Key Messages

Session 9: Means of Implementation
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ODA and public expenditure on Biodiversity
We need to go beyond the established indicator for targets 15.a and 15.b, to differentiate the quantity and the quality of finance with regards to the effectiveness of strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. ODA is not a secure source of funding for developing countries, and furthermore, the amount is still inadequate.

Engaging IPLCs
SDG 15 doesn't have a target regarding IPLCs, when there is a lot to learn from them to achieve this goal. Some important schemes and tools are the Indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), Community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS), and the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

Engaging Youth
Youth have a huge potential to support implementation of the biodiversity commitments, but this is many times undermined. Ways to address this are the inclusion of youth in the national delegations to international meetings and partnerships at the local levels.

Other local stakeholders
Besides IPLCs and Youth, Women, Local governments, Farmers, Academia and Local NGOs play big roles in the biodiversity conservation activities. Actors that deserve special attention are Park Rangers, who are protagonists of the in situ conservation strategies but often don't participate in decision making processes and lack the financial tools and means to execute their functions.

The need of effective capacity development schemes
We need to seek innovative ways to build capacity for implementation, especially on the local stakeholders relevant for biodiversity conservation. There is also an enormous information gap between the international agreements and local decision makers that should be closed.

Partnerships for science, data and technology tools
With regards to science, data and technology, there is a big potential in these tools for monitoring the implementation of SDG 15. But to take the most of these tools, we first need to bridge the technology gap between developed and developing countries. Also, key partnerships with local stakeholders as Academia, Youth and NGOs can allow to simplify the national reporting schemes and procedures so governments can focus on implementation.