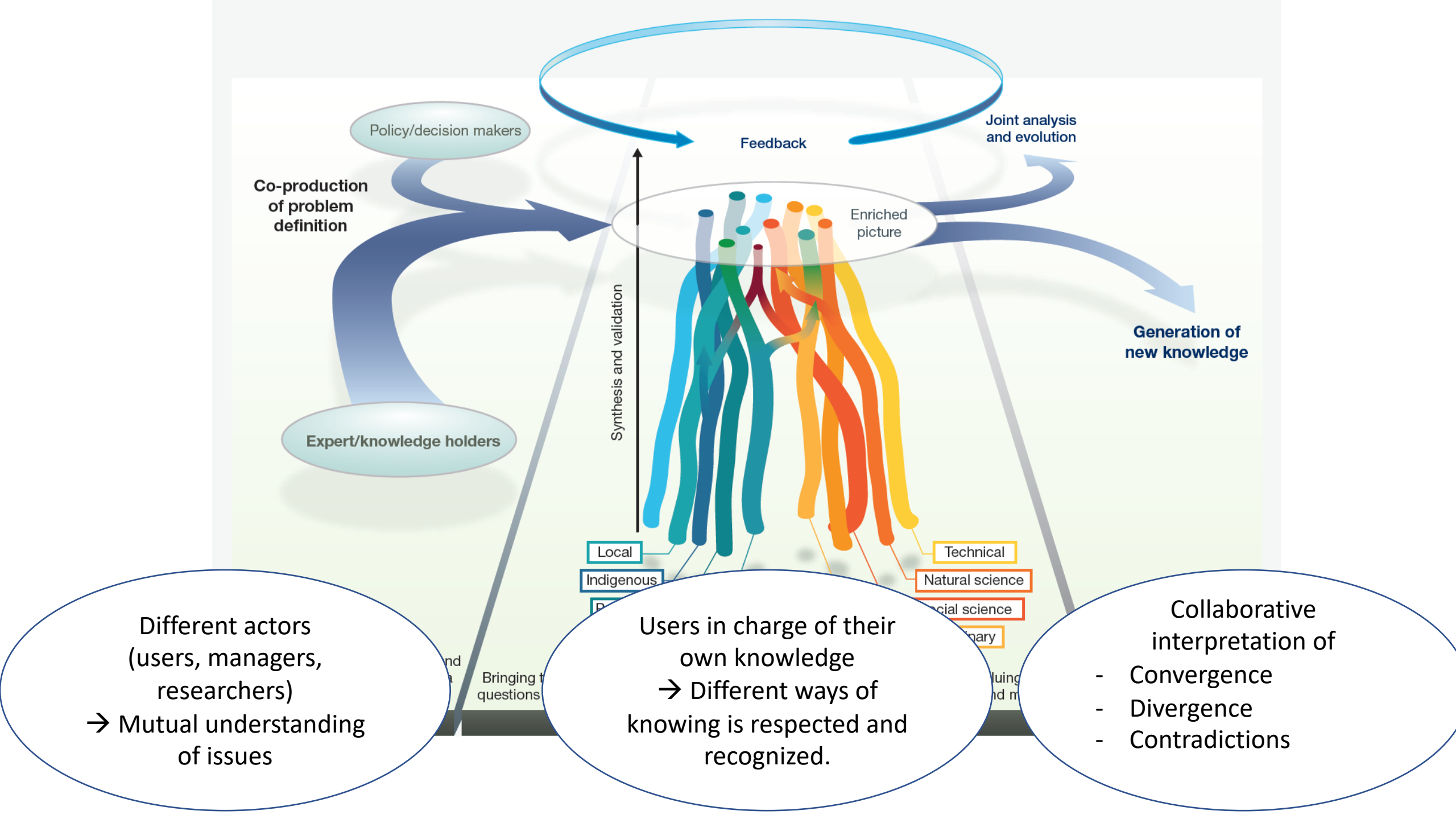


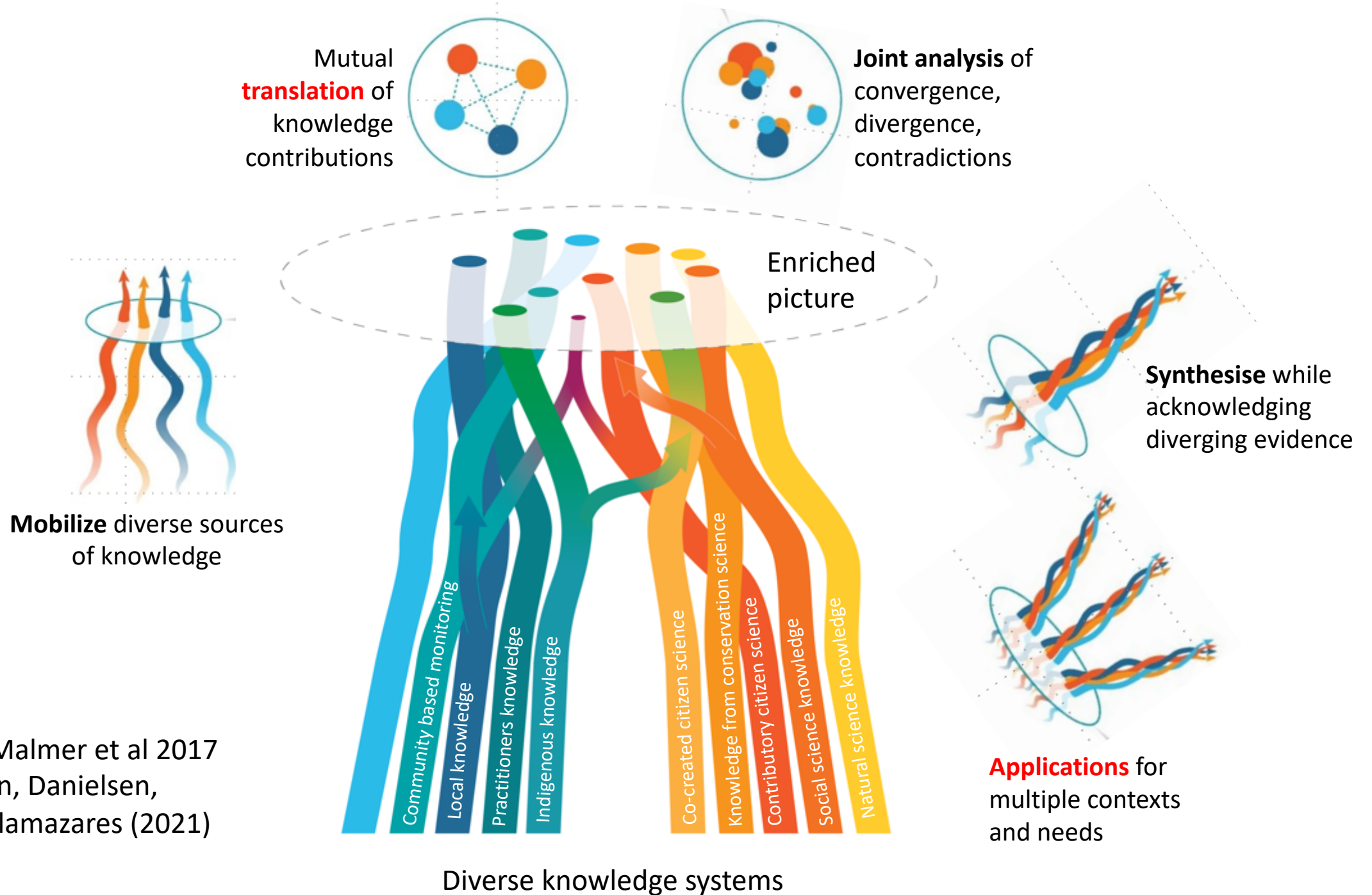
Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge (COD-ILK)



Tengö, Malmer et al.
2014, 2017







Tengö, Hill, Malmer et al 2017
 Tengö, Austin, Danielsen,
 Fernandez-Llamazares (2021)

Guiding principles of a MEB approach

- Usefulness for all involved
- Reciprocity and respect
- Free Prior Informed Consent
- Dialogues
- Transparency

→ Also for decision making based on knowledge

Hill et al. 2020 for details for IPBES



Dialogue 2012

Dialogues are essential

- Weaving knowledge systems: indigenous, local, scientific
- Walking workshops
- Experiencing biocultural landscapes
- In partnership with local communities and their organization



Guna Yala,
Panama



Tharaka, Kenya



Hin Lad Nai,
Thailand



What is further needed within CDB (and IPBES)?

- **Strengthen the role of IPLC**, including attentions to their rights, in the developing Global Biodiversity Framework for 2020
- **Monitoring systems**, where the contributions from IPLC for biodiversity and other goals are visible
- **Dialogues** at multiple levels – including at national level – for weaving knowledge systems
- Full and effective participation of IPLC in the [National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans \(NBSAPs\)](#)
- How and under what conditions can science, policy and practice support local user, their knowledge systems, and their governance of ecosystems (Wheeler et al 2020, Ogar et al 2020)?



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