



THE POST 2020

GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

2030 ACTION TARGET 20

**TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE,
AWARENESS, EDUCATION
AND RESEARCH**

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Target 20. Ensure that relevant knowledge, including the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior, and informed consent, guides decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity, enabling monitoring, and by promoting awareness, education and research.

Objective:

Quality and timely biodiversity information is required to identify threats to biodiversity, to determine priority actions for conservation and sustainable use and to determine if such actions are effective. Biodiversity information, including traditional knowledge, will underpin progress towards all of the proposed goals and targets of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. Similarly, improving public understanding of biodiversity, including awareness of its values, and the steps that can be taken to conserve and use it sustainably, will underpin progress towards the 2050 Vision for Biodiversity.

Component:

Indicators (Headline in bold)

Ensure that relevant knowledge guides decision-making – Despite important advances in recent years, biodiversity information remains limited or absent for many issues. For example, species data is still strongly biased towards animal species, especially birds, and higher plants, and many of the most diverse ecosystems, especially in the tropics, are still greatly underrepresented. Further, there is comparatively more information available on terrestrial ecosystems and species than on freshwater and marine ones. Information related to the open ocean and deep-sea is particularly limited. In addition to these gaps, important challenges remain in terms of the ease of access and use of information, its timeliness and quality. Filling in the knowledge gaps and addressing the access, use, quality and timeliness challenges will be highly relevant to guide decision-making for the effective management of biodiversity.

20.0.1 Indicator on biodiversity information and monitoring, including traditional knowledge, for management

Promoting awareness, education and research – (see below)

20.2.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessments (SDG 4.7.1)

Further explanation of target elements

Free, prior, and informed consent – A principle meant to ensure that potential users of knowledge, innovations and practices that are held by indigenous peoples and local communities obtain the “free, prior and informed consent” in accordance with national legislation, and that these indigenous peoples and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of such traditional knowledge⁸⁰.

Effective management – Aims to prevent negative impacts on biodiversity, while promoting positive ones (e.g. improved ecosystem resilience and connectivity, improved population growth and genetic diversity for threatened species).

Monitoring – Refers to the monitoring of the status, trends and threats to biodiversity.

Awareness – Among the many barriers to achieving the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and of the other biodiversity-related conventions, lack of public awareness on the importance of biodiversity ranks as one of the most serious. Without an awareness of the fundamental value of biodiversity to human well-being, citizens and stakeholders cannot take the steps needed to mainstream biodiversity considerations into their daily lives and practices. The lack of public awareness also contributes to the relatively low political priority given to biodiversity issues to date⁸¹.

Education - In 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognised the important role of education and public awareness in the quest to achieve sustainable development. Chapter 36 of the Agenda 21 is devoted to promoting education, public awareness and training. Significant progress has been made in developing CEPA capacities through the Global Initiative on Biodiversity Education, which seeks to develop a plan to integrate biodiversity into all levels of formal and non-formal education. More recently, Parties agreed that Education was one of the 10 priority activities for the programme of work on CEPA⁸².

Research - Greater support for research and innovation will be required to achieve many targets. This includes research in effort to address major imbalances in the location and taxonomic focus of biodiversity studies and monitoring and to address knowledge gaps related to the consequences of biodiversity loss for people, including indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and people living in vulnerable situations. Further, research and innovation can help us find solutions to many of the challenges we face.

Linkages

Objectives of the CBD – conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of the components of biological diversity, fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

Drivers of biodiversity loss – land/sea use change, direct exploitation, climate change, pollution, invasive species

GBF targets – all targets

Sustainable Development Goals

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

GBO-5 pathways

Essential for the achievement of all transitions to sustainable pathways identified in GBO-5

[Click here to for more information on the First draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)

⁸⁰ Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2019). Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge. Montreal, 9 p. (CBD Guidelines Series)

⁸¹ CBD. Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 and CEPA. <https://www.cbd.int/cepa/>

⁸² CBD. Education. <https://www.cbd.int/education/>