

ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ACHIEVE THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Proposed Structure for Reports for Target Clusters – First Draft

Analysis of the financial resources needed to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is being undertaken by different researchers, each leading the analysis of a cluster of targets. Cluster leads are asked to adopt a common structure for reporting their analysis and results. This will improve the accessibility of the reports to readers, as well as facilitating the synthesis work.

A draft structure is proposed below, for discussion with the cluster leads. A more detailed template - for example specifying the presentation of resource needs estimates, tabulation of results etc. will be provided at the draft final report stage.

We propose that the methods and findings are presented for each Target individually, as far as possible. However, if there are cases where the assessment has combined more than one Target and the results cannot be disaggregated between Targets, then it may be appropriate to present the combined method and results for these groups of Targets.

INTRODUCTION TO TARGET CLUSTER

- Brief introduction to the cluster
- Targets included in the cluster

Then, for each **TARGET**:

INTRODUCTION TO TARGET 18

Definition and interpretation

In line with Article 8(j) of the Convention, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices¹ should be respected, protected, maintained and promoted, and used in local ecosystem management, drawing upon experiences of customary use, with the prior and informed approval² of relevant communities. Likewise, in line with Article 10(c), customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation and sustainable use, should be protected and encouraged. The rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and related biological resources, along with their rights to practice and pass on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be respected. (<http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-18/>).

The CBD also contains three other provisions besides Article 8(j) which deal with the interests of indigenous and local communities. These are Article 15.5, Article 17.2, and Article 18.4 (<http://www.cbd.int/traditional/what.shtml>).

¹ Please note that the term “traditional knowledge” used throughout the paper refers to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

² Note that Prior and informed approval has been interpreted in various COP decisions as prior and informed consent.

Relationship with other Targets

Indigenous and local communities have been acknowledged as key partners in achieving the goals of the Convention since its inception. More fully their knowledge, innovations and practices are essential for efficient and economic ecosystem management, sustainable development and maintenance biological and genetic diversity.

Target 18 is regarded as both a cross-cutting issue and as an essential element of the “enabling” cluster, which will assist achieving of all other Aichi Targets. Target 18 and the effective participation of indigenous and local communities, can provide services such as local ecosystem management, including Indigenous Community Conservation Areas, which in turn contribute to the realization of targets 11 and 12.

1. ACTIONS

Identification of main actions required to meet the Target, as a basis for the assessment of resource requirements

A. GLOBAL MAIN ACTIONS THROUGH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION AND THE STAFF DEDICATED TO THE PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR ARTICLE 8(j), 10(c) AND RELATED PROVISIONS.

The Parties have established an ambition revised programme of work for article 8(j) and related provisions leading up to 2020, which includes the developed of essential guidance to effectively implement articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions, and which may further contribute to the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The role of these Secretariat is to support the Parties in their implementation of the Convention through such actions, as determined by the Parties.

The main actions through the Secretariat will be:

(i) BE Trust Fund- for the biennial meetings of the ad hoc open ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions

The Working Group is the chief method for developing and negotiating draft guidance on the implementation of article 8(j) and related provisions for the consideration of the COP.

\$670,000 each two years (2013, 2015, 2017, 2019) = \$3,480,000 USD

(ii) Capacity building Meetings and Workshops (Train the Trainer Methodology)

Regional and subregional capacity-building workshops for ILCs on Art 8(j), Article 10 and Article 15 (including Nagoya Protocol) expanded to all seven geo-cultural regions³

\$700,000 per year from 2013 to 2020 = \$5,600,000 USD

(iii) CEPA and Communications related to Article 8(j) and related provisions

Development , printing and distribution of technical series of geographically balanced set of good practices for the national implementation of 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions and other requested publications, including CEPA products.

³ The seven geo-cultural regions established by the UNPFII are: Africa; Asia; Eastern, Central Europe and the Caucasus; Europe and Arctic; Latin America including the Caribbean and Central America; North America; and the Pacific.

\$60,000 each year for 8 years = \$480,000 USD

Plus further development of various electronic and non-electronic communication mechanisms and translation of webpages and communications

\$60,000 USD per year for 8 years = 480,000 USD

Total for CEPA = \$960,000 USD

(iv) Expert Studies and meetings as required

Commissioning of studies (2 studies at \$10,000 USD each per biennium X 4) = \$80,000 USD

Ad hoc expert group meeting to assist development of technical series \$70,000 USD (expert group meeting) each biennium X 4 = 280,000 USD

Total \$360,000 USD

(v) Expert meetings and Operationalizing indicators established for Article 8(j)

\$70,000 (expert meetings) x 4 biennium = \$280,000 plus

Contribution to International Agencies collecting data and statistics on 8(j) indicators (i.e.) UNESCO on languages, FAO on Land tenure, and ILO on traditional occupations) = \$300,000 USD per year for 8 years (up to 2020) = \$2,400,000 USD.

