

INFORMAL SESSION IN PREPARATION FOR THE THIRD MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION

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AGENDA ITEM 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Statement of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) Presented by Daniel Kobei from Indigenous Information Network -IIN-.

Mr./Madam Chair

I am speaking on behalf of the IIFB. Indigenous peoples have been working with Parties in the CBD as partners and as rightsholders in safeguarding and protecting our lands, waters and territories, leading to biodiversity outcomes. Reports have shown that recognizing tenure of indigenous peoples is a low-cost and high-benefit investment for both biodiversity and climate benefits, even potentially achieving at least equivalent outcomes with protected areas¹. We therefore request Parties to consider these findings in light of the discussions on resource mobilization.

On financial reporting

The development of a resource mobilization framework should include a reporting indicator on the number of public private partnerships and ABS agreements entered into with IPLC's, and include a feedback mechanism for IPLC's assessment of results.

On the resource mobilization component of the post-2020 biodiversity framework:

The IPBES Global Assessment Report recognizes that while nature is generally declining less rapidly in indigenous peoples' lands, our lands also face increasing pressure from other sectors. As protecting indigenous tenure can be cost-effective, resource mobilization should ensure that biodiversity financing should avoid negative impacts to ecosystems, biodiversity and people in the elements of the post-2020 biodiversity framework.

In addition, the post-2020 should also ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing with IPLCs in relation to resource mobilization. We remind Parties that the scope of IPLC contribution to conservation and the subsequent level of resource mobilization required to support these efforts should not be limited to their traditional knowledge either, but also indigenous technologies as recognized in Article 18(4) of the Convention. As such, FPIC is a prerequisite for the sharing and

¹ Ding et al. (2016). Climate benefits, tenure costs: the economic case for securing indigenous land rights in the Amazon. World Resources Initiative; and Tauli-Corpuz, V., Alcorn, J. & Molnar, A. (2018). Cornered by protected areas: replacing 'fortress conservation with rights-based approaches help bring justice for indigenous peoples and local communities, reduces conflict and enables cost-effective conservation and climate action; and Rights and Resources Initiative. (2020). Rights-based conservation: the path to preserving Earth's biological and cultural diversity.

use of traditional knowledge. Joint processes with IPLC's will need to be developed for appropriate decision making regarding the application of traditional knowledge, and a feedback mechanism is required for IPLC's to ensure that traditional knowledge is being used appropriately on an ongoing basis.

On the successor to the current strategy for resource mobilization:

We note that the draft strategy invites and encourages private sector investment, that may result in a flow in biodiversity public-private partnerships in high conservation areas inhabited by IPLCs. Therefore, equitable governance, and full and effective participation of IPLCs, as well as equitable distribution of resources should be ensured in the draft strategy, to strengthen effective and meaningful partnerships with IPLCs.

We also note that the draft strategy treats traditional knowledge and conservation of IPLCs as “in kind contribution”, which needs to be clarified. IPLC's role in protecting and conserving biodiversity should be quantified, and their contribution be factored as a resource in resource mobilization.

On national finance plans:

We emphasize the need for national budgets to include allocation for IPLC's activities that contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. Furthermore, the full and effective participation of IPLCs, women and youth, is needed in national biodiversity finance planning, including COVID-19 recovery plans that impact biodiversity and people, for transformative, inclusive and equitable action as stated in Article 20.

On synergies among conventions:

We invite Parties to consider developing the same mechanisms as the Indigenous Peoples policy developed by the Green Climate Fund, to ensure rights of indigenous peoples are safeguarded in investments for biodiversity, sustainable development and climate action investments. In addition, we reiterate the call for easier access of the Global Environment Facility fund and other funds for relevant for biodiversity conservation, in order for more IPLCs to be supported in their contributions to the CBD.

Finally, we recommend that there should be a specific funding mechanism for supporting IPLC led conservation, including both access to international finance and allocations within national budgets, that can be directly accessed by IPLCs at all levels. This is to support activities and local collective actions by IPLCs that contribute to the achievement of the Post 2020 global biodiversity frame work and 2050 vision, including capacity development and support to full and effective participation of IPLCs in all CBD processes and its Protocols. We will submit our specific text-based comments in writing.

Thank you, Mr./Madam Chair,

Textual comments:

On page 16-17 Annex II, Strategic goal 1

Reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity

1. The goal seeks to address the main drivers of biodiversity-harmful activities and investments through the use of standards and guidelines, and regulatory and economic instruments. It requires avoiding, scaling back and redirecting expenditures that are harmful for biodiversity, including but not limited to harmful subsidies. This will in turn reduce the need for additional resources to conserve and restore biodiversity, and to use it in a sustainable manner, and is thus a key complement to goal 2 below. Envisaged headline actions are:

- 1.1 Review government budgets, in all sectors and at all levels, with a view to at least avoiding or minimizing net harm to biodiversity, ecosystems **and people**;
- 1.2 Eliminate, phase out, or reform incentives, including subsidies, that are harmful to biodiversity, **ecosystems and people**; develop and scale disincentives for actions that are harmful to biodiversity, and develop and scale positive incentives to encourage biodiversity-positive actions, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and taking into account national socioeconomic conditions;
- 1.3 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into the strategies, operations, and processes of the finance sector with a view to at least avoiding or minimizing net harm to biodiversity, ecosystems **and people** caused by investment decisions;
- 1.4 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into business models, operations and practices, with a view to at least avoiding or minimizing harm to biodiversity, ecosystems **and people**;
- 1.5 Identify and incorporate biodiversity impacts, dependencies and risks into strategies, operations and processes of international development finance actors, with a view to at least avoiding or minimizing net harm to **biodiversity, ecosystems and people** caused by development finance, including climate finance;
- 1.6 Take measures, including legislative or regulatory measures, as appropriate, that support alignment of financial flows with biodiversity policy objectives.

On page 17:

Strategic goal 3

Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of resource use

2. Effective resource mobilization requires recognizing the importance of such factors as: (a) sound and **equitable** governance and planning, **including full and effective participation of IPLCs, women and youth**; (b) capacity-building; (c) the creation of platforms and partnerships; (d) effective design and uptake of international development finance; and (e) effective monitoring, reporting and review of results. These

enabling actions seek to ensure that mobilized resources are used wisely, and support efforts to reduce or redirect resources causing harm to biodiversity. Envisaged headline actions are:

3.1 Review and improve, as needed, **equitable** governance and planning processes within the public sector;