



A Training Manual for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Convention on Biological Diversity

MODULE 1



Japan
Biodiversity
Fund



Forest
Peoples
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The cover image depicts Chief Raoni, taken in Piraçu, Mato Grosso, Brasil in January 2020. Instituto Raoni is the organizational face of the Kayapó, a Brazilian indigenous group that is at the forefront of the fight against unfettered deforestation of the Amazon.

The photo on the cover, was taken and donated by Rafael Forsetto <https://humanvoices.tv/>.
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Design: Em Dash Design

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Acronyms

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBMIS	Community-based Monitoring and Information Systems
COP	Conference of the Parties
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GR	Genetic Resources
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IPLCs	Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IWBN	Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
LBO	Local Biodiversity Outlooks
MAT	Mutually Agreed Terms
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
TK	Traditional Knowledge
WG2020	Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework
WG8J	Ad Hoc Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

Notes for Trainers

- This manual consists of six units.
- Trainers can choose topics from each unit and tailor the activities according to the target group and the length of time available for the training.
- Each unit contains a description of the topic and a suggested template to carry out the activities based on learning objectives, available time, required materials, and the format of each activity.
- Additional materials such as a bibliography and case studies are included at the end of each unit.

General tips for effective training

BEFORE THE SESSION

- Define the target group
- Knowledge assessment of the target group
- Review the description of the topics, learning objectives and plan activities
- Design the session
- Choose the training methods and prepare the materials based on the suggested template.

DURING THE SESSION

- Use the suggested template
or
- Customize the template based on the audience's needs and the target
or
- Design new activities
- If allowed by the participants, document the session (photos, audio/video recording)

AFTER THE SESSION

- Evaluate the training
- Follow up if needed



Young Kayapó girl walks down beaten path *Credit: Rafael Forsetto*

Target Audience

The trainer should define the target group for each training session. A training workshop for members of indigenous peoples and local communities who are not familiar with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) would contain different objectives and content than a workshop aimed at those with previous knowledge. Likewise, participation of government representatives can change the dynamics of the training. A training workshop may provide a platform for knowledge exchange between experts and novices with the trainer acting as a facilitator of this experience sharing.

Knowledge Assessment

The trainer should determine the target group's knowledge of the Convention and what they need to know to effectively participate in future trainings. It is important to understand the group's needs related to biodiversity matters before planning a training workshop. Preparing a questionnaire that potential participants can fill out in advance of training is helpful. The trainer should familiarize themselves with participants' languages, ensuring that information is available and shared in an appropriate format and presentation. Very often, using the indigenous language is fundamental to ensure successful training outcomes.

Reviewing the Provided Materials

After a knowledge assessment of the participants understanding of the CBD has been completed, the trainer should review the learning materials to decide on the relevant topics and each session's length. It is suggested to limit the number of topics in a single session so that participants can have enough time to discuss the topics and complete the related activities. A co-facilitator or an expert participant with complementary knowledge in a specific topic can be invited to work closely with the trainer. It is important to consider developing materials that contain graphics and practical examples related to the communities' lifestyle where possible.

Training Methods

A variety of methods can be used within each of the six units. The trainer should consider the indigenous peoples and local communities' ways of learning, avoid lengthy lectures, and bear in mind that individuals absorb information differently. The trainer can use as many training methods that the length of the training allows. Selection of the training method should be based on the learning objectives and the participants' prior knowledge and needs. Each method is useful for a specific purpose. For instance, think-pair-share creates a common understanding of certain topics to be developed, while lectures convey knowledge. Case studies and role-play are action-oriented and involve participants as active learners, to apply their prior and newly gained knowledge, in different situations.

The trainer needs to consider indigenous peoples and local community learning ways and accordingly prepare activities to keep participants interested and engaged. Learning is holistic, reflexive, thoughtful, experiential, and relational.¹ It is embedded in memory, history, and tradition. Methods should also apply knowledge from real-world situations, which encourages ownership of learning. The trainer should mention that the training aims to provide information with active learning, in some cases, through hands-on and do-it-yourself activities.

The trainer may consider using an icebreaker or any other context-sensitive methods for the introductory session.

Methods may include but are not limited to:

- **LECTURES:** using whiteboard, flip chart, PowerPoint presentations, and/or videos;
- **THINK-PAIR-SHARE:** participants think individually about the contributions of traditional knowledge to their daily activities. Afterwards, participants discuss with a partner and then share ideas with the entire group;
- **PONDERING ON THE CONCEPT OF BIODIVERSITY:** participants are invited to draw from their knowledge of fauna and flora in the environment to connect this to the technical work of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- **SIMULATION AND ROLE-PLAY:** participants can choose a role representing interests from indigenous peoples and local communities, governments, civil society, private sector, academia, and scientists. Then, they can simulate being participants at a CBD meeting; participants should take various roles on controversial issues. The trainer may wish to provide a draft recommendation with text in square brackets, indicating disagreement, as a basis for the role-play discussion, and ask the participants to resolve the impasse;

¹ <https://firstpeoplesprinciplesoflearning.wordpress.com/learning-is-holistic-reflexive-reflective-experiential-and-relational-focused-on-connectedness-on-reciprocal-relationships-and-a-sense-of-place/>

- **CASE STUDY:** the trainer can present an actual event or difficult situation for which the participants will provide solutions. This activity is best done in a small group setting and can be used to practice for lobbying for the effective implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the CBD;
- **CONCEPT MAPPING:** the trainer can ask the participants to find information regarding the ratification of the CBD and its Protocols, the national office responsible for implementation, and what activities countries are undertaking regarding traditional knowledge. Each participant will create a graphical representation of the status of the Convention and its Protocols in their countries;
- **NEAR MISS:** the trainer intentionally gives the group information that is partially correct, and participants will need to identify how the information is misleading. This can be used to test retention of CBD concepts;
- **FIELD TRIP:** the trainer can organize a field trip to an indigenous or local community, botanical garden, biodiversity centre, or Ministry of Environment. The trainer then can ask the participants to identify the traditional knowledge of the community and its relation to the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the CBD and the value added at the national level;
- **PRESENTATIONS BY PARTICIPANTS:** the trainer can request the participants to prepare a presentation in advance to enable them to share their local experiences on the topics of the training;
- **GUEST/EXPERT SPEAKER:** The trainer can invite an expert to present his or her analysis, studies and publications on relevant matters.

Designing activities

Each unit provides templates that the trainer may want to use in the workshops. They are merely suggestions and the trainer may choose to adapt them to a specific purpose or even create completely new activities.

Evaluation

At the end of each training session, the trainer should ask participants to evaluate the training. The evaluation method may vary according to the session, topic, and participants. For instance, questionnaires may be useful at the end of training to request participants to share their opinions.

Documentation

The trainer could consider documenting the training by taking photos or videos of the sessions and keeping a training journal in a physical or electronic record.

Terms and concepts

Terms and concepts are found in the “Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions” (decision 14/13)²

² <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-13-en.pdf>

Introduction to the manual

Why is biological diversity important for indigenous peoples and local communities?

Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) live in areas that overlap with zones high in biodiversity. These high biodiversity areas often are also rich in cultural diversity, as evidenced by the diversification of languages spoken in these areas. Considering this overlap, decisions concerning biodiversity may impact their lives. Strong knowledge about the international and national regulation and policy on biodiversity is important to enhance the full and effective participation of IPLCs in implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at all levels.

The [IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) emphasizes that “At least a quarter of the global land area is traditionally owned, managed, used or occupied by indigenous peoples. These areas include approximately 35 per cent of the area that is formally protected and approximately 35 per cent of all remaining terrestrial areas with very low intervention”.

What is biological diversity?

The Convention defines biological diversity as the variability among living organisms—from all sources, including among others, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are a part. Biodiversity includes the diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems.³

Some IPLCs understand biological diversity as the variety of all life forms (plants, animals, ecosystems, and humans) on this planet, from genetic diversity to ecosystem diversity. Biodiversity, for them, can also embody and reflect their spiritual well-being. For example, the Guna people of Panama understand “Napguana” (Mother Earth) to signify biological diversity. Meanwhile, in the Andean region, “Pachamama” (Mother Earth) designates the entire environment.

What is traditional knowledge?

Traditional Knowledge (TK) refers to the knowledge, innovations, and practices of IPLCs, developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment. TK is transmitted orally from generation to generation. It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories, songs, cultural expressions, proverbs, values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local language, and agricultural practices including selective breeding of plant species and animal. Sometimes it is referred to as an oral tradition for it is practiced, sung, danced, painted, carved, chanted and performed down through millennia. Traditional knowledge is often practical in nature, particularly in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, health, horticulture, forestry and environmental management.⁴

³ Article 2 of the CBD

⁴ <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/intro.shtml>



This picture was taken during the Regional Capacity-building Workshop for Latin America and Caribbean Region on Traditional Knowledge-2013, Cochabamba, Bolivia (2013, Cochabamba, Bolivia and depicts an indigenous woman performing the “Dance of the Macheteros” from indigenous peoples in San Ignacio de Moxos in Mathe Beni Province *Credit: Dr. Viviana Figueroa*

What is the role and value of traditional knowledge?

For IPLCs, TK plays an essential role in their lives. For example, knowledge of medicinal plants or the selection of seeds, forest and native species are necessary for the livelihoods and identity. Furthermore, TK has a cultural, economic, social, and spiritual value. Some of their customary sustainable practices have been proven to enhance and promote biodiversity at the local level and maintain healthy ecosystems.

TK can make a significant contribution to sustainable development for the global community. Most IPLCs are situated in areas where the vast majority of the world’s biodiversity is found. Their practices related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems continue to provide essential services such as freshwater to broader human populations. IPLCs, as on-site communities, have extensive knowledge of local environments. Through their TK, they can provide valuable information to the global community about conservation and sustainable use. As such, they may serve as valuable models for biodiversity policies.⁵

5 <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/intro.shtml>

✓ Overall Learning Objectives and Outcomes

This manual aims to:

- Increase understanding of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Increase awareness and knowledge regarding the role of indicators related to traditional knowledge: linguistic diversity, land tenure, traditional occupations, and participation;
- Familiarize the learners with the national processes for implementation of the CBD, particularly through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP);
- Increase awareness of the monitoring and review progress, particularly National Reports (Art 26 of the CBD);
- Increase understanding of the role and contributions of IPLCs and their knowledge, customary practices, and initiatives to implement the Convention;
- Explore the potential of community-based monitoring and information systems as a tool for monitoring;
- Increase awareness about the Local Biodiversity Outlooks publications and the collective actions of IPLCs in biodiversity conservation;
- Deepen understanding on how to engage in the implementation of the CBD and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Upon completion of this manual, you will be able to:

- Understand the importance of the participation of IPLCs in the CBD processes, and explain the CBD procedures associated with TK to your peers and community;
- Understand and use concepts and processes established in the CBD and its Protocols;
- Understand the mechanisms for IPLCs participation in CBD meetings;
- Be able to highlight the contribution of IPLCs in achieving the goals of the CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- Understand the monitoring tools for the implementation of the Convention.

Opposite: Hawai'i Volcanoes National Parks, Hawai'i – Families with genealogical ties to these lands come here to place the piko (umbilical cord) of their child. The hope is that the mana (spiritual guiding energy) of the Pu'uloa would bless that child with a long and prosperous life and root them to their ancestral lands. Each puka (hole) is created to house a child's single piko. *Credit: Teresa Mazza*



UNIT 1

Introduction to the Convention on Biological Diversity

1.1. Background of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Since the 1970s, scientists, environmental groups, and IPLCs have increasingly highlighted the loss of biodiversity, and the fact that it is being lost at an unprecedented rate. It is recognized as one of the most urgent problems facing humankind, with environmental, social, and cultural effects. By the late 1980s, biodiversity loss and ecological degradation were recognized by the United Nations and were addressed at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992.

At the Conference — also known as the *Earth Summit*⁶ — the Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature. The Convention entered into force on 29 December 1993.

IPLCs actively participated in this historic Conference. Marcos Terena, an indigenous leader from Brazil, addressed the plenary. IPLCs organized the Carioca Summit, which produced its outcome document titled the *Carioca Declaration*.

By the end of this unit, you will have a better understanding of:



- Background of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols;
- Relevant Articles of the CBD for IPLCs;
- Institutional framework of the CBD, particularly the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related Provisions;
- Mechanism for IPLC participation.

