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AD HOC OPEN-ENDED INTER-SESSIONAL  
WORKING GROUP ON ARTICLE 8(j) AND  
RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION  
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Tenth meeting

Montreal, Canada, 13–16 December 2017

Item 7 of the provisional agenda\*

### **PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 18 ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1. In decision XIII/1, paragraph 23, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to report on: (a) progress in mainstreaming Article 8(j) and related provisions across the areas of work of the Convention; (b) the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Secretariat; and (c) strengthening the work on Article 8(j) and related provisions through ongoing capacity-building efforts in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.
2. Additionally, in order to review progress in implementation, the Conference of the Parties in decision XIII/1, paragraph 22, invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit updated information on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including on the various elements of the Target, as well as implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use, in time for the Executive Secretary to synthesize and make available the information for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting and by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting.
3. The purpose of the present interim report is to assist the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting, with a focus on decision XIII/1 paragraph 23. Section I contains information on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 through national biodiversity strategies and actions plans (NBSAPs); section II covers progress in the mainstreaming of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions in the work of the Convention; section III provides information on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the Convention and its protocols; section IV considers the strengthening of the work on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions through ongoing capacity-building efforts, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.
4. The present report will be updated on the basis of further information received, for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting. A notification on this matter has been issued pursuant to the decision XIII/1, paragraph 22, to solicit further information from Parties.

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\* CBD/WG8J/10/1.

## I. PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 18 THROUGH NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

5. At its first meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation considered a comprehensive report on progress for the implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, including the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity ([UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.3](#)).<sup>1</sup>

6. Since that time, the Secretariat has updated the analyses of progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through the NBSAPs. Based on the NBSAPS received by 12 September 2017, the Secretariat has analysed progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and provides the following update:

(a) From the 147 NBSAPs received by 12 September 2017, only five Parties<sup>2</sup> reported indigenous peoples and local communities participating on NBSAPs Committees;

(b) A total of 28 Parties<sup>3</sup> reported that indigenous peoples and local communities were consulted in the revision of the NBSAPs;

(c) Four Parties<sup>4</sup> reported that indigenous peoples and local communities would be involved in the implementation of the NBSAPs;

(d) A total of 107 of the 147 NBSAPs did not mention the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of the NBSAP;

(e) Additionally, some countries, such as Malta and Serbia, have established commitments in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans which relate to the preservation of the knowledge and practices of local communities;

7. This sampling of participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision and implementation of the NBSAPs shows that 25.7 per cent of Parties that have submitted NBSAPs are actively considering the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at the national and subnational levels.

8. Unfortunately, this represents a lost opportunity for many Parties in the effective implementation of the Convention, especially at the local level, as indigenous peoples and local communities are on-site or in-situ communities actively pursuing conservation and sustainable use and contributing directly to the effective implementation of the Convention. Additionally, traditional knowledge, along with science, has proven an effective knowledge base for species and ecosystem management (via *in situ* conservation) by establishing and managing community protected areas, among other possibilities.

9. The lack of reference to the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of the NBSAPs and/or the implementation of the Convention at the national level may be indicative of a lack of political awareness of the concept of either “indigenous peoples” or “local” communities in the national context.

10. For those Parties that may not recognize or have indigenous peoples within their borders, the concept of “local” communities may have resonance at the national, subnational or local level. Extensive guidance has been provided on the concept of local communities within the context of the Convention in the note by the Executive Secretary on local community representatives within the context of Article 8(j)

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<sup>1</sup> Of the 60 NBSAPs received by 30 October 2015, and the 59 reviewed by 15 January 2016, only two Parties reported IPLCs participating on the NBSAP committee. A total of 12 Parties reported that IPLCs were consulted in the revision of the NBSAP. Four Parties reported that IPLCs would be involved in the implementation of the NBSAPs. At that time of a total of 41 of the 59 NBSAPs considered, did not mention IPLCs.

<sup>2</sup> Argentina, Ireland, Namibia, Paraguay and the Philippines.

<sup>3</sup> Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Slovakia, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia.

<sup>4</sup> Australia, Austria, Belgium and Nepal.

and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity ([UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8](#)) and in the report of the Expert Group Meeting of Local Community Representatives within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions ([UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8/Add.1](#)), which resulted in [decision XI/14 B](#) on the participation of “local communities”.

