Organization: Stockholm Resilience Centre together with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

ID: 2990

Title of the side-event:
Building synergies between traditional and scientific knowledge systems in biodiversity monitoring and assessments – such as for the Aichi targets and IPBES

Time: Thursday 17 October 13.15 – 14.45

Summary:
The side event presented recent developments of methodologies for connecting traditional and scientific knowledge systems, for broader and richer evidence base in assessments such as in the IPBES or the monitoring of Aichi targets, and for the communities monitoring alike.

Community-based monitoring and information systems as a bottom up tool for assessing the state of traditional knowledge, biodiversity, climate change impacts, and community well-being was presented, including a case pilot from Tinoc in the Philippines. It is being developed by a network of indigenous peoples and local communities, under the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity Working Group on Indicators, together with many collaborators. The aim is to strengthen the local knowledge base for territorial resource management and community development, as well as contributing case studies and complementarity data for monitoring the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Targets and other international commitments under climate change and sustainable development.

The Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach that highlights the importance of indigenous and local knowledge systems on their own terms to generate equally valid and useful evidence relevant to the sustainable governance of ecosystems and biodiversity, in for example assessments, It could also facilitate the work with e.g aggregating and interpreting data emerging from Community based monitoring, and other diverse sources. An explorative work with this approach is under development to be used in e.g. Aichi targets indicators follow up, as well as optionally for the IPBES. The method was exemplified by a case from Sapmi, Sweden, where reindeer herders knowledge together with scientific knowledge contribute to an enriched picture of the situation related to biodiversity and the reindeers cultural landscape.

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