Note for trainers: This video can be projected

Marcos Terena, from Brazil, 1992

[DBNdialoguesRIO20, Marcos Terena UNCED Part 1](#) (Video)

[DBNdialoguesRIO20, Marcos Terena UNCED Part 2](#) (Video)



⁶ More information at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/milestones/unced>

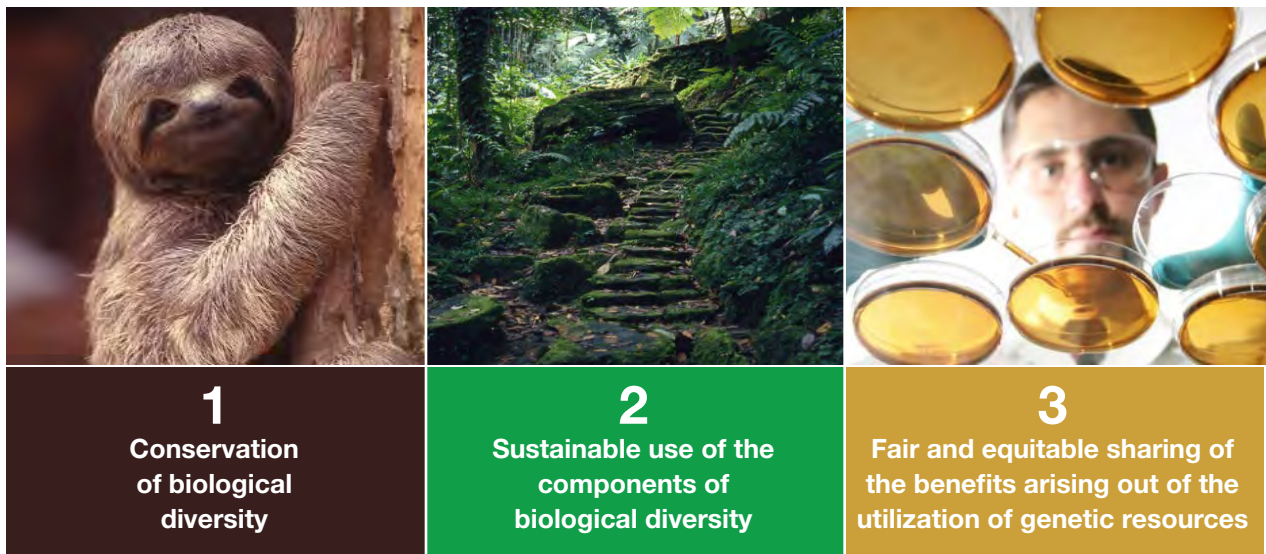
1.2. What is the Convention on Biological Diversity?

The Convention on Biological Diversity

- Is an international multilateral treaty;
- Is legally binding, establishing that countries who ratify it become CBD Parties, and are obliged to implement its provisions;
- Provides a legal framework for action on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- 195 countries and the European Union and its Member States are Parties to the CBD;⁷
- Contains 42 Articles.

The Convention is the first time in international law that the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is referred to as “a common concern of humankind”. The Convention is also regarded as an international instrument essential for sustainable development. The agreement covers the conservation and sustainable use of all ecosystems, species, and genetic resources. It links conservation efforts to the economic goal of using biological resources sustainably.

The CBD reminds decision-makers that natural resources are not infinite and sets out a philosophy of sustainable use. While past conservation efforts were only aimed at protecting species and habitats, the CBD recognizes that ecosystems, species and genes must be jointly conserved and if they are to benefit all humans. The Convention has three main goals:



⁷ List of CBD Parties: <https://www.cbd.int/information/parties.shtml>



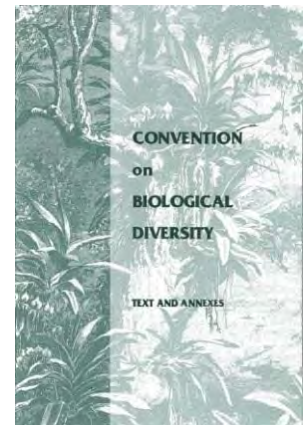
Dr. Viviana Figueroa, indigenous woman from Omaguaca-Kolla, Jujuy Province of Argentina, and member of indigenous biodiversity networks, reading the Text of the Convention *Credit: Dr. Viviana Figueroa*

1.3. Relevant Articles of the Convention for indigenous peoples and local communities

In its preamble, the CBD recognizes the dependence of many IPLCs on biological resources. There is also recognition of the contribution of traditional knowledge for both conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, two fundamental objectives of the Convention.⁸

The CBD recognizes the important role for IPLCs and their TK in the pursuit of the CBD objectives (see Box 1).

All the Articles of the CBD, to an extent are relevant to IPLCs. Notably, the most relevant Articles are:



Article 8(j): Traditional Knowledge

Article 10(c): Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

Article 17: Exchange of Information including its Repatriation

Article 18(4): Technical and Scientific Cooperation including Indigenous and Traditional Technologies

⁸ Introduction - CBD. <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/intro.shtml>

Box 1: Convention on Biological Diversity: Articles related to indigenous peoples and local communities

PREAMBLE

Preamble	The Contracting Parties, Recognizing the close and traditional dependence of many indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles on biological resources, and the desirability of sharing equitably benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components;
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RELEVANT ARTICLES

Article 8. In-situ Conservation	Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate: (j) Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices;
Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity	Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate: (c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;
Article 17. Exchange of Information	1. The Contracting Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries. 2. Such exchange of information shall include exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and Traditional Knowledge as such and in combination with the technologies referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1. It shall also, where feasible, include repatriation of information.
Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation	4. The Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with national legislation and policies, encourage and develop methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention. For this purpose, the Contracting Parties shall also promote cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts.

Articles 8(j), 10(c), 17.2 and 18.4 of the Convention are regarded as cross-cutting and therefore relevant across the other areas of work.

Note: In 1992, when the CBD was adopted, the international community used the term “indigenous and local communities”. However, in 2014, in line with the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/61/295) in 2007, the Conference of the Parties decided, in decision XII/12 F,⁹ to use the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” in future decisions under the Convention, without affecting in any way the legal meaning of Article 8(j) and related provisions.

⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-12-en.pdf>

1.4. Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

The Convention provides clear recognition of the links between traditional knowledge and biodiversity conservation through obligations on Parties.

- In **Article 8, paragraph (j)**,¹⁰ Parties have undertaken to:
 - Respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge of IPLCs relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity
 - Promote its wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge and
 - Encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits
- In **Article 10, paragraph (c)**,¹¹ Parties have undertaken to protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.
- In **Article 17.2**,¹² Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information include exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge as such and in combination with the technologies include repatriation of information.
- In **Article 18.4**,¹³ Parties have undertaken to promote technical and scientific cooperation including indigenous and traditional technologies, including the training of personnel and exchange of experts.

Parties for the implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions establish national measures (see Box 2), for example:

- (a) Initiatives to establish co-management of protected areas with indigenous peoples and local communities living in and around them;
- (b) Establishment of Indigenous Community Conservation Areas (ICCA), Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) and elaboration of corresponding co-management plans;
- (c) Actions to involve indigenous peoples and local communities in resources management and conservation;
- (d) Documentation and development of inventories on traditional knowledge and related resources;
- (e) Development of traditional medicine and pharmacopeia action plans;
- (f) Commercialization of edible wild produce;
- (g) Introduction of general mechanisms for consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (h) Elaboration of national legislative and political frameworks for equitable access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and sharing of benefits resulting from its use;
- (i) Support community-based efforts to implement traditional knowledge-based farming and agro-forestry through efforts to revive traditional farming practices;
- (j) Support and develop appropriate systems and measures for the documentation and protection of traditional knowledge, practices and innovations related to biological resources.

Note: To consult if your country has ratified the Convention, please see <https://www.cbd.int/information/parties.shtml>

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-08>

¹¹ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-10>

¹² <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-17>

¹³ <https://www.cbd.int/convention/articles/?a=cbd-18>



Sami people of Sweden *Credit: nenets/shutterstock.com*

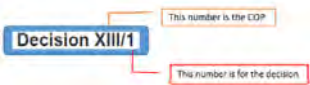
Box 2: Sweden-Naptek, National Programme for Local and Traditional Knowledge

Naptek is a Swedish National Programme for Local and Traditional Knowledge related to Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (2005). Naptek and the Sámi Parliament of Sweden are working on implementation programs related to Article 8(j) and its related provisions. The work of Naptek has focused on the development of a national program for the application of local and traditional knowledge. Some activities focused on:

- Documenting traditional knowledge;
- Maintaining and preserve local and traditional knowledge;
- Acting as a link between tradition holders and national authorities; and
- Research concerning traditional knowledge.

1.5. Institutional framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Convention establishes the standard institutional framework, which translates the general commitments of the Convention into binding norms or guidelines and assists Parties with their national implementation.¹⁴ The role of the institutional frameworks is summarized below:

Body	Mandate	Outcome
Conference of the Parties (COP) www.cbd.int/cop/	<p>The COP is the governing body of the Convention (Article 23)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Its key functions are to keep under review the implementation of the Convention and to steer its development; ■ Adoption of the budget ■ The adoption of protocols or annexes ■ Its meetings every two years. 	<p>Decisions Adopted Example</p>  <p>To consult decisions of COP https://www.cbd.int/decisions/</p>
Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) www.cbd.int/sbstta/	<p>Provides the COP with advice and recommendations on scientific, technical, and technological aspects of the implementation of the Convention (Article 25)</p> <p>The COP considers SBSTTA advice on relevant issues before adopting its decisions.</p>	<p>Recommendations Adopted To consult recommendations of SBSTTA: https://www.cbd.int/recommendations/sbstta/</p>
Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) www.cbd.int/sbi/	<p>Review the progress in the implementation of the Convention</p>	<p>Recommendations Adopted To consult recommendations of SBI-2: https://www.cbd.int/meetings/SBI-02</p>
Ad Hoc Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8J) www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml	<p>Provide advice to the COP on issues related to traditional knowledge and customary and sustainable use and related provisions</p>	<p>Recommendations Adopted To consult recommendations of WG8(j)-11: https://www.cbd.int/recommendations/wg8j/?m=wg8j-11</p>
Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 global biodiversity framework (WG2020)	<p>Support the negotiations to develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework</p>	<p>Recommendations Adopted To consult recommendations: https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020</p>
Secretariat www.cbd.int/secretariat/role.shtml	<p>Its principal functions are to prepare for, and service, meetings of the COP and other subsidiary bodies of the Convention and to coordinate with other relevant international bodies (Article 24)</p> <p>The Secretariat is institutionally linked to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), its host institution.</p> <p>The Secretariat provides administrative support to the COP, SBSTTA and other Convention bodies. It organizes all meetings under the Convention, and prepares background documentation for those meetings</p> <p>The Secretariat is located in Montreal, Canada.</p>	<p>Issue notifications to request information from Parties, IPLCs and others https://www.cbd.int/notifications/</p>

¹⁴ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/gbo1/chap-02.shtml>

Body	Mandate	Outcome
Financial mechanism www.cbd.int/financial/	Article 21 establishes a mechanism for the provision of financial resources to developing countries for the purposes of the Convention. In Article 20, developed countries undertake to provide “new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed full incremental costs” of implementing the obligations of the Convention. Article 39 designates the Global Environment Facility (GEF) on an interim basis to operate the financial mechanism of the Convention, and the GEF continues to fulfil this function. The financial mechanism functions under its authority and guidance, and is accountable to the COP. COP adopted comprehensive guidance for the financial mechanism. ¹⁵	
Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) www.cbd.int/chm/	To promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation (Article 18 paragraph 3)	

1.5.1 The Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

Within the institutional arrangement of the Convention, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish a specific body, with the mandate to work on matters related to Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

In 1996, the Conference of the Parties, in its third meeting (COP 3), addressed traditional knowledge for the first time. As a result of the discussions, the COP-3 decided to authorize the organization of a workshop with the mandate to advise the COP on the possibility of developing possible elements of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions (Decision III/14 paragraph 9 and Annex).¹⁶ The workshop had the additional task of considering the need to create a working group or a subsidiary body to deal with the issues concerning the role of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices relevant to indigenous and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and to measure progress on agreed tasks. During this conference, IPLC representatives established the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB).¹⁷

In 1997, the Workshop on Traditional Knowledge and Biological Diversity was held in Madrid, Spain from 24 to 28 November. The workshop resulted in proposals for the establishment of:

- The Working Group on Article 8(j) and
- The Programme of Work on Article 8(j).

In 1998, the COP 4¹⁸ held in Bratislava, Slovakia, considered these proposals and decided to establish an ad hoc open-ended inter-sessional working group to address the application of Article 8(j) and related provisions with the mandate to work on traditional knowledge matters (see Box 3).

Box 3: Mandate of Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

- To provide to the Conference of the Parties advice relating to the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions ([decision IV/9](#), para. 1);
- To provide advice to the Conference of the Parties on measures to strengthen cooperation at the international level among indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and to make proposals for the strengthening of mechanisms that support such cooperation;
- To review progress in the implementation of the priority tasks of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions ([decision V/16](#), para. 9).

15 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/handbook/cbd-hb-intro-en.pdf>

16 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-03/full/cop-03-dec-en.pdf>

17 <https://iifb-indigenous.org/>

18 <https://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-04>

The indigenous women participants at COP-4 organized themselves in the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN).

In 2000, the Working Group on Article 8(j) held its first meeting in Seville, Spain. From 2000 to 2019, the Working Group on Article 8(j) met eleven times and its conclusions and recommendations have been central to the COP's important decisions on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity (see Box 4).

