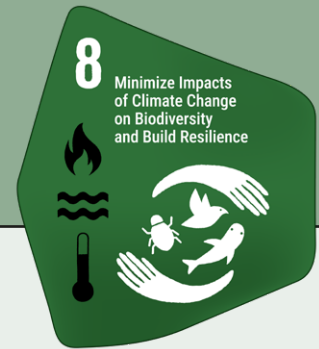


Target 08:

Minimise the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience



WHY THIS MATTERS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Actions taken to slow down and adapt to climate change and biodiversity loss must genuinely protect biodiversity and respect Indigenous Peoples' rights, and there are opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to both participate in and benefit from these actions.

Climate change and biodiversity loss are closely linked. Climate change is one of the causes of biodiversity loss, while at the same time, biodiversity loss through the destruction and degradation of natural ecosystems such as forests, peatlands and marine areas is a significant cause of climate change.

When climate change negatively affects nature in Indigenous Peoples' territories, it also has direct impacts on Indigenous Peoples themselves.

When climate change negatively affects nature in Indigenous Peoples' territories, it also has direct impacts on Indigenous Peoples themselves. It can disrupt traditional activities and livelihoods, as well as having health and other consequences. However, Indigenous Peoples' sustainable stewardship of their territories – and the way communities have adapted to climate change - can help to prevent or slow down impacts on nature from climate change.

Governments as well as other actors (such as the private sector and conservation organisations) are currently supporting or taking a wide range of actions to slow down and help people adapt to climate change. Because of the link between climate and biodiversity, some of these actions are designed to work through nature – for example, by protecting or restoring nature to slow down climate change or reduce its impacts. These approaches are called **nature-based solutions** (or sometimes ecosystem-based solutions).

There is significant potential for Indigenous Peoples to lead, participate in or benefit from these initiatives, but there are also risks. Such projects can take place on Indigenous Peoples' lands without their free, prior and informed consent, and without adequate benefit sharing, thereby undermining their rights. For example, a government could earn money from carbon credits on lands that have been protected by Indigenous Peoples without informing, seeking free, prior and informed consent from, or compensating the communities. This can then also lead to restrictions on Indigenous Peoples' activities in those territories.

In addition, not all actions called "nature-based solutions" are genuinely biodiversity friendly. For example, some so-called "nature-based solutions" have involved creating large plantations of a single variety of non-native trees, to enable "carbon capture" - but this actually reduces biodiversity.

Besides nature-based solutions, many other types of actions are also promoted in the name of slowing down and adapting to climate change. This can include, for example, large clean energy projects (installing wind turbines or solar panels), infrastructure such as dams, or even mining for **critical minerals** to support renewable energy development. In addition to impacting biodiversity, these types of projects often require a lot of land – and often take place on Indigenous Peoples' territories without free, prior and informed consent.

Target 8 requires that actions taken to slow and adapt to climate change must minimise impacts on biodiversity. As part of the broader requirements of the Global Biodiversity Framework, they must also respect Indigenous Peoples' rights.

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OFFICIAL CBD TARGET TEXT

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.