11. Overall, greater efforts are required by most Parties to ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities are participating in the review and implementation of NBSAPs. Such efforts will be rewarded many times over by recognizing, valuing and enhancing the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the goals of the Convention.

## **II. PROGRESS IN THE MAINSTREAMING OF ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION**

12. In this section, the Secretariat reports on areas of work where significant progress has been made regarding recent decisions of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities.

### **A. Linking Protected Areas to Aichi Targets 11 and 12**

13. Of most relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities and Article 8(j) and related provisions regarding Aichi Biodiversity Target 11<sup>5</sup> are governance and equity aspects, as enshrined in Element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas. For instance, Goal 2.2<sup>6</sup> of the programme of work on protected areas concentrates on enhancing and securing involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders in conservation measures, which includes establishing protected areas and mitigating species extinction. Additionally, Aichi Target 12<sup>7</sup> is relevant to protected areas because protected areas can prevent the extinction of known threatened species by providing them with suitable habitats.

14. During the biennium 2015-2016, the six regional capacity-building workshops<sup>8</sup> on achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11 and 12 discussed in detail, inter alia, effective management, governance and equity related issues, and the importance of appropriate measures for these elements. In total:

(a) 133 countries and key partners, including representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, participated in and contributed to the six workshops;

(b) 107 countries submitted questionnaires, Status, Gaps and Opportunities matrixes for the elements of Targets 11 and 12, and identified their national priority actions (road maps) for implementation to achieve Targets 11 and 12 by 2020.

15. In total, 153 actions were identified to speed up progress through equitable management, including assessment and evaluation of protected areas and enhancing benefit-sharing mechanisms (see [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/17](#)).

16. When implemented, the 153 priority actions identified by the Parties to the Convention will increase progress on this element and facilitate the achievement of Target 11, leading to multiple benefits. However, in the context of Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, the concept of “equitable management” has not been clearly defined, bringing a certain level of uncertainty on how to assess the status and achievement

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> “Goal 2.2: To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders” see PoWPA at <https://www.cbd.int/protected/pow/learnmore/intro/>.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> Workshops were held in East and South-East Asia (Yanji, China), Latin America and the Caribbean (Curitiba, Brazil), and South, Central and West Asia (New Delhi, India) in 2015, and in Africa (Entebbe, Uganda), Central and Eastern Europe (Minsk, Belarus) and the Pacific (Nadi, Fiji) in 2016.

of this element of the Target. Information regarding progress for this element of the Target, at the global level, is also lacking. Further guidance may therefore be required.

17. A recent global assessment of protected areas and the factors affecting both social and conservation outcomes found that those sites that have been directly incorporating local communities, and bringing them in as active stakeholders, were generally more effective with respect to both biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development.<sup>9</sup> There will always be cases where strict protection is needed, where feasible and appropriate, for protected areas that lie at the nexus of conservation and development. However, even in such cases, respecting the needs of local communities and encouraging their participation will ensure that conservation efforts are most successful.

18. The Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas and Species Survival Commission Areas recently conducted a global analysis on the factors influencing biodiversity in protected areas, finding that taking into account both the social and economic context of a protected area is vital for its success.<sup>10</sup> Importantly, sites will be most successful when local communities are supportive of them and see the benefits of protected areas, in addition to other management-related factors (sufficient funding, adequate staffing and management capacity). While ecological factors (size, fragmentation and connectivity) are central for long-term successes, they may be overcome by social and economic factors in the short term.

19. As of August 2017, the coverage of terrestrial and inland waters areas in the World Database on Protected Areas is 14.81 per cent, requiring 2.19 per cent more to reach the 17 per cent specified in Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

20. With respect to Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), a 2012 assessment identified over 2.3 million km<sup>2</sup> of potential ICCAs, though this is certainly an underestimate of the total global coverage.<sup>11</sup> Recent studies have also recorded nearly 1,000 potential locally managed marine areas in the Pacific islands region, covering about 8 per cent of island communities.<sup>12</sup> The issue of ICCAs that overlap, partially or completely, with other designated protected areas and the possibility of conflicts over governance and management systems will also need to be addressed in full consultation with the affected communities and governance entities.<sup>13</sup>

21. Investing focused attempts in the next year, to collect information on the contributions of indigenous protected areas and ICCAs will help reach the 17 per cent quantitative aspect of Target 11 by the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The results of such efforts will also show an improvement in all other elements of Target 11 (such as connectivity, key biodiversity areas, ecological representativeness, areas important for biodiversity).