Box 4. Summary of the work of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions


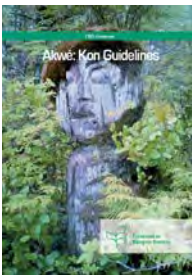
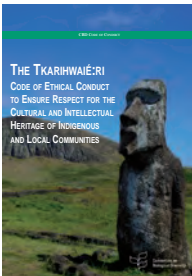
Meeting	Main work
1998–COP-4	Established the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions
WG8J-1 27–31 March 2000 Seville, Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Elaborated the program of work on Article 8(j) ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-01
2000–COP 5	Adopted the program of work on Article 8(j)
WG8J-2 4–8 February 2002 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Outline of the composite report on the status and trends regarding traditional knowledge ■ Draft guidelines for the conduct of culture, environmental and social impact assessments ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-02
WG8J-3 8–12 December 2003 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Composite report on the status and trends regarding traditional knowledge ■ Guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments ■ Sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge ■ Participatory mechanisms for indigenous peoples and local communities ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-03
WG8J-4 23–27 January 2006 Granada, Spain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Composite report on the status and trends regarding the traditional knowledge ■ International regime on access and benefit-sharing ■ Participatory mechanisms for indigenous peoples and local communities: the voluntary funding mechanism ■ Development of elements of <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of traditional knowledge ■ Ethical code of conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous peoples and local communities ■ Indicators for assessing status of traditional knowledge ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-04
WG8J-5 15–19 October 2007 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Composite report on the status and trends regarding the traditional knowledge ■ Plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge ■ International regime on access and benefit-sharing ■ Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities ■ Development of elements of <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of traditional knowledge ■ Elements of a code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous peoples and local communities ■ Indicators for assessing status of traditional knowledge ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-05

Meeting	Main work
WG8J-6 2–6 November 2009 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities ■ Development of elements of <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices ■ Elements of a code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous peoples and local communities ■ International regime on access and benefit-sharing ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-06
WG8J-7 31 October – 4 November 2011 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Progress report on the programme of work for Article 8(j) and related provisions ■ Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention ■ A major component on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c) in the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions ■ Development of indicators relevant for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-07
WG8J-8 7–11 October 2013 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) ■ Article 10(c), as a major component of work of the revised work programme for Article 8(j) and related provisions ■ Best-practice guidelines that would facilitate enhancement of the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge ■ <i>Sui generis</i> systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-08
WG8J-9 4–7 November 2015 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Draft voluntary guidelines on traditional knowledge ■ Draft guidelines for the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge ■ A glossary of relevant key terms and concepts to be used within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-09
WG8J-10 13–16 December 2017 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge ■ Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions ■ Ways and instruments for achieving full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols ■ Resource mobilization: assessing the contribution of collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities and safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-10
WG8J-11 20–22 November 2019 Montreal, Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities ■ Options for possible elements of work aimed at an integration of nature and culture in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework ■ More information at https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-11

1.5.2. Outcomes of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

To assist Parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention, the Conference of the Parties, as the Governing Body of the Convention, based on in-depth discussions which took place at the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8J), has adopted by consensus, principles, guidelines and tools for implementation at the national level of Article 8(j) and related provisions. These include an extensive set of guidelines and principles adopted under the CBD that address traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity.

Many of these guidelines embody and promote important global principles including that traditional knowledge is accessed with the free prior informed consent of the knowledge holders and its use is based on mutually agreed terms guaranteeing an equitable sharing on benefits. Overall, the guidance and principles adopted under the Convention highlights the need for the effective participation of indigenous peoples in all matters of direct relevance to them (see Box 5).

Box 5. Guidelines and tools related to Traditional Knowledge ¹⁹		
The Programme of Work on the implementation of Article 8(j)	<p>Main instrument that Parties to the Convention have established them to achieve the commitments in Article 8(j) to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.</p> <p>Contains 17 Tasks for Parties and for the WG8J</p>	
The composite report on the status and trends of traditional knowledge	<p>The composite report on the status and trends of traditional knowledge²⁰ bringing together detailed regional information from every region and the identification of processes at national and local levels that may threaten the maintenance, preservation and application of traditional knowledge.</p>	
Akwé: Kon guidelines		<p>Voluntary guidelines for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding developments proposed to take place on, or which are likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.</p>
The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct		<p>Code of ethical conduct is voluntary and intended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide guidance in activities/interactions with indigenous peoples and local communities • for the development of local, national, or regional codes of ethical conduct, with the aim of promoting respect, preservation, and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

19 Publications can be found at <https://www.cbd.int/guidelines/>

20 UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/3 Phase Two of the Composite Report on the Status and Trends Regarding the Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WG8J-05>

Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity



Promote, within the framework of the Convention, a just implementation of Article 10(c) at local, national, regional and international levels and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous people and local communities at all stages and levels of implementation.²¹

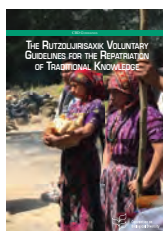
Mo' otz Kuxtal²² Voluntary Guidelines



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;
- for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.

Rutzolijirixaxik voluntary guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity



The objective of the Rutzolijirixaxik Voluntary Guidelines is to facilitate the repatriation of the traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including related or complementary information, in accordance with Article 8(j) and Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention, in order to

facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and without limiting or restricting its ongoing use and access, unless under mutually agreed terms.

A Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts to be used within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions



The glossary provides descriptions of a number of terms and concepts used in the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions. It is not intended to provide formal definitions, nor is it intended to be exhaustive. The glossary is intended for use on a voluntary basis.

The use of the glossary is without prejudice to the terminology used in the Convention and may not be interpreted as implying for any Party a change in rights or obligations under the Convention.

The glossary is intended to facilitate a common understanding of terms and concepts used in the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions, in meetings held under the Convention.

Note: ItThe Conference of the Parties at its 15th meeting will consider the outcomes from the eleventh meeting of the WG8(j)²³ and recommendation 11/2 which includes recommendations on the review of the current programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions 2000-2020 and potential element of a future programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the post-2020 process (See Unit 6).

21 CBD. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-12-en.pdf>

22 Meaning “roots of life” in the Maya language.

23 <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-11>

1.6. Traditional Knowledge National Focal Points

A focal point is a person or institution designated by a government to serve as its representative in the meetings of the Convention and in their regular interactions with the Secretariat on matters related to the Convention. Each Party has appointed a primary National Focal Point for the Convention. In addition, Parties are asked to nominate National Focal Points to specific topics.

Most countries have a focal point for the Nagoya Protocol and the Cartagena Protocol. Parties have also nominated specific focal points for the programme of work on protected areas and other issues such as resource mobilization, SBSTTA, etc. Usually, these focal points are officers who work in the Environment Ministries, Biodiversity Departments, or other government sectors.

The Conference of the Parties requested the Parties to designate a National Focal Point for Article 8(j) on Traditional Knowledge (Decision X/40 B paragraph 7).

NATIONAL FOCAL POINT ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The list of main focal points can be found at <http://www.cbd.int/information/nfp.shtml>

Traditional knowledge focal points can be found at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/lists/nfp-cbd-tk.pdf>

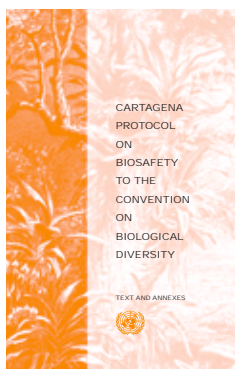
1.7. Protocols of the Convention

The Convention on Biological Diversity has two Protocols: the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing. In addition, the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was adopted as a supplementary protocol to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (see Box 6).

Box 6: Convention Protocols

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

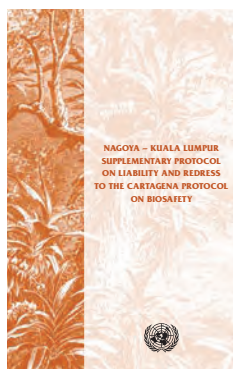
(entered into force on 11 September 2003)



<http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/text/>

The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

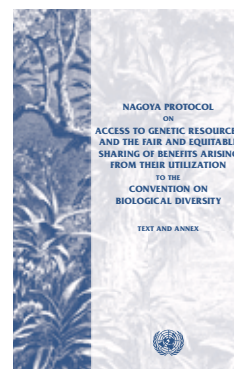
(entered into force on 5 March 2018)



http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/NKL_text.shtml

The Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

(entered into force on 12 October 2014)



www.cbd.int/abs/text/default.shtml

The Nagoya Protocol and the Cartagena Protocol contain obligations related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

1.7.1. The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Nagoya Protocol) is an international legally binding protocol adopted in 2010 under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Its principal objective is the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, thereby contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Nagoya Protocol establishes clear conditions for access to genetic resources, ensuring the sharing of benefits when genetic resources leave a Party provider. The Protocol's provisions to access traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources strengthen indigenous peoples and local communities to benefit from the use of their knowledge. The Protocol also recognizes the interrelationship between genetic resources and traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples and local communities' culture. The Nagoya Protocol establishes that access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is based on prior informed consent or approval and involvement.²⁴ Additionally, the Nagoya Protocol, in Article 6.2,²⁵ requires that Parties, in accordance with their national law, take measures intending to ensure that prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where they have the established right to grant access to such resources.

Note: The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefit Arising from their Utilization, in its second meeting (2016) decide to adopt decision 2/7²⁶ on the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” and decides to apply, mutatis mutandis, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”.

Note: To check if a specific country has ratified the Nagoya Protocol, please consult <https://www.cbd.int/abs/nagoya-protocol/signatories/>

24 Article 7. Access to Traditional Knowledge Associated with Genetic Resources.
In accordance with domestic law, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous and local communities is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established.

25 Article 6. Access to Genetic Resources
2. In accordance with domestic law, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where they have the established right to grant access to such resources.

26 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/np-mop-02/np-mop-02-dec-07-en.pdf>

1.7.2. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Cartagena Protocol) is an international agreement which aims to ensure the safe handling, transport and use of living modified organisms (LMOs) resulting from modern biotechnology that may have adverse effects on biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health. The Protocol was adopted on 29 January 2000 and entered into force on 11 September 2003.²⁷

The Cartagena Protocol mentions indigenous peoples and local communities in its Article 26 (See: Box 7)

Box 7: Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol

Article 26 Socio-Economic Considerations

1. The Parties, in reaching a decision on import under this Protocol or under its domestic measures implementing the Protocol, may take into account, consistent with their international obligations, socio-economic considerations arising from the impact of living modified organisms on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, especially with regard to the value of biological diversity to indigenous and local communities.
2. The Parties are encouraged to cooperate on research and information exchange on any socio-economic impacts of living modified organisms, especially on indigenous and local communities.

Note: The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in its eighth meeting (2016) adopted decision VIII/19²⁸ on the use of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” and decides to apply, mutatis mutandis, decision XII/12 F of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity on the use of the terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”.

Note: To consult if your country has ratified the Cartagena Protocol, please see <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/>

The Nagoya–Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

This Supplementary Protocol provides international rules and procedure in the field of liability and redress relating to living modified organisms, as stated in its Article 1. The Protocol applies to damage resulting from living modified organism which find their origin in a transboundary movement (Article 3).

²⁷ <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol>

²⁸ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/mop-08/mop-08-dec-19-en.pdf>

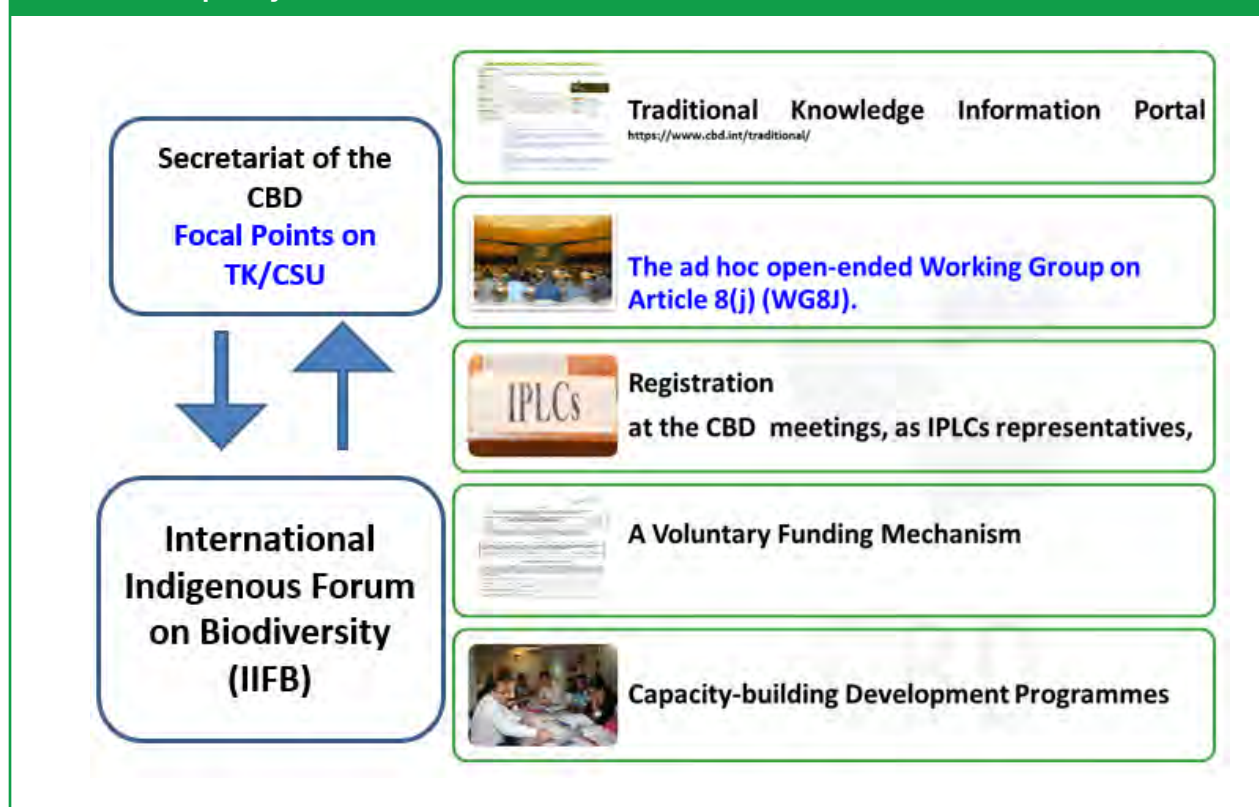
1.8. Participatory mechanism for indigenous peoples and local communities under the Convention and its Protocols

A fundamental principle of the Programme of work for Article 8(j) is the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the CBD.