Total for operationalization on Indicators is \$2,680,000 USD

(vi) Effective participation of ILCs -VB Trust Fund

Voluntary Fund for ILC Participation in Meetings held under the Convention

\$ 200,000 USD each year for 8 years = \$1,600,000 USD

(vii) Additional Costs

Staffing

P-4 / P5 Programme Officer (Traditional knowledge)

\$200,000 each year for 8 years = \$1,600,000 USD

P-3 Associate Programme Officer (regularised)

\$150,000 USD per year for 8 years = \$1,200,000 USD

G-7-Programme Assistant for 8 years = \$480,000 USD.

Staffing cost in total = \$3,280,000 USD

***Grand total for the Secretariat costs associated with article 8(j) and related provisions from 2013 – 2020 = \$7,560,000 USD**

B MAIN ACTIONS REQUIRED TO MEET THE TARGET BY PARTIES

(i) National level strategies, including sui generis systems, for promoting/protecting traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biological diversity

This may include such activities as reviews of legal frameworks and practices, adoption of law reforms measures and/or sui generis systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, as well as CEPA activities with focus on awareness raising of the value of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including translation and production of educational resources and materials, maintenance of information portals, development and promotion of case studies and implementation of agreed indicators for traditional knowledge at local/national levels (land tenure, traditional occupations and traditional languages).

In particular, priority should be given to Parties who wish to develop, with the effective participation of indigenous and local communities (ILCs), national action plans for traditional knowledge, as well as to promote the development by ILCs, themselves of community level action plans for the respect, preservation, protection and promotion of traditional knowledge. Parties who have established national focal points for article 8(j) and related provisions (traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity), should be given priority in accessing funding.

**Levels of ambition:* \$300,000 US per project – project per country-would be needed for this activity. The activity should be introduced in at least 25 countries, or 50 or 75 countries for better results.

Activity (i): evaluated at three levels of ambition and \$300 000 US per project and 1 project per country

- a) Implementing this activity in 25 countries would require \$7.5 million US
- b) Implementing this activity in 50 countries would require \$15.0 million US

Implementing this activity in 75 countries would require \$22.5million US

(ii) Capacity building initiatives to foster effective participation of ILCs in the implementation of Article 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions at regional, national and sub-national levels.

Party initiatives to effectively implement Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions will require the effective participation of ILCs. Such initiative may include the effective participation of ILCs in the development of related law reform and/or sui generis legislative or policy initiatives, national action plans for traditional knowledge (TK) and customary sustainable use (CSU), as well as community level action plans and the implementation of these measures.

Levels of ambition: \$250,000 US per country – The activity should be introduced in at least 25 countries, or depending on availability of funding, in 50 or 75 countries.

Activity (ii): evaluated at three levels of ambition and \$250,000 US per country

- a) Implementing this activity in 25 countries would require \$6.25 million US
- b) Implementing this activity in 50 countries would require \$12.5 million US
- c) Implementing this activity in 75 countries would require \$18.75 million US

(iii) Capacity building for implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions and its application in ecosystem management including through ILC self-management and co-management of Protected Areas and recognition and support for indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs) and rights to customary sustainable use of biodiversity

This consists of initiatives at national level for promoting and/or protecting traditional knowledge in the context of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, such as in self-management or co-management of protected areas (including recognition and support for ICCAs), management and support of endangered species, community conservation practices, among others, with emphasis in generation of income and sustainability to indigenous and local communities.

Levels of ambition: \$500,000 US per country – The activity should be introduced in at least 25 countries, or depending on availability of funding, in 50 or 75 countries.

Activity (iii): evaluated at three levels of ambition and \$500,000 US per country

- a) Implementing this activity in 25 countries would require \$12.5 million US
- b) Implementing this activity in 50 countries would require \$25.0 million US
- c) Implementing this activity in 75 countries would require \$37.5million US

2. METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

Overview of method of assessment

Assessment of the outcomes from the global actions conducted by the Secretariat is best assessed through the successful adoptions of guidelines and standards taken at each COP and on decisions regarding following steps, leading up to 2020.

Concerning the assessment of actions taken by Parties to the Convention, the principle obligation of Parties is the submission of the national reports. This together this agreed to and adopted indicators for the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, which are:

- (i) Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages;
- (ii) Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities;
- (iii) Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations.⁴

Should form the basis for any assessment of the effective implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions. To this end, future guidance should include the effective participation of ILCs in the drafting of national reports, as well as for reporting back at the national level on indicators agreed to, as well as to provide information on actions taken at the national and sub-national level, including the effectiveness of such measures.

3. ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE NEEDS

Available evidence on resource needs/unit costs including discussion of any gaps and shortcomings in data that might have significant impact on estimates provide

The above resource assessment for global actions by the Secretariat is based upon previous costs of similar work projected up to 2020, taking into account the revised programme of work and the emphasis of the plan of action on capacity building.

The estimated costs for actions taken by Parties is based on COP decisions relating to the implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions, taking into account to cost to developing and least developed countries only, as these are the Parties most in need of external contributions.

Analysis of resource needs

The breakdown of the costs are including under ACTIONS.

4. RESULTS

Estimate of overall resources required to meet the target, broken down by:

- (i) Investment needs

The investment needs for developing and least developed countries/Parties for the effective implementation of activities 1, 2 and 3 is **globally \$78,200,000 USD for the period 2013 to 2020 or \$9,775,000 USD annually.**

- (ii) Recurrent expenditures

⁴ Refer Decision X/43, paragraph 14.

Recurrent expenditures as captured by the global actions through the Secretariat 2013 to 2020 which total **\$7,560,000 USD for the period 2013 to 2020 or \$9,450,000 USD annually.**

5. DISCUSSION

Resource estimates

Estimates of resource needs based on developing and least developed countries/Parties and do not take into account to costs of developed Party/country implementation of Target 18.

The reoccurring costs of global actions required by the Secretariat is a realistic costing based on previous work and work required leading up to 2020, to fulfil decisions taken by the COP.

Benefits of delivering the Target

Today there is a growing appreciation of the value of traditional knowledge. This knowledge is valuable not only to those who depend on it in their daily lives, but to modern industry and agriculture as well. Many widely used products, such as plant-based medicines, health products and cosmetics, are derived from traditional knowledge. Other valuable products based on traditional knowledge include agricultural and non-wood forest products as well as handicraft.

Traditional knowledge can make a significant contribution to sustainable development, as well as conservation and sustainable use. Most indigenous and local communities are situated in areas where the vast majority of the world's biological and genetic resources are found. Many of them have cultivated and used biological diversity in a sustainable way for thousands of years. Some of their practices have been proven to enhance and promote biodiversity at the local level and aid in maintaining healthy ecosystems. However, the contribution of indigenous and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity goes far beyond their role as natural resource managers. Their skills and techniques provide valuable information to the global community and a useful model for biodiversity policies. Furthermore, as on-site communities with extensive knowledge of local environments, indigenous and local communities are most directly involved with *conservation and sustainable use*. *Indigenous and local communities are well placed to actively contribute to the management of protected areas, including their own Indigenous Community Conservation Areas, which can make a major contribution to achieving Targets 11 and 12 (Protected Areas and Endangered Species).*

Case studies submitted to the Secretariat over a period of more than a decade attest to the global significance of implementing Articles 8(j), 10(c) and achieving Aichi Target 18. The protection and promotion of traditional knowledge in addition to science, can assist in achieving the goals of the Convention with an emphasis on conservation and sustainable use. Target 18 is a key cross-cutting enabling activity for the other Aichi Targets.

Brief overview of existing evidence, including Examples/ Short Case Studies

A brief overview of evidence and case studies relevant to Article 8(j) is available through the Executive Summary 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 (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/3 dated 28 July 2007), is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WG8J-05>

Furthermore, on the same site, the document, Plan of Action for the Retention of Traditional Knowledge - Section D: Research on and implementation of mechanisms and measures to address the underlying causes of the decline of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/3/Add.1 dated 18 September 2007) provides further case studies on the effective measures to address the decline of TK usage.

Additional information, including case studies relevant to Article 10(c) (customary sustainable use) is also available through the Report of the meeting on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c) as a major component of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/INF/5, dated 12 June 2011).

Funding opportunities

Brief overview of potential sources of funding

It is important to note that all activities listed under the A. GLOBAL MAIN ACTIONS THROUGH THE SECRETARIAT, including the costs of facilitating the biennial meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions are funded through voluntary funds from mostly traditional donor countries. Potential sources of further funding could be non-traditional donors, including emerging and developing economies and economies in transition or even the private sector. While this particular work depends on voluntary donations, and given the current economic climate, progress will be, at best, unsure.

At this time, funds for developing and least developed Parties are mainly sources through GEF and do not target Article 8(j) or 10(c) related activities, and thus there is little if any assistance for Parties to actions to implement Target 18 related articles..

ICF GHK/ WCMC, First draft, 12.07.12 John SCOTT input.