## **B. Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity**

22. The Sustainable Ocean Initiative,<sup>14</sup> a global capacity-building platform coordinated by the Secretariat of the Convention, includes a number of activities focused on the role of indigenous peoples

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<sup>9</sup> Oldekop, J.A., et al. (2015). A global assessment of the social and conservation outcomes of protected areas *Conservation Biology*, 30(1): 133–141.

<sup>10</sup> UNEP-WCMC and IUCN (2016) *Protected Planet Report 2016* UNEP-WCMC and IUCN: Cambridge, United Kingdom, and Gland, Switzerland.

<sup>11</sup> Kothari, A., et al. (eds.) (2012). *Recognising and Supporting Territories and Areas Conserved By Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Global Overview and National Case Studies*. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, ICCA Consortium, Kalpavriksh, and Natural Justice, Montreal, Canada, Technical Series No. 64. This was subsequently updated with the addition of several other countries, between June and September 2013.

<sup>12</sup> Govan, H. (2015). Preliminary review of public expenditure of the Fisheries Agencies of Pacific Island Countries and Territories: Policy, operational budget and staffing support for coastal fisheries. Final report to the SPC Division of Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Ecosystems (doi: 10.13140/RG.2.1.4949.9363).

<sup>13</sup> Stevens, S., Broome, N.P. and Jaeger, T., with J. Aylwin, G. Azhdari, D. Bibaka, G. Borrini-Feyerabend, M. Colchester, et al. (2016). *Recognising and Respecting ICCAs Overlapped by Protected Areas Report for the ICCA Consortium*. Available at: [www.iccaconsortium.org](http://www.iccaconsortium.org)

<sup>14</sup> See <https://www.cbd.int/marine/doc/soi-brochure-2012-en.pdf>

and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. The objectives of the Sustainable Ocean Initiative are as follows:

- (a) To facilitate the sharing and exchange of knowledge, information, experiences and practices;
- (b) To create partnerships that can provide targeted capacity-building and technical assistance in support of on-the ground implementation priorities;
- (c) To enhance interactive communication among global policy, science and local stakeholders;
- (d) To monitor progress on Aichi Biodiversity Targets related to marine and coastal biodiversity;
- (e) To develop partnerships among different sectors and stakeholders at local, regional and global scales;
- (f) To work together to achieve a balance between the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity, and promoting flexible and diverse approaches towards this end.

23. The Sustainable Ocean Initiative, Capacity-Building Workshops involved representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and included sessions focused on incorporating traditional ecological knowledge and sociocultural knowledge of coastal communities to support marine spatial planning and management.

### **C. Biodiversity and climate change**

24. The Secretariat continues to involve indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention relating to biodiversity and climate change. The Secretariat will support the participation of four representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in the technical workshop on the development of voluntary guidelines on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation (EbA) and disaster risk reduction (eco-DRR) and a series of regional dialogue seminars and field visits in order to raise awareness, build capacity and identify opportunities for effective policy coherence, implementation and mainstreaming of nature-based solutions at the national level in the coming year. These will specifically focus on the challenges and opportunities in incorporating the role of ecosystems in nationally determined contributions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as related policies under other Rio Conventions and biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, and national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

### **III. PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**

25. In the biennium 2015-2016, a total of 79 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities received funding from the Voluntary Trust Fund for the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities which enabled them to participate in official meetings held under the Convention.<sup>15</sup> The Secretariat expresses its gratitude to Australia, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Mexico for their continuing support of the Voluntary Trust Fund for the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the meetings held under the Convention.

26. Additionally, the Secretariat is facilitating the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the following expert meetings held under the Convention and its Protocols:

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<sup>15</sup> Ninth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (4-7 November 2015); nineteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, (2-5 November 2015); first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, (2-6 May 2016); twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, (25-30 April 2016); and thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (4-17 December 2016).