The main mechanisms are:

- Registration at the CBD meeting, under the category of “indigenous peoples and local community”
- Participation in all meetings of the CBD, including the ad hoc open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions
- Capacity-building activities with a focus on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions
- The Voluntary Fund Mechanism to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities representatives

Box 8: Participatory mechanism of IPLCs



1.8.1. Registration at Convention on Biological Diversity meetings

To participate in CBD meetings, including the WG8(j), each participant must follow the procedures, as outlined below:

First time participation

Organizations qualified in fields relating to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity who wish to participate for the first time at a meeting of the Convention must submit a letter of interest on their organization's letterhead. The letter must be signed by the CEO or president of the organization and include the following information:

- A clear and specific request from the organization to self-represent as an observer at the meeting;
- A statement showing the qualifications of your organization related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- An Internet address;
- The names, titles of representatives of the organizations;
- The statutes of the organization, regulations, or terms of reference to demonstrate the legitimacy of the organization as an organization in good faith is in their country of origin, and
- Any other relevant information. The documentation must be sent to the Secretariat of the CBD by email or fax. Once received, the request will be evaluated by a member of the Secretariat's legal team and the organization will be notified of its decision.

Subsequent participation

- An indigenous peoples or local community organization may nominate representatives to attend a meeting through a nomination letter addressed to the Executive Secretary signed by the head of the organization.
- The Secretariat will confirm the registration and give the delegate pre-registration status.
- The final registration is done when the delegate presents him/herself at the meeting to receive their meeting identification badge.
- Those interested in participating in open-ended CBD meetings can pre-register and will be issued a meeting identification badge with one of the following categories:
 - IPLCs: Organizations representing indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - NGO: Non-Governmental Organizations;
 - EDUCATION: Academic institutions;
 - BUSINESS: Private sector organizations;
 - GOVERNMENT: Delegates from the Parties and Governments.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint Jacques Street, suite 800
Montréal QC H2Y 1N9
Tel: +1 514 288 2220
Fax: +1 514 288 6588
e-mail: secretariat@cbd.int
Web: www.cbd.int

Individuals without an institutional affiliation cannot be admitted as observers to CBD meetings.

1.8.2. Participation in the Ad hoc open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions

The principal mechanism to address traditional knowledge issues is the Ad hoc open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j), which includes enhanced participation mechanisms for representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities.

- The nomination of an indigenous peoples or local community representative as co-chair of the meeting to assist the Chairperson;
- Indigenous peoples and local community representatives can serve as “friends of the bureau”;
- Indigenous peoples and local community can nominate co-chairs for sub-working groups and contact groups; and
- Indigenous peoples and local community organizations have the opportunities to make interventions on all agenda items.

1.8.3. The Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities’ Portal

The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has established a web page with information about the Convention and its Protocols at <https://www.cbd.int/>. You can find information on processes and meetings of the Convention, such as the [calendar of SCBD meetings](#), [notifications](#), [decisions and recommendations](#), and [programmes of work and cross-cutting issues](#). In addition, the Secretariat also established the Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities’ Portal: <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/> with specific updates on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use.

1.8.4. Capacity-Building Development Programmes

The decisions of the Convention and its Protocols have acknowledged the importance of capacity building for the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at CBD meetings.

The Secretariat optimizes resources from donor countries to ensure the effective implementation of the Conference of the Parties’ decisions and facilitate capacity building initiatives for indigenous peoples and local communities and government officials working on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use at all levels. Capacity-building initiatives are implemented in partnership with other organizations.

1.8.5. Voluntary fund to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples and local community representatives

The Conference of the Parties of the CBD decided to establish a voluntary funding mechanism under the Convention to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities, giving special priority to those from developing countries, countries with economies in transition and small island developing states in meetings under the Convention.

The COP established a Selection Committee consisting of seven indigenous representatives, one from each of the seven socio-cultural indigenous regions recognized by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, to pre-select the beneficiaries of the Voluntary Fund. The Selection Committee provides a list of pre-selected beneficiaries for the consideration of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties for the final on the selection of the beneficiaries to support their participation in the CBD meetings.

The number of beneficiaries depends on the contributions available in the voluntary fund. The beneficiaries receive full or partial support to cover the purchase of a round-trip air ticket on the most economical route and daily subsistence allowance for the duration of the meetings.²⁹

Voluntary fund for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in meetings of the Convention

How to apply for the Voluntary Fund

- a. Check the CBD website for announcements of up-coming meetings www.cbd.int/notifications/
- b. Complete an application form <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/fund.shtml>
- c. The IPLC organization nominating you to represent them must send an official nomination letter to the Secretariat Send your request at least **three months before the meeting** (consult the list of meetings at <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>)

Your request should include:

- Completed and signed the application form www.cbd.int/traditional/fund.shtml
- Curriculum vitae
- Nomination letter from the organization you will represent

Send your application and additional documents to the Secretariat of the CBD via email: secretariat@cbd.int

1.8.6. Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in other subsidiary bodies

Indigenous peoples and local communities participate in CBD meetings, including: Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), expert meetings, and advisory groups.

Body	Co-chair of official meeting	Co-chair of contact group	Intervention in agenda item	Financial support*	Accreditation as indigenous peoples and local communities
WG8(j)	X	X	X	X	X
SBSTTA	—	—	X	X	X
SBI	—	—	X	X	X
COP	—	—	X	X	X

Note: The Conference of the Parties at its 15th meeting will consider the outcomes from the eleventh meeting of the WG8(j)³⁰ and recommendation 11/2 which includes recommendations on institutional arrangements for indigenous peoples and local communities in the post-2020 period (See Unit 6).

²⁹ Voluntary Fund - CBD. <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/fund.shtml>

³⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-11>

1.8.7. The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity

The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) was established in 1996 during the third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP III) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The IIFB serves as a caucus of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, who meet before and during the CBD meetings.

The responsibilities of the IIFB include:

- Discussing CBD documents, draft decisions, and deciding on common positions;
- Delivering statements in plenary and working groups; and
- Interacting and collaborating with Parties and the Secretariat of the CBD.

The IIFB is recognized in various COP decisions and was instrumental in the negotiation of the Nagoya Protocol.

COP 5 Decision V/16 Article 8(j) and related provisions

The Conference of the Parties,

Recognizing the role that the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity has played since the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties in addressing the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions,

11. Invites Parties and Governments to support the participation of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, as well as relevant organizations representing indigenous and local communities, in advising the Conference of the Parties on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions;

More information on the work of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity at <https://iifb-indigenous.org/>

1.8.8. Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)

The Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) was formed in 1998 during the fourth session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention.

The objective of the IWBN is to bring the issues of indigenous women to the forefront of international discussions while emphasizing the vital role they play in biodiversity conservation. The network facilitates a community of practice relating to indigenous women, traditional knowledge, policy, and biodiversity conservation. The network has members from all seven socio-cultural regions of the world — Asia, Africa, Latin America, Arctic, North America, Pacific, and Eastern and Central Europe.³¹

IWBN made significant contribution in the negotiation of the Nagoya Protocol and during the negotiation of the *2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action*.³²

More information on the work of the IWBN is available at <http://iwbn-rmibn.org/>

31 <http://iwbn-rmibn.org/>

32 <https://www.cbd.int/gender/action-plan/>

Opportunities for Getting Involved

- Work at the local or national level towards the goals of the Convention, including on issues relevant to conservation, sustainable use, as well as genetic resources, including traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity, community conservation, in-situ conservation, and community initiatives that contribute to monitoring the implementation of the Convention;
- Join IIFB and IWBN: indigenous peoples and local community representatives are warmly invited to participate in the IIFB, and newcomers receive training and support to help them in their work;
- Communicate your views to the Secretariat following the notifications³³ requests;
- Participate in regional consultations and capacity building opportunities – refer to the calendar of meetings.³⁴

1.9. Activities for Unit 1

Reflection on the concept of “biodiversity” from the perspective of indigenous peoples and local communities

The term “biodiversity” does not exist in most indigenous languages; however, it is an underlying concept central to many indigenous peoples and local communities cultures, spiritual beliefs, local economies, food production systems, understanding of human health, and traditional medicines. Many indigenous peoples and local communities refer to Mother Earth as the fundamental basis for the interconnected and interdependent diversity of life, offering a holistic and integrative approach towards biodiversity and cultural values.

Mind-mapping Nature and Culture.

Participants can, individually or in small groups, take a sheet of paper, write a central idea of nature and culture, and connect to other related ideas and concepts. Then, participants can place their sheet on a wall and explain to the larger group.

³³ See <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/>

³⁴ See at <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

UNIT 1, ACTIVITY TEMPLATE

Subject	Learning objectives	Materials	Activity/Format	Timing
Welcome and introduction	To welcome participants and introduce general objectives of the training	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Introductory lecture by the trainer. Participants are asked to introduce themselves and state what they would like to get out of the training.	10 minutes
Icebreaker	To help participants get to know each other	To be determined by the trainer	Participants introduce themselves	15 minutes
Background of the CBD	To increase understanding and knowledge about the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Draw the environment of your community and connect it with concepts of the CBD.	30 minutes
Relevant Articles of the CBD to indigenous peoples and local communities	To increase understanding and knowledge about the relevant Articles of the CBD to indigenous peoples and local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Read the Convention Articles related to traditional knowledge and ask to participants to share examples on how Article 8(j) and Related Provisions can be implemented at the national and local level	30 minutes
Working Group on Article 8(j)	To increase understanding and knowledge about institutional framework of the CBD and the Working Group on Article 8(j)	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Show videos of a WG8(j) session and explain IPLC participation	30 minutes
Participatory mechanism for indigenous peoples and local communities	To increase understanding and knowledge about the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the CBD	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Invite participants to complete the Voluntary Fund form and review it in groups	45 minutes
Wrap-up/ Reflection	To reflection on the concept of biodiversity with regards to contextual traditional knowledge, CBD's background and its relevant Articles to indigenous peoples and local communities	<input type="checkbox"/> Papers, pens, post-its	Ask all the participants for main ideas	30 minutes

1.10. Resources

Resource	Web Page
Text of the Convention on Biological Diversity	http://www.cbd.int/convention/text/default.shtml
Text of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity	http://www.cbd.int/abs/text/default.shtml
Text of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity	http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/text/
Text of the Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/NKL_text.shtml
The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities	http://www.cbd.int/traditional/guidelines.shtml
The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity.	http://www.cbd.int/traditional/code.shtml
Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity	https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-csu-en.pdf
Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines	https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/8j-cbd-mootz-kuxtal-en.pdf
The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity	https://www.cbd.int/doc/guidelines/cbd-RutzolijirisaxikGuidelines-en.pdf
The Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts] within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions	https://www.cbd.int/doc/guidelines/cbd-8j-GlossaryArticle-en.pdf

Opposite: Hawai'i Tropical Botanical Garden Credit: Teresa Mazza



UNIT 2

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

2.1. Historical background

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

In 2002, the Convention adopted the first Strategic Plan with the objective “to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth” and its Goal 9 “to maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities”.

By the end of this Unit, you will have a better understanding of:



- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Targets;
- Aichi Target 18;
- Indicators used to track implementation of the Strategic Plan;
- National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP).

Goal 9 “to maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities”

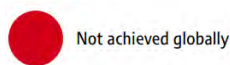
Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing

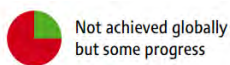
During the assessment in 2010, Goals of the Strategic Plan were reported as not having been achieved globally. Regarding traditional knowledge, it was conveyed that the Goal 9 was not attained globally.³⁵

Goal 9. Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities

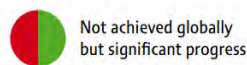
	9.1: Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	Not achieved globally, as long-term declines in traditional knowledge and rights continue, despite the actions taken to protect them in some areas.
	9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing.	Not achieved globally but an increasing number of co-management systems and community-based protected areas have been established, with the greater protection of the rights of indigenous and local communities.



Not achieved globally



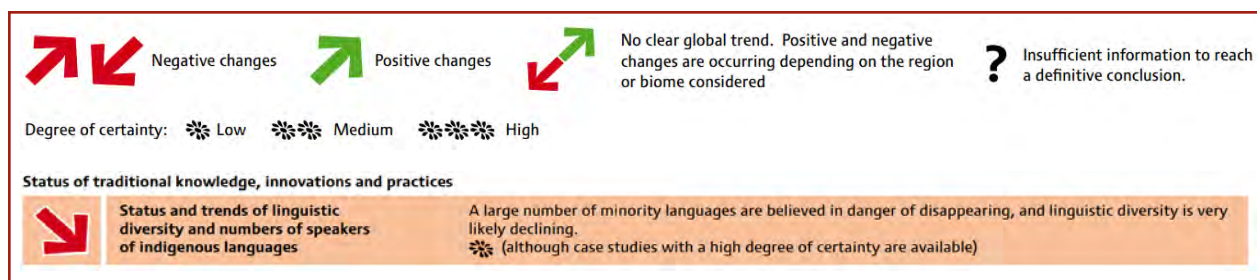
Not achieved globally but some progress



Not achieved globally but significant progress

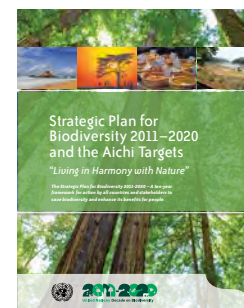
³⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/gbo/gbo3-final-en.pdf>

The Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (GBO 3) mentions that a large number of minority languages have disappeared, and there is an ongoing and increasing decline in linguistic diversity (see graphic below). At the same time, it was also reported that an increasing number of co-management systems and community-based protected areas with the greater protection of the rights of the indigenous peoples and local communities had been established.³⁶



2.2. Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Based on this evidence, in 2010, the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, which included the Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2011-2020. Established targets included Aichi Target 17 that required countries to prepare or update their national biodiversity strategies or action plans (NBSAPs) or equivalent instrument in line with the Strategic Plan 2011-2020.



The purpose of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is:











- To promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach, comprising a shared vision, a mission, and strategic goals and targets (Aichi Biodiversity targets),
- To inspire a broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders,
- To provide a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and for enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties including the programmes of work and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as well as the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization.
- Will serve as the basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders, thereby facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into broader national and global agendas

Vision	The vision of the Strategic Plan is a world of “ <i>Living in harmony with nature</i> ” where “ <i>By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.</i> ”
Mission	The mission of the Strategic Plan is to “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020, ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.”

36 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/gbo/gbo3-final-en.pdf>

The Strategic Plan included twenty headline targets for 2015 or 2020 (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), organized under five strategic Goals. While the 2011-2020 period has now concluded, the issues put forward to be addressed under the Plan and Aichi Biodiversity Targets remain relevant for ongoing efforts to combat biodiversity loss, and will continue to guide planning and action at national and other levels.

Note: The highlighted Targets are related to indigenous peoples and local communities

Goal	Target
Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	 Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
	 Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.
	 Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.
	 Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.
Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	 Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all-natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
	 Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.
	 Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
	 Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
	 Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
	 Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Goal

Target

Strategic Goal C:

To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.



Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Strategic Goal D:

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.



Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.



Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

Strategic Goal E:

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building



Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.



Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.



Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.



Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

2.2.1. Aichi Biodiversity Target 18

Target 18 was established as the main target related to implementation of two of the most relevant Articles of the CBD for indigenous peoples and local communities: Article 8(j) and Article 10(c).










By 2020, the **traditional knowledge, innovations and practices** of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their **customary use of biological resources** are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention, with the full and **effective participation of indigenous and local communities**, at all levels.

Other targets with special significance for indigenous peoples and local communities include:

- Target 11 on protected areas,
- Target 14 on livelihoods, and
- Target 16 on the Nagoya Protocol.

It should be noted that all the twenty Targets are relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities. Actions taken by Parties to implement the targets have an impact on indigenous peoples and local communities. More importantly, indigenous peoples and local communities' ways of living, knowledge, and actions contributed to efforts to achieve all of the Targets.

A few examples regarding the implementation of Target 18 in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans:

Country	Target	Related Strategic Goals/Aichi Targets
Bhutan ³⁷	National Target 18: By 2020, TK and customary practices of communities, relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use are documented and used, and where appropriate revived and protected.	
Brazil ³⁸	National Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, family rural producers and traditional communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, in accordance with their uses, customs and traditions, national legislation and relevant international commitments, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the CBD, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, family rural producers and traditional communities, at all relevant levels.	
Cameroon ³⁹	Target 16: By 2020, the sharing of benefits from payments for the sustainable utilization of biodiversity, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge should increase incomes of local communities.	 
	Target 18: By 2020, key production sectors and decentralized local authorities should have developed sector or region-specific biodiversity targets, linked to the national Targets.	  
	E-Target 7: By 2020, at least 50% of grazer populations have developed the capacity to reduce overgrazing.	 

37 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/bt/bt-nr-05-en.pdf>

38 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/br/br-nbsap-v3-en.pdf>

39 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/cm/cm-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

2.2.1. Indicators to track implementation of Aichi Target 18

The Conference of the Parties adopted indicators to assess the progress at the global level towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.⁴⁰ Indicators are the backbone of monitoring progress on the way to achieve the strategic goals at the local, national, regional, and global level. They summarize the measures to show positive or negative changes in the achievement of all targets. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 established a target focusing specifically on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use. Several regional and thematic workshops and international seminars were held on indicators relevant for indigenous peoples including those organized by the CBD. The book, “Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples – A Resource Book”, compiles all the outcomes from these discussions.

The IIFB Working Group on Indicators has been active since 2006, working on indicators for traditional knowledge.⁴¹ The IIFB Indicators Working Group acted as a key consultant and advisory partner when the indicators for Target 18 were formulated and adopted by the Conference of the Parties. COP-13 welcomed the updated list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and noted that this list of global indicators provides a framework to be used, as appropriate, for assessing progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the global level and by the Parties, other Governments, and international organizations. This decision included indicators for Target 18 (Box 9. **Indicators-Aichi Biodiversity Target 18**)

Box 9: Indicators-Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 (decision XIII/28) ⁴²	
Generic Indicator	Specific Indicator
Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43)	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (indicator for SDG Target 5.a)
	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (indicator for SDG Target 1.4)
Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43)	No specific indicators identified
Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan	Number of local community-based monitoring on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)	Index of Linguistic Diversity

40 Decision XIII/28-Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. You can find the indicators for each Aichi Biodiversity Target at: www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-28-en.doc

41 The IIFB Working Group on Indicators is an open network of indigenous peoples and local community organizations that collaborate to identify relevant indicators about status’ and trends related to indigenous peoples’ rights, knowledge and wellbeing, feeding not only into the development of CBD indicators but also Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and human rights indicators

42 www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-28-en.doc

Explanation of indicators

Indicator: Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages

- Preservation of indigenous languages serves as an indicator for preservation of traditional knowledge and the status of customary use of biological diversity.
 - Loss of linguistic diversity is considered as a key indicator for the loss of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, as language and knowledge are inextricably linked, knowledge preserved and passed down in written form and orally by means of language. Many indigenous concepts cannot be translated or explained in other languages.
 - The interconnectivity between global biodiversity and cultural diversity highlights the importance of preserving indigenous languages.
 - Biodiversity hotspots and high biodiversity areas are home to seventy per cent of all languages on Earth, many of them endemic.
 - Indigenous languages contain a wealth of traditional and ecological knowledge, including unknown species to Western science, and the practices that are crucial to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
 - Data compiled by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) indicates that at least forty-three per cent of languages are in danger of disappearing.
-

Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations

- Practice of traditional occupations serves as an indicator for preservation of traditional knowledge and the status of customary sustainable use while indigenous peoples, whether as pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, forest dwellers, shifting cultivators, workers in the informal economy, or formally employed face high levels of discrimination and poverty.
 - Traditional occupations can potentially address the right to subsistence and non-discriminating work environments and acknowledge the right to preserve indigenous peoples' identities and cultures.
 - Traditional occupations are key sources of livelihoods and income for many indigenous peoples and local communities, which can also provide multiple biodiversity benefits. They are tailored to their natural environments and have been developed over generations as sophisticated knowledge-based practice systems. They encompass a variety of activities such as hunting, fishing, collecting wood and non-timber forest products, agriculture, aquaculture, livestock keeping, and practicing traditional healing and traditional crafts and skills.
 - The role of government can be decisive in the survival of traditional occupations (for example by promoting them in school curricula and creating supportive environments through developing legal frameworks and policies).
 - Some traditional occupations have been negatively affected by the loss or degradation of biodiversity in communities' territories, or by climate change impacts.
 - As example of good practices, the Government of Japan has championed the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (see <http://satoyama-initiative.org/>), which promotes collaboration in the conservation and restoration of sustainable human-influenced natural environments (Socio-Ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes: SEPLS) through broader global recognition of their value. This policy actively supports traditional occupations and products.
-

Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities

- This indicator highlights the relationship between traditional knowledge and secures rights to land and territories.
 - Changes in land use that have taken the land and natural resources away from indigenous peoples and local communities' control imply decreasing opportunities to practice traditional knowledge. This indicator addresses waters as well as land.
-

Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan

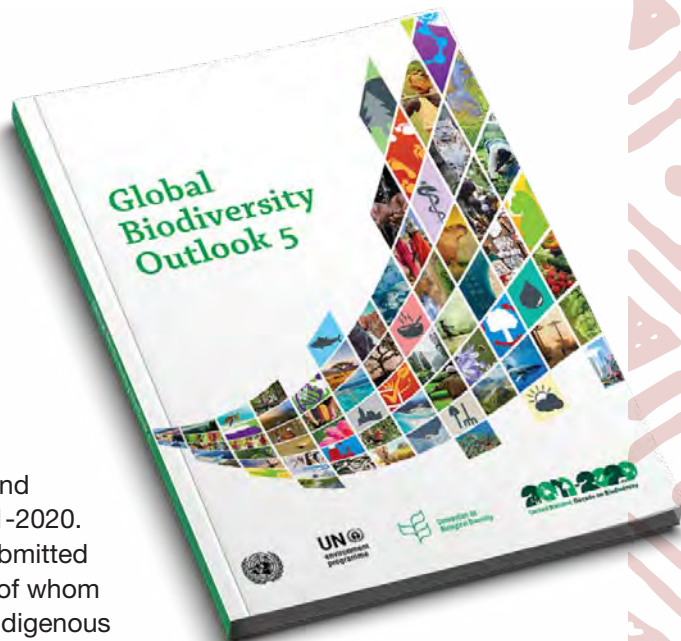
- The main vehicle for integration of traditional knowledge and practices into national implementation is through IPLCs' participation in the updating and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAPs) and in the development of national reports (see Unit 3).
-

Indigenous peoples and local communities could use these indicators to assess the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 in their communities and at national level.

2.3. Global Biodiversity Outlook and Local Biodiversity Outlooks

The Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) is the CBD's main publication regarding the status of biodiversity in the world. GBO has a global perspective and uses national reports to update the situation regarding biodiversity. It also employs extensive and recent scientific data, research and figures on the state of the planet and its ecosystems, which underpins the main findings.

The Local Biodiversity Outlooks (LBO) is a publication that complements GBO by presenting the perspectives and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities and their contributions to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. It is based on accounts of local actions and case studies submitted by indigenous peoples and local community authors, many of whom are active within IIFB, IWBN, the Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge (COD-ILK), FPP, and indigenous peoples and local community organizations. The findings demonstrate that indigenous peoples and local communities are contributing enormously to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through their collective and on-the-ground actions. In this regard, there is a great potential for future collaboration between indigenous peoples and local communities and other actors, especially Parties. The 2nd edition of Local Biodiversity Outlooks also addresses the future of our planet and how we can transition towards a more reciprocal and balanced relationship between humans and nature. Outlining 6 key transitions which can underpin such a transformational journey, the report provides concrete and real steps that can be taken towards such transformation and the contributions that this can make not only towards global nature and biodiversity goals, but to our global commitments on climate change and on sustainable development.



Xavante war dance Credit: Rafael Forsetto



2.4. Activity for Unit 2

UNIT 2, ACTIVITY TEMPLATE

Subject	Learning objectives	Materials	Activity/Format	Timing
Welcome and introduction	To welcome participants and introduce general objectives of the training workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Lectures by the trainer	10 minutes
Icebreaker	To help participants get to know each other	To be determined by the trainer	To be designed by the trainer	15 minutes
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	To increase understanding and knowledge of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Read the Strategic Plan and analyse each Target with the participants	One hour
Aichi Targets	To increase understanding and knowledge of the Aichi Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Ask participants to work in pairs and provide suggestions of actions related to the Targets	One hour
Target 18	To increase understanding and knowledge of Target 18	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Invite an expert to present progress achieved in Target 18	One hour
Indicators used to track implementation of the Strategic Plan	To increase understanding and knowledge about the indicators to find out the status of traditional knowledge in their communities using the indicators	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Ask participants to use one indicator and assess the situation in their communities	45 minutes

2.5. Resources

Resource	Web Page
Global Biodiversity Outlook 3	https://www.cbd.int/gbo3/
Global Biodiversity Outlook 4	https://www.cbd.int/gbo4/
Global Biodiversity Outlook 5	https://www.cbd.int/gbo5/
Aichi Biodiversity Targets	https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/
Second edition of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks	https://lbo2.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net/
Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples: A Resource Book	https://ilcasia.files.wordpress.com/2010/09/indicators-resource-book1.pdf
Status and Trends in Traditional Occupations: Outcomes of a Rapid Assessment	http://www.forestpeoples.org/sites/fpp/files/publication/2016/05/fpp-status-trends-trad-occupations-english-web-16.pdf

UNIT 3

National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plans for the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

By the end of this Unit, you will have a better understanding of:



- National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plans (NBSAP);
- Participation of IPLCs in the NBSAP process.

3.1. Background

According to Article 6 of the Convention, Parties must develop their national strategies, plans or programmes for the implementation of the Convention at national levels.

Article 6. General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- Develop national strategies, plans or programmes** for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
- Integrate**, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity **into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies**.

In 2010, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its twenty Aichi Biodiversity Targets, which included the mandate to develop national biodiversity strategy and action plans as mentioned in Target 17. The Strategic Plan was to be implemented primarily through activities at national or subnational levels.



Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Parties agreed to translate the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans, set national targets and adopt and formulate commitments and policy instruments to implement the Strategic Plan.

In addition, Parties were invited to set their own indicators within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets and report on progress.



Indigenous Tribes Arrive by boat, Piraçu, Mato Grosso, Brasil *Credit: Rafael Forsetto*

The Conference of the Parties invited Parties to include all stakeholders, indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in planning and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (decision XI/2 A para 4).

Regarding the full and effective participation, indigenous peoples and local communities recommended that governments and relevant organizations:

- Institute national and sub-national mechanisms to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development, revision and/or updating of NBSAPs.
- Enhance support to indigenous peoples and local communities for the development of culturally appropriate mechanisms and educational resources to enable their effective contributions to the NBSAP processes and local implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and Aichi Targets.
- Promote and facilitate partnerships and collaboration among all relevant stakeholders to leverage ownership of NBSAP processes and wide scale action for their implementation.

3.2. Examples of participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the NBSAP process

Antigua and Barbuda mentioned the participation of local communities in the development of the national NBSAP, which included a national target relevant for local communities

<i>NBSAP-Antigua and Barbuda</i> ⁴³	
National Target 18	Related Indicators and Activities to be implemented
<p>The formal integration of local communities into the co-management process of Biodiversity in country by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Completed Environment Bill with formal integration of funding dedicated to the work of NGOs and Local Communities on Environment related issues ■ Reports from consultations held with local communities on issues relevant to biodiversity and land usage in their communities ■ Establishment of Fisheries Advisory committees under the Fisheries Act <p>Activities to be implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The development and maintenance of appropriate and effective relationships with all stakeholders ■ Ensure an on-going communication and consultation between different people and agencies, especially Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), the private sector, and other stakeholders, together with the coordination and integration of their activities. ■ Initiation of the funding mechanism developed through the EPMB to support NGOs in implementing natural resource related projects. ■ Legal establishment of the Codrington Lagoon National park Management stakeholder group.

⁴³ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ag/ag-nbsap-01-en.pdf>

3.3. Activity for Unit 3

UNIT 3, ACTIVITY TEMPLATE

Subject	Learning objectives	Materials	Activity/Format	Timing
Welcome and introduction	To welcome participants and introduce general objectives of the training	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Introductory lecture by the trainer	10 minutes
Icebreaker	To help participants get to know each other	To be determined by the trainer	To be designed by the trainer	15 minutes
National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	To increase understanding and knowledge about the National Strategic Plan for Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Review and analyse NBSAPs	One hour
Aichi Targets 18 and its links with the National Targets	To increase understanding and knowledge about the Aichi Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Review and analyse the NBSAPs	One hour

3.4. Resources

Resource	Web Page
Search National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/
NBSAP Capacity Building Manual	https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/default.shtml

UNIT 4

National Reports

By the end of this Unit, you will have a better understanding of:



- The national reports in which Parties provide information on the national implementation of the Strategic Plan and the CBD;
- The importance of participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in national reporting.

4.1. Background

- The Convention established that the Parties shall present their National Report as a concise document in which countries describe how they are implementing the Convention and COP decisions at national level. The national reports are presented by Parties every **four** years.

Article 26. Reports

Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties, present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures, which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.

4.2. Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in national reporting

The Conference of the Parties has regularly encouraged Parties to continue involving indigenous peoples and local communities in the processes for the preparation of their national reports.

X/10. National reporting: review of experience and proposals for the fifth national report

The Conference of the Parties,

11. *Encourages* Parties to continue to involve all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in the process of national reporting, and to use the report as a tool for further planning and communication to the public to mobilize additional support for and participation in activities related to implementation of the Convention;

The information from the national reports assists the Conference of the Parties in the process:

- To identify the lessons learned by the Parties in the implementation of the Convention;
- To identify gaps in capacity for policy research and analysis at the national, regional and global levels, including technical and financial requirements; and
- To formulate appropriate requests and guidance to Parties and to its subsidiary bodies, the Secretariat, the financial mechanism, and other organizations with expertise relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

Parties provide information, at the national level, on measures taken for the implementation of the provisions of the Convention.

4.3. Activity for Unit 4

UNIT 4, ACTIVITY TEMPLATE

Subject	Learning objectives	Materials	Activity/Format	Timing
Welcome and introduction	To welcome participants and introduce general objectives of the training	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Lectures by the trainer	10 minutes
Icebreaker	To help participants get to know each other	To be determined by the trainer	To be designed by the trainer	15 minutes
National reports	To increase understanding and knowledge about National Reports	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Review and analyse a National Report	One hour
Participation in the national processing	To increase understanding and knowledge about the importance of participation in the national process	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Working in pair identify opportunity to make suggestions and contribute to the development of the National Report	One hour

4.4. Resources

Resource	Web Page
National Reports	https://www.cbd.int/reports/
Search National Reports by Maps	https://www.cbd.int/reports/map/?filter=all

UNIT 5

Monitoring biodiversity and traditional knowledge status

By the end of this Unit, you will have a better understanding of:



- Importance of monitoring the status of biodiversity and traditional knowledge at local levels;
- The Community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) in the context of the CBD;
- The Community-based monitoring and information systems tools.

5.1. Background

The assessment of the status of biodiversity is important information in order to be able to take decisions. There are various processes and activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. These processes need to be monitored to identify their effects, through sampling and other techniques.

The Convention text, in its preamble, states that in-situ conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats is one method to maintain, and to recover viable populations of species in their natural surroundings, as well as acknowledging the vital need to anticipate, prevent, and attack the causes of reduction on biological diversity loss. Addressing these concerns in Article 7. The Convention calls upon Parties to participate in the identification and monitoring components of biodiversity conservation.

Article 7. Identification and Monitoring

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, and in particular for the purposes of Articles 8 to 10:

- Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I;
- Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
- Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and
- Maintain and organize, by any mechanism data, derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

Monitoring is defined as the ongoing process by which participants obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving their goals and objectives.

The monitoring of the status of biodiversity could focus on:

- **Ecosystems and habitats** containing high diversity, large numbers of endemic or threatened species, or wilderness; required by migratory species; of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance; or, which are representative, unique or associated with key evolutionary or other biological processes; and
- **Species and communities which are threatened;** wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species; of medicinal, agricultural or other economic value; or social, scientific or cultural importance; or importance for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, such as indicator species.

Thus, the result of monitoring of the status of biodiversity in the indigenous peoples and local communities' areas may contribute to the national reports and the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. In the broader approach, monitoring will also involve tracking strategies and actions being taken by the indigenous peoples, local communities, governments (at national and local levels) and partners determining what new strategies and actions to be taken to ensure progress towards the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

5.2. Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems

The Conference of the Parties of the Convention welcomed the work presented by the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (XII/12. Article 8(j) 6 & 9), particularly regarding the **Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems**.

- **Community-Based Monitoring and Information System (CBMIS)** is defined as the initiatives managed and controlled by indigenous peoples and local communities to monitor their community's wellbeing and the state of their territories and natural resources applying a mix of traditional knowledge and innovative modern tools and approaches.

XII/12. Article 8(j) and related provisions

Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention

The Conference of the Parties,

6. Welcomes the work carried out under the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and other international organizations, in particular the **Community-Based Monitoring and Information System** approach, to operationalize the indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and customary sustainable use of biological diversity, to assess progress towards implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and

9. Encourages Parties and indigenous and local communities to consider how indigenous and local communities might effectively participate in the development, collection and analysis of data, including through Community-Based Monitoring, and further explore how indigenous and local communities' Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems can contribute to monitoring of Aichi Target indicators, and how a Multiple Evidence Base approach be applied for validation of such data generated from diverse knowledge systems on equal terms. These efforts might contribute to future national reports and the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Target 18;

5.3. Monitoring methods and tools

Monitoring should use indicators to assess different biodiversity values and variables that point out changes in the environment or that modify the landscape, land use change, or atmospheric composition. Communities can collect data to track these changes and implement monitoring tools and methods that will benefit them regarding preservation of the biodiversity and acknowledge the indigenous peoples and local communities' strategies to achieve biological diversity conservation.

What makes a 'successful' indicator?

Experience has shown key factors in determining whether an identified indicator is taken up and produced over time:

1. There is a relationship between the indicator and its purpose, with agreement that changes in the indicator indicates change in the issue of concern;
2. The data used is reliable and verifiable;
3. Science-based indicators are related to available data, and the indicator can regularly be reproduced over the monitoring period;
4. It should be easily understandable: conceptually, the measure should relate to the purpose;
5. It should be relevant to users' needs; and
6. Science-based indicators are used for measuring progress. Early warning of potential problems should be reported as soon as possible.

Example of the use of monitoring indicators

- Ocean Health Index <http://www.oceanhealthindex.org/>
- Wildlife Picture Index <https://measuring-progress.eu/wildlife-picture-index>
- IUCN Red List Index <https://www.iucnredlist.org/>

5.4. Methods



Methods proposed to use for monitoring:

Monitoring – Methods – Targets and Importance

Monitoring Methods	Monitoring target	Importance of monitoring at local and community level
Community-based monitoring	Monitoring activities on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Health ■ Biodiversity ■ Climate change impacts, effects on sustainable /illegal activities. 	Indigenous peoples and local community organizations are able to monitor their community’s well-being and the state of their territories and natural resources, applying a mix of traditional knowledge and innovative tools and approaches.
Community Mapping: Process of collecting data to identify the location of assets, or resources, within a defined area.	Indigenous peoples and local communities can use mapping to identify the assets that are important for their living and to increase their awareness and accountability in a sustainable management of biodiversity.	The communities will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) create a baseline for resources inventories; (b) identify land uses, and monitoring its changes; (c) track the use or decline of traditional knowledge, indigenous languages and customary governance; (d) monitor biodiversity, ecosystems integrity and climate change impacts; (e) develop territorial management plans, including innovative zoning that contributes to conservation and sustainable us; (f) develop support for policy reforms that recognize the customary sustainable use and local communities’ knowledge.

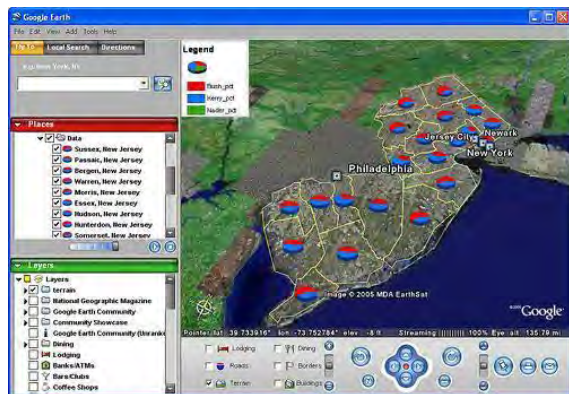
Environmental Monitoring Mechanisms

Monitoring Methods	Monitoring target	Importance of monitoring at local and community level
<p>Physicochemical and biological:</p> <p>methods to observe and study the environmental components, as well as to derive knowledge from them and their changes.</p>	<p>These methods rely on systematic sampling of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) air; (b) water; (c) soil; (d) biota. 	<p>Indigenous peoples and local communities can complement community monitoring using scientific tools. Considering the differences between the cultural perspectives of some of the indigenous peoples and local communities, it is recommended to adapt the methods, standards, and uses for every case, to achieve an environmental monitoring strategies that allow these groups to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) track the development of valued environmental components, (b) compare environmental characteristics with previous conditions, (c) identify trends or impacts arising from new activities or natural events, and (d) detect indicators of risk.
<p>Physicochemical monitoring:</p> <p>Method in which an instrument or device is used to take analytical measurements to determine changes in determined environmental aspects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Weather and climate as atmospheric temperature and humidity; (b) Air quality; (c) Groundwater quality and level; (d) Water access and quality; (e) Noise level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To address climate changes over time; (b) To detect pollutants and set a baseline of their air quality; (c) To identify water quality and availability for agriculture; (d) To assess water scarcity and management; (e) To determine baseline before any development impacts.
<p>Biological monitoring:</p> <p>This method uses biological responses of organisms to assess changes in the environment. It involves the use of indicators, species or indicator communities. The indicators presence or absence reflects an environmental condition.</p>	<p>The communities identify biological indicators to diagnose changes in the ecosystem as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Agronomic monitoring; (b) Wetlands and Aquatic communities; (c) Fauna migration and status; (d) Forest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To identify special features of cultivation areas and to assess their well-being, this monitoring is done through comparative analysis and remote sensing techniques of satellite pictures and aerial pictures; (b) To identify contamination, the presence or absence of water species from the bottom as invertebrates, fish, or algae in rivers and lakes; (c) To identify biodiversity with the presence of rare species of birds, as they are considered a biodiversity indicator; (d) To identify the forest well-being, it can be done by aerial pictures analysis, satellite pictures analysis, comparative analysis and remote sensing techniques.