- (a) Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, Montreal, Canada, 5-8 December 2017;
- (b) Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group Meeting on Socio-economic Considerations (Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety), Ljubljana, 9-13 October 2017;
- (c) Meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on Communication, Education and Public Awareness, Montreal, Canada, 11-13 October 2017;
- (d) Technical Workshop to Review the Voluntary Guidelines for the Design and Effective Implementation of Ecosystem-based Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction, Bonn, 20-22 November 2017;
- (e) Regional Expert Workshop to Develop Training Materials on Gender Equality and Biodiversity for South-East Asia and the Pacific, 28-30 November 2017, Bangkok;
- (f) Second meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, Montreal, Canada, 15-17 June 2016;
- (g) “Friends of the CBD” workshop on mechanisms to support review of implementation of the Convention, Bogis-Bossey, Switzerland, 21-23 March 2016;
- (h) Expert Group Meeting on Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, Montreal, Canada, 1-3 February 2016;
- (i) Gender and Biodiversity workshops held in Mexico, Brazil, and Uganda in 2016, to integrate gender into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), as part of the process of revising these plans to align with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Indigenous and local community women representatives participated in this project providing input and perspectives that helped to inform the development of revised gender-responsive NBSAPs;
- (j) Global Youth Biodiversity Network (GYBN) and its project entitled “Youth Voices”. Regional capacity-building workshops were held in Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, 2-5 May 2017), Asia (Singapore, 22-27 May 2017) and Africa (Johannesburg, 14-19 August 2017). Young indigenous and local community representatives also contributed to the Network’s activities at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

27. The Secretariat continues to include on, a regular basis, the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in workshops held under the Convention, including but not limited to:

- (a) Regional Bio-Bridge Initiative Round Table for: (a) Asia and the Pacific, Incheon, Republic of Korea, 16-19 October 2017; (b) Africa, Entebbe, Uganda, 7-9 November 2017; (c) Latin America and the Caribbean, Bogota, Colombia, 27-29 November 2017; and (d) Central and Eastern Europe and the Central Asian Republics, Minsk, Belarus, 5-7 December 2017;
- (b) Regional Dialogue and Learning Mission on Integrating Climate Change Action and Biodiversity Action at the National Level in: (a) the Pacific, Suva, Fiji, 23-27 October 2017; (b) Southern Africa, Durban, South Africa, 2-6 October 2017; (c) South America, Bogota, Colombia 27 November – 1 December, 2017; (d) Central America and Caribbean, 2018; (e) Central and West Africa, 2018 and (f) Asia, 2018;
- (c) Sustainable Ocean Initiative (a) Training of Trainers Workshop, Seocheon, Republic of Korea, 25-29 September 2017, and (b) Capacity-Building Workshop for the Wider Caribbean and Central America, San José, Costa Rica, 20-24 February 2017;
- (d) Regional Capacity-building Workshop on Biodiversity and Human Health for the European Region, Helsinki, 23-25 October 2017;
- (e) Workshop on the preparation of the sixth national report, Montreal, Canada, 9 December 2017;

(f) Global Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the IPBES Global Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Montreal, Canada, 9 December 2017;

(g) Workshop on spatial tools for the preparation of the sixth national report, Montreal, Canada, 10 December 2017;

(h) Second Technical Workshop on Monitoring of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity, Cancun, Mexico, 10 December 2016.

#### **IV. STRENGTHENING THE WORK ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS THROUGH ONGOING CAPACITY-BUILDING EFFORTS, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES**

##### **A. Training programme for indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties**

28. During 2016, in line with capacity development decisions of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities, the Secretariat continued with the implementation of the “Training Programme for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and Parties on: (a) Community Protocols of Traditional Knowledge and; (b) Indicators for Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”.<sup>16</sup> This Programme was made possible with significant financial support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and with additional funding from other donors (mentioned below).

29. The objective of the training programme is to train the trainers from indigenous peoples and local community organizations and Parties on such matters as: (a) development of community protocols, including the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol and; (b) utilization of indicators on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, including community-based monitoring and information systems.