5.5. Monitoring tools

➔ Community-based monitoring: there is no one size fits all solution

Monitoring uses different types of devices and tools including drones, smartphones, questionnaires, forms, cameras, Global Positioning Systems (GPS), participatory videos, testimonials, tablets, community radio, and measurement kits to obtain water, soil and physicochemical analysis amongst others. There are also monitoring software, which link data to maps and computer databases. Some monitoring open software, web-based tools that help to collect data are:

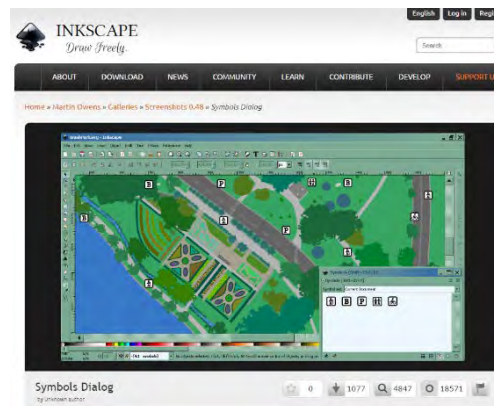


Google Earth and Google Earth Pro

Description

This website offers the ability to explore geographical content:

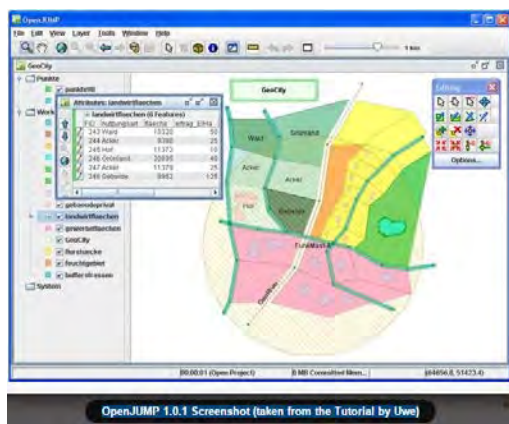
- zoom from outer space to street level;
- search for business locations;
- visualize your GPS tracks and share with others;
- fly around cities in 3 Dimensions;
- tools;
- use Movie Maker to produce media collateral;
- Import large vector image files to quickly map GIS data, and
- Map addresses with the Spread sheet Import.
- Website: <https://www.google.com>,
<https://www.google.ca/earth/>



Geographic Information Systems GIS desktop

Description:

Provides basic data input display, spatial query, attribute query and spatial analysis.



Cosmo

Description:

Cartographic advanced design software. Free software platform for management and analysis of territorial information through Spatial Databases, providing it with cooperative nature. It has cartographic design function and developed based on OPEN JUMP.

NASA World Wind

Description

- Virtual Globe system that displays satellite images from NASA, aerial photos, topographic maps and GIS data on three dimensions.
- Users can import data shape files, kml files to display, explore and analyse on the virtual globe. Can have bathymetry, digital elevation model DEM, including trenches and ridges.
- Shows political boundaries, names of places, latitude / longitude grid lines and other features.
- **Website:** [NASA WorldWind](#)
[World Wind Users Document - World Wind Wiki](#)

Tools

Simple to use	vs	Range and power of observations
Ease of setup	vs	Ability to modify
Ownership	vs	Guidance
Field capacity	vs	Post processing needs
Retaining control of data	vs	Gaining publicity
Mobilization of community	vs	Speed of response

5.6. Considerations to ensure good monitoring practices

- ✓ Have training on monitoring methods, technology, planning and management of information systems.
- ✓ Plan meetings or workshops at the community level to agree on what monitoring priorities, focal areas, species or issues for monitoring.
- ✓ Establish participation in working groups or institutions to effectively use monitoring devices and techniques.
- ✓ Set up technical working groups to discuss and develop monitoring plans and approaches including time frames, planning key activities like field trips and data collection.
- ✓ Put monitoring plans, mechanisms, and tools into practice.
- ✓ Document traditional monitoring methods like oral histories, intergenerational knowledge transmission including through maps.
- ✓ Collect baseline data through inventories, done by monitoring teams.
- ✓ Set up information system and mechanisms at community levels such as databases.
- ✓ Verify data and outputs as maps by local community members, and cartography and legal experts, where appropriate.
- ✓ Assess the monitoring approach: revise of plans, methods, and technical follow-up support, ask for feedback mechanisms to communities and apply it to justify any resulting decision making as needed.
- ✓ Meet leaders and communities to agree increase the awareness-raising on risks and opportunities.

5.7. Safeguard and data protection issues

- ✓ Communities need to be certain and in agreement about why they want to collect this data and what to do with it. **Once something has been posted on the internet, there is no control as to who can access and use this information.** Even if it is removed, it may already have been copied, shared, or downloaded.
- ✓ Centralize the data and storage it.
- ✓ Backing up of the data is important to reduce the risk of losing some or all of the information collected.
- ✓ Be aware of individual risks: people can be threatened when they are collecting data or because of their knowledge of sensitive data.
- ✓ Inform the community about these risks, so they can make informed decisions.
- ✓ Intellectual property may not offer complete protection to indigenous peoples' concerns. Third-parties can still decide to copy and use data; in such cases indigenous peoples could sue, based on an unauthorized use of the information.
- ✓ Create agreements on the level of sharing data.
- ✓ Data can be considered as a collective memory for the community – passing down of history orally or in another way is part of the identity.

Case Study: Development of a collective territorial management plan and a community-based land use monitoring system by the Wapichan people in Guyana

When? In 2012

Where? Wapichan communities in Guyana (South America)

What? The community adopted a comprehensive land use management plan setting out principles, goals, priority actions and inter-community agreements for securing legal rights over their customary land, ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources in their territory.

Process: The plan was developed by 17 communities over four years. Planning work involved repeated and extensive village-level consultations and collective inter-village meetings, which were facilitated by a community-based organization staffed by a local multilingual Wapichan team. Alongside customary laws on the 'sensible' use of the land and forest, mountain, grassland and wetland ecosystems, the plan is built on over 100 inter-community agreements on collective actions for sustainable land use, customary sharing of resources and community development. It includes a proposal to establish a *Wapichan Conserved Forest* of over 1.4 million hectares of tropical forest. The plan also details hundreds of local wildlife sites for community protection

Outcomes:

Agreed actions in the innovative plan are already being implemented.

The community controlled the system for monitoring ecosystem health (e.g. water quality), land tenure security, land use change (forest cover etc.), damaging development and rights violations across the Wapichan territory.

The community is detecting external threats and monitoring over 100 internal inter-village agreements on the collective sustainable use and the care of sensitive habitats and cultural heritage sites already agreed and identified in the land use plan (e.g. community conserved forests, wildlife sites, fish spawning grounds, ancient petroglyphs etc.). A key purpose of the grassroots monitoring initiative is to detect and document illegal mining and logging and to generate evidence on the illegal encroachment of cattle rustlers and commercial hunters entering Wapichan territory (mostly via river crossings on the international border with Brazil along the Takatu River).

Monitoring activities are undertaken by a local monitoring team self-selected by the communities, and monitoring trips are conducted at the request of the villages.

Findings are reported directly to statutory Village Councils and to traditional authorities in order to inform community decision-making and strengthen community governance of land and natural resources. Information may be used by a specific village or collectively by a cluster of villages that are all affected by damaging resource use (e.g. water pollution caused by mining).

Monitoring reports are also shared with the District Toshias Council representing all 17 communities at their quarterly meetings. On reviewing information, a community may identify actions needed to address environmental threats and rights abuse, including formal complaints to relevant government authorities and agencies.

5.8. International recognition and support for Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems

Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS) approaches and methods have become increasingly acknowledged for their effectiveness and level of sophistication by independent academic institutions.

The interest in community-based monitoring and research aligns with the recent global trends to include different sources of knowledge, including local and indigenous knowledge, and different knowledge holders, into assessments that are of relevance to biodiversity and human well-being, going beyond conventional scientific contributions.

<p>Conference of the Parties to the CBD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Have stressed the importance of CBMIS in monitoring the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity targets. Other CBD bodies have also recommended the recognition of the contribution of CBMIS: “CBMIS is a significant initiative to complement data being generated through national reports and through other means about the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan”
<p>Sustainable Development Goals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Equally important to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals are the monitoring and accountability mechanisms to benchmark progress being made and to inform further action for implementation. ■ To date, the efforts have been focused on the UN Statistical Commission and government actions to monitor progress, but the ‘Data Revolution’ concept (UN Data Revolution, 2015) raises the potential for widespread citizen involvement in this crucial activity, with tools being available for widespread data-generation, management and use.
<p>IPBES process</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ This global assessment process has embraced the CBMIS as a complement to conventional science. ■ The Multidisciplinary Expert Panel (MEP), is required to ‘explore ways and means to bring different knowledge systems, including indigenous knowledge systems, into the science-policy interface’. Also, the work programme is required to develop an understanding of how to effectively integrate local and traditional knowledge’. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) has formed a Task Force on Indigenous and Local Knowledge to develop and test approaches and procedures for working with different knowledge systems, although this is still in the initial stages of work.

5.9. Activity for Unit 5

UNIT 5, ACTIVITY TEMPLATE

Subject	Learning objectives	Materials	Activity/Format	Timing
Welcome and introduction	To welcome participants and introducing general objectives of the training	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Lectures by the trainer	10 minutes
Icebreaker	To help participants to get to know each other	To be determined by the trainer	Field trip	15 minutes
Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems	To increase understanding and knowledge of the Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems	<input type="checkbox"/> Information Systems tools <input type="checkbox"/> (Smartphone, GPS, etc)	Field trip	3 hours

5.10. Resources

Resource

Web Page

Community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity

<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14888386.2015.1074111>



UNIT 6

Indigenous peoples, local communities and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

6.1 Background

The fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was tasked to adopt a post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁴⁴ as a stepping-stone towards the 2050 Vision of “Living in harmony with nature”.

The Conference of the Parties, at its fourteenth session, adopted (decision 14/34)⁴⁵ a comprehensive and participatory process for the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework which invites, amongst others, indigenous peoples and local communities to actively engage and contribute to the process of developing a robust post-2020 global biodiversity framework in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation.

To facilitate the negotiation process, the Conference of the Parties decided to establish a dedicated open-ended intersessional working group called the “Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework” with the mandate to support the preparation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and designated two co-chairs:

- Mr. Francis Ogwal (Uganda) and
- Mr. Basile van Havre (Canada)

The open-ended intersessional working group is composed of representatives of parties to the Convention and the Protocols and open to observers, including from other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, United Nations organizations and programmes, other multilateral environmental agreements, subnational governments, cities and other local authorities, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, women’s groups, youth groups, the business and finance community, the scientific community, academia, faith-based organizations, representatives of sectors related to or dependent on biodiversity, citizens at large, and other stakeholders

In the negotiation process, the Working Group has met in August 2019, February 2020. The third meeting was planned to be held before the fifteen meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15).

By the end of this Unit, you will have a better understanding of:



- Importance of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- Consideration of a new Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;
- Review of institutional arrangements.

44 <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020>

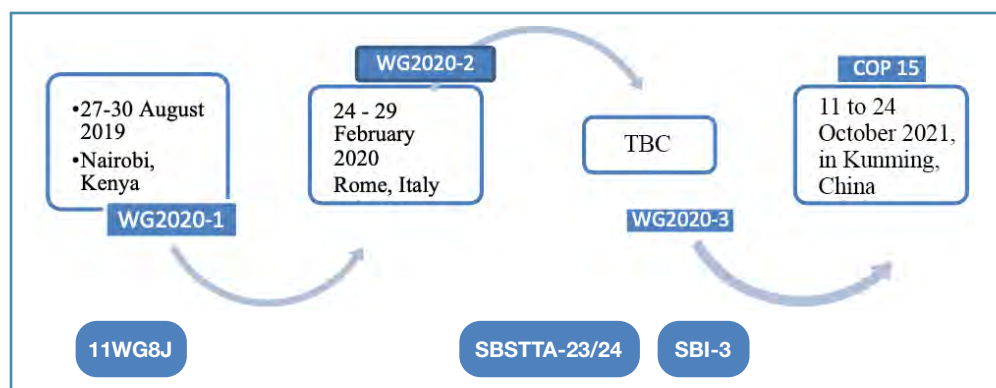
45 <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-34-en.pdf>

In addition, the Conference of the Parties requested contributions to the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to:

- the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) at its third meeting;
- the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) at its twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings;
- the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting

The Conference of the Parties, at its fifteenth meeting, will adopt the post-2020 global biodiversity framework which will be the new framework for biodiversity from 2020 to 2050. The post-2020 global biodiversity framework⁴ builds on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and sets out an ambitious plan to implement broad-based action to bring about a transformation in society’s relationship with biodiversity and to ensure that, by 2050, the shared vision of living in harmony with nature is fulfilled.

The Secretariat organized, with the generous support of the Government of Canada, the Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, on 17-18 November 2019.⁴⁶ A second Dialogue was organized, with the generous support of Campaign for Nature, to provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities to reflect on the updated zero draft and the monitoring framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The second Dialogue took place online, from 1 to 3 December 2020.⁴⁷



6.2 Consideration of a New Programme of Work on Traditional Knowledge

In alignment with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework a new programme of work is proposed for the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions for the post-2020 period.

As background information, the Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions was adopted in 2000, and is the main instrument that Parties has given themselves to implement Article 8(j) and Related Provisions⁴⁸

The current Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions has achieved some tasks, while others are still ongoing and some not yet considered.

46 CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2, Report of the Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/245c/ae3/33cabfb2c1daa9c539b3c5ed/post2020-ws-2019-12-02-en.pdf>

47 CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/5/2, Report of the Second Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities On The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Report of the Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework available at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/a100/ee24/d5aff33695045802975e0fa5/post2020-ws-2020-05-02-en.pdf>

48 Articles 10(c), 17.2 and 18.4.

The Conference of the Parties, in connection with the post-2020 global biodiversity framework at its fourteenth meeting (COP 14) decided ([decision 14/17](#)) to:

- complete the current Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions no later than the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15), and
- consider the development of a fully integrated Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions within the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, on the basis of achievements to date of the ongoing and postponed tasks of Parties, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its goals, the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and gaps identified.

Update on progress of the Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(J) and Related Provisions —2000-2020	
Objectives	
The objective of this programme of work is to promote within the framework of the Convention a just implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, at local, national, regional and international levels and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all stages and levels of its implementation.	
General Principles	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in all stages of the identification and implementation of the elements of the programme of work. Full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all activities of the programme of work. 2. Traditional knowledge should be valued, given the same respect and considered as useful and necessary as other forms of knowledge. 3. A holistic approach consistent with the spiritual and cultural values and customary practices of the indigenous and local communities and their rights to have control over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. 4. The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in an equitable way. 5. Access to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities should be subject to prior informed consent or prior informed approval from the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices. 	
TASKS	
Task 1. Parties to take measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity subject to their prior informed approval and effective involvement.	Responsibility: Implementation by Parties
	Status: Ongoing
Task 2. Parties to develop appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at <u>international, regional, sub regional, national and local levels</u> , including access and benefit-sharing and the designation and management of protected areas, taking into account the ecosystem approach.	Responsibility: Implementation by Parties
	Status: Ongoing
Task 3. On the request of the Executive Secretary, Parties and Governments, with the full participation of indigenous and local communities, would establish a roster of experts based on the methodologies used by the Conference of Parties, to allow the experts to support the implementation of this programme of work.	Responsibility: SCBD
	Status: Ongoing

TASKS

<p>Task 4. Parties to develop, as appropriate, mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work, taking into account the need to:</p> <p>(a) Build on the basis of their knowledge;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen their access to biological diversity;</p> <p>(c) Strengthen their capacity on matters pertaining to the conservation, maintenance and protection of biological diversity;</p> <p>(d) Promote the exchange of experiences and knowledge;</p> <p>(e) Promote culturally appropriate and gender specific ways in which to document and preserve women's knowledge of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Responsibility: Implementation by Parties</p>
	<p>Status: Ongoing</p>
<p>Task 5. The Executive Secretary to prepare, for the next meeting of the Ad Hoc Working Group, an outline of a composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, a plan and a timetable for its preparation, based, inter alia, on advice submitted by Parties, Governments, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations regarding sources and availability of information on these matters. Parties, Governments and indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations to submit the information and advice to address the requirements of this task and to Parties include in their national reports the current state of implementation of Article 8(j).</p>	<p>Responsibility: SCBD</p>
	<p>Status: completed.</p> <p>The composite reports were produced and published</p>
<p>Task 6. The Working Group to develop guidelines for the respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and their wider application in accordance with Article 8(j).</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p>
	<p>Status: Not yet initiated as a succinct sui generis task. However, the WG8J has made several contributions to this theme over time⁴⁹</p>
<p>Task 7. Based on tasks 1, 2 and 4, the Working Group to develop guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure:</p> <p>(a) That indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices;</p> <p>(b) That private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed approval of the indigenous and local communities; (c) advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices and the associated genetic resources are used.</p> <p>Note; In decision XII/12 D, paragraph 1, the Conference of the Parties decided to implement tasks, 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p>
	<p>Status: Completed with the adoption of Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines (decision XIII/18), implementation ongoing.</p>
<p>Task 8. Identification of a focal point within the clearing-house mechanism to liaise with indigenous and local communities.</p>	<p>Responsibility SCBD</p>
	<p>Status: Completed</p>

⁴⁹ The work advanced under the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity; the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities; the Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for Traditional Knowledge has done much to advance Task 6; The Composite Report, including research on preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, in UNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, resulting from decision VIII/5 B; The adoption of the Plan of Action for the retention of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (decision VII/16 E, annex).

TASKS

<p>Task 9. The Working Group to develop, in cooperation with indigenous and local communities, guidelines or recommendations for the conduct of cultural, environmental and social impact assessments regarding any development proposed to take place on sacred sites and on lands or waters occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. The guidelines and recommendations should ensure the participation of indigenous and local communities in the assessment and review.</p>	<p>Responsible: WG8J</p> <p>Status: Completed. The Akwé: Kon guidelines) (https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=7753)</p>
<p>Task 10. The Working Group to develop standards and guidelines for the reporting and prevention of unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge and related genetic resources.</p> <p>Note: In decision XII/12 D, paragraph 1, the Conference of the Parties decided to implement tasks, 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p> <p>Status: Completed with the adoption of Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines (decision XIII/18), implementation ongoing.</p>
<p>Task 11. The Working Group to assess, existing subnational, as appropriate, national and international instruments, particularly intellectual property instruments, that have implications on the protection of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with a view to identifying synergies between these instruments and the objectives of Article 8(j).</p> <p>Note: In decision XII/12, E, paragraph 2, on sui generis systems, the Conference of the Parties takes note of the revised elements of sui generis systems, invites Parties to make use of them, as appropriate, and in paragraph 3, invites the Working Group to use the possible elements and draft glossary in its work on tasks 7, 10 and 12.</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p> <p>Status: Not yet initiated. However, the Conference of the Parties took up tasks 7, 10 and 12, taking into account work on sui generis systems, which resulted in decision XIII/18 in which the Conference of the Parties adopted the Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.</p>
<p>Task 12. The Working Group to develop guidelines that will assist Parties and Governments in the development of legislation or other mechanisms, as appropriate, to implement Article 8(j) and its related provisions (which could include sui generis systems), and definitions of relevant key terms and concepts in Article 8(j) and related provisions at international, regional and national levels, that recognize, safeguard and fully guarantee the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, within the context of the Convention.</p> <p>Note: In decision XII/12 D, paragraph 1, the Conference of the Parties decided to implement tasks, 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner.</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p> <p>Status: Completed with the adoption of Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines (decision XIII/18), and the Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions (decision 14/13). Implementation ongoing.</p>
<p>Task 13. The Working Group to develop a set of guiding principles and standards to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge and other forms of knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the role that traditional knowledge can play with respect to the ecosystem approach, in-situ conservation, taxonomy, biodiversity monitoring and environmental impact assessments in all biodiversity sectors.</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p> <p>Status: Not yet initiated, however the Conference of the Parties adopted the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use and the Mo' otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines which are related to this task</p>
<p>Task 14. The Working Group to develop guidelines and proposals for the establishment of national incentive schemes for indigenous and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and for the application of such knowledge, innovations and practices in national strategies and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p> <p>Status: Not yet initiated. However, In paragraph 4 of decision IX/13 D, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and Governments, with the input of indigenous and local communities, to report on positive measures for the retention of traditional knowledge in areas relevant for the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity</p>

TASKS	
<p>Task 15. The Working Group to develop guidelines that would facilitate repatriation of information, including cultural property, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.</p>	<p>Responsibility: WG8J</p>
	<p>Status: Completed with the adoption of the Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines (decision 14/12) implementation ongoing.</p>
<p>Task 16. The Executive Secretary to identify, compile and analyze, with the participation of indigenous and local communities, existing and customary codes of ethical conduct to guide the development of models for codes of ethical conduct for research, access to, use, exchange and management of information concerning traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p> <p>Note: The Executive Secretary completed its work and the WG8J worked in the development of a code ethical conduct</p>	<p>Responsibility: SCBD</p>
	<p>Status: Completed with the adoption of the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct (decision X/42)⁵⁰</p>
<p>Task 17. The Executive Secretary to develop, in cooperation with Governments and indigenous and local communities, methods and criteria to assist in assessing the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions at the international, regional, national and local levels, and reporting of such in national reports in conformity with Article 26.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Since this task was established in 2000, the Conference of the Parties has considerably advanced methods and criteria to assist in assessing the implementation of the Convention, including through the development and adoption of global indicators for each of the Aichi Targets in the framework of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020. The Conference of the Parties adopted four indicators to determine status and trends, which include: (a) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43); (b) Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43); (c) Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decisions VII/30 and VIII/15); and (d) Trends in which traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan (decision XI/3 B, annex).</p>	<p>Responsibility: SCBD</p>
	<p>Status: Ongoing.</p>

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting, discussed proposals for:

- Possible future programme of work (draft objectives, general principles, and elements), including proposals for a second phase of work on the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use; and
- Elements and tasks related to the Join Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity

⁵⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-10/cop-10-dec-42-en.pdf>

6.3 Review of institutional arrangements

To work on traditional knowledge, the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Conference of the Parties established institutional arrangements (see Unit 1) to have in-depth discussions on the implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

The principal institutional arrangement	■ The Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions established in 1998 (decision IV/9).
	■ As a temporary nature

The Conference of the Parties, in its fourteenth meeting, requested (paragraph 12 of decision 14/17)⁵¹ the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to develop, at its eleventh meeting, proposals for possible future work, including institutional arrangements and their modus operandi, and governance implications. This was to be considered by the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in order to inform the development of a fully integrated programme of work as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Following the decision of COP-14, the eleventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions discussed possible institutional arrangements, lessons learned and pros and cons of current arrangements and their modus operandi, including governance implications, for the implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, such as, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) Establishing a permanent subsidiary body on Article 8(j) and related provisions with a mandate to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies, and, subject to their approval, to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the respective Protocols, on matters that are relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities and are within the scope of the Convention;
- (b) Continuing the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions with a revised mandate within the framework of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;
- (c) The need to establish an open-ended intersessional working group or a subsidiary body to address the role of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- (d) Applying the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, when addressing matters of direct relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities in the subsidiary bodies, in order to ensure their effective participation and to fully integrate them into the work of the Convention.

In addition, the consideration of the institutional arrangements for the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention (which include the enhanced participation mechanisms for indigenous peoples and local communities) is still under discussion on how this is also applicable to the work of the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol.

⁵¹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-17-en.pdf>



Raoni, Megaron and other Kayapó Chief *Credit: Rafael Forsetto*

6.4 Future work on traditional knowledge in the post-2020 period

The outcomes from the eleventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related Provisions⁵² will be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, and at the fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 15) which includes recommendations to establish an ad hoc technical expert group on the post-2020 new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities with the mandate to:

- (a) Further elaborate possible elements, tasks and actors of a new post-2020 programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities based;
- (b) Elaborate options for institutional arrangements and their modus operandi that would allow for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention, including information on legal, organizational, and financial implications of each option and taking into consideration the rules of procedure of the Convention;
- (c) Prepare a report on the outcomes of its work for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its twelfth meeting

If the Conference of the Parties, at its fifteenth meeting, is agreeable to this process, the report of the expert meeting may be considered at the 12th meeting of the WG8(j) and the outcomes considered by the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

⁵² <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-11>

6.5 Activity for Unit 6

UNIT 6, ACTIVITY TEMPLATE

Subject	Learning objectives	Materials	Activity/Format	Timing
Welcome and introduction	To welcome participants and introduce general objectives of the training	<input type="checkbox"/> White- board <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-written flip chart <input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint	Lectures by the trainer	10 minutes
Icebreaker	To help participants to get to know each other	To be determined by the trainer		15 minutes
Post-2020 global biodiversity framework	To increase understanding and knowledge of the post-global biodiversity framework	Draft document on post-2020 global biodiversity framework	Analysis and group discussion	3 hours
Consideration of the new Programme of Work on Article 8(j)	To increase understanding and knowledge of the new Programme of Work on Article 8(j)	Programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions 2011-2020	Assessment of progress of the current programme of work on article 8(j) and related provisions Lectures by the trainer	1 hour
Consideration of current institutional arrangements related to traditional knowledge	To increase understanding and knowledge of the current discussion on future institutional arrangements	Report of the eleventh meeting of the WG8(j)	Analysis and group discussion on the current and future possible institutional arrangements	2 hours

6.6 Resources

Resource	Web Page
Report of the ad hoc open-ended inter-sessional working group on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the convention on biological Diversity on its eleventh meeting	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/bd0a/077c/9af6c8783485bec92396af97/wg8j-11-07-en.pdf
CBD/WG8J/11/INF/9 Possible objectives and general principles to be considered to achieve the integration of Article 8(j) and related provisions in the work of the subsidiary bodies on matters of direct relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities, and to enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/05ef/1a1c/33f8dfbae6fb0b85a11953af/wg8j-11-inf-09-en.pdf
CBD/WG8J/11/INF/10 Possible elements of the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions as part of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/fb50/f139/6805b2b21d9f0a6773a484a6/wg8j-11-inf-10-en.pdf
CBD/WG8J/11/INF/11 Possible institutional arrangements, including governance implications, and lessons learned and pros and cons of current arrangements	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/030f/042d/fa67d14925b87d26a2bc2c6e/wg8j-11-inf-11-en.pdf
CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2 Report of the Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/245c/ae3/33cabfb2c1daa9c539b3c5ed/post2020-ws-2019-12-02-en.pdf
CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/5/2 Report of the second Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/a100/ee24/d5aff33695045802975e0fa5/post2020-ws-2020-05-02-en.pdf
CBD/WG2020/2/4 Report of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework on its second meeting	https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/b14d/6af5/a97c4f2c9d58203f5e2e059c/wg2020-02-04-en.pdf
Webpage on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020



Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

World Trade Centre

413 St. Jacques Street, Suite 800

Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9

Phone: +1 514 288 2220

Fax: +1 514 288 6588

E-mail: secretariat@cbd.int

Website: www.cbd.int