30. The programme is designed with a long-term approach using the “train-the-trainer methodology” for organizing regional, national and local training workshops. Regional workshops in 2016 were organized for:

(a) Africa (Nairobi, from 25-29 January 2016) with 36 participants. It was organized in collaboration with the Government of Kenya, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Natural Justice (NJ), and the ABS Capacity Development Initiative;

(b) Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama City, 23-27 May 2016,) with 55 participants. It was organized jointly with the Government of Panama through the Ministry of Environment, the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC IWBN), and Sotzil, with the support from the programme “Equitable and sustainable promotion of the economic potential of biodiversity to implement the Nagoya Protocol in Central America – Access and Benefit-Sharing” (ABS/CCAD-GIZ) implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH;

(c) Asia (Thimpu, 17-21 October 2016) with 34 participants. It was organized jointly with the Government of Bhutan through the National Environment Commission Secretariat and with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP).

31. At each of these regional workshops, participants were invited to submit proposals for local trainings. On a competitive basis, 19 local training proposals from the three regional workshops were funded (US\$ 6,200 each). Additionally, trainers who received funding for local workshops were provided with technical support for organizing their local training activities by the Secretariat and regional

<sup>16</sup> More information is available in the “Progress report on capacity-building and development and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention”, 1 February 2016 (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/1).

indigenous organizations. Some trainers developed training materials in national, indigenous or local languages.

32. As a result of the implementation of the 19 local training workshops, the trainers trained by the regional workshops under the Convention on Biological Diversity, trained an additional 1,033 trainers from indigenous peoples, local communities, and Parties, from different countries across the African, Asian, and Latin-American and Caribbean regions.

33. As a result of regional and local training workshops, indigenous peoples and local communities have developed:

- (a) Draft community protocols on traditional knowledge;
- (b) General guidelines for indigenous peoples and local communities for the development of community protocols about the access and utilization of traditional knowledge;
- (c) An assessment of current situation of traditional knowledge in their communities using adopted global indicators and community-based monitoring information systems;
- (d) Recommendations for the implementation of the Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity at the national level.

34. Due to the success of these training workshops, the Secretariat will continue to organize capacity-building programmes for representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties, in particularly the national focal points for traditional knowledge in the coming biennium.

#### **B. Efforts leading up to the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties**

35. In preparation for the United Nations Biodiversity Conference in 2016, the Government of Mexico organized a series of regional workshops on traditional knowledge for indigenous peoples and local communities from Mexico, and the Secretariat provided assistance through online presentations. These preparatory workshops contributed to the successful organization of the “Múuch’tambal Summit on Indigenous Experience: Traditional Knowledge and Biological and Cultural Diversity”, which was held from 9 to 11 December 2016 with 350 participants from all world regions (see [UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/48](#)). Furthermore, briefings were provided to the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the Indigenous Women Network on Biodiversity in preparation for and during meetings of the Convention relevant for indigenous peoples and local communities.

#### **C. Upcoming capacity-building efforts**

36. During the period of 2017-2018, in line with capacity development decisions, the Secretariat will be implementing a “Capacity Development Programme on national arrangements for achieving Traditional Knowledge elements of Targets 18 and 16 of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.” It aims to build capacity among the Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to develop national action plans for traditional knowledge containing national arrangements to implement obligations arising from Article 8(j) of the Convention and to achieve Aichi Target 18 on traditional knowledge, by 2020, to contribute to the national implementation of articles of the Nagoya Protocol that are most relevant to the indigenous peoples and local communities, especially Articles 5, 6, 7, 12, and 16.

37. The activities include: (a) an online global forum; and (b) four regional capacity development programmes in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and the Pacific. As outputs, the participants and their institutions will develop national action plans to address obligations regarding traditional knowledge under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol. Participants in the regional workshops will be able to understand the relevant articles of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol, be familiar with possible mechanisms in order to address them, and promote the effective implementation of such mechanisms at the national and local levels.

#### **D. Additional activities**

38. The Secretariat also provides regular briefings and capacity-building on issues concerning Articles 8(j) and 10(c), the Nagoya Protocol, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and traditional knowledge to the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, women's caucus, and governments as well as civil society, universities, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations, on request.

39. In addition, to optimize the use of limited resources and to ensure the effective implementation of these decisions, the Secretariat pursues opportunities for capacity-building beyond specific capacity-building workshops. It does so, in particular, on the margins of many official meetings under the Convention and on the margins of other meetings, including the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

40. In summary, the Secretariat continues to build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities and Governments through the implementation of capacity development programmes, and through the integration of indigenous peoples and local communities in other capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat.

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