

**INPUT TO THE REPORT OF THE HIGH-
LEVEL PANEL ON GLOBAL ASSESSMENT
OF RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING
THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR
BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

(UNEP/CBD/COP/11/INF/20)

**CLUSTER REPORT ON RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

TARGET 18: ENABLING ACTIVITIES

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ASSESSING THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND ACHIEVE THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS: TARGET 18

Target 18 relates to a cluster of Aichi Targets grouped under *Enabling Activities* for the purpose of the present assessment. Under this cluster are found five targets: Aichi Target 16 to Target 20. As defined by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) enabling activities are defined as '*activities that prepare the foundation to design and implement effective response measures to achieve Convention objectives*'. Following the definition, some of the Aichi Targets of this cluster do not involve recurrent costs for achieving them since recurrent costs arise once implementation starts e.g. Target 16. Furthermore, the resource needs of the targets in this particular cluster are estimated separately for each Target in question.

1. INTRODUCTION TO 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.

Definition and interpretation

Traditional knowledge can be defined as a cumulative body of knowledge, understanding, know-how and practices maintained, developed and used by people with long histories of interaction with the natural environment. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities around the world are about experiences gained over centuries, transmitted orally from generation to generation, taking the form of stories, songs proverbs, beliefs and culture, most often linked to agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, health, horticulture, forestry, and nature in general. The knowledge is vital for conservation of plants and animals, their genetic diversity and for managing the local environment, can make a substantial contribution to sustainable development and allow a sustainable future for all humans¹ (<http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-18/>). Articles of the Convention and various COP decisions, described below, highlight the importance of traditional knowledge and the efforts that should be invested to protect and appropriately use it.

Assumptions

The main assumption during the costing of this Target is that traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of indigenous and local communities are accessible and holders of such information will be voluntarily willing to participate and share them. Costs are estimated in two parts: a) the amount needed by the Secretariat that are not however included in the global assessment of resource needed to meet Target 18; and the amount of resources that would be needed globally by 197 countries to meet the Target. The three activities that are selected for Target 18 i.e. a) national level strategies including sui generis systems...; b) capacity building initiatives to foster effective participation... and c) capacity building for implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provision... are assumed to be the best approaches to reach the Target. It is also assumed that there will not be any major political, socio-economic and environmental shock occurring during the period that would prevent the Target from being met.

Challenges

Similar to the case of other targets, paucity of data and information and lack of cost figures for different activities present a challenge to the estimation of resource needs to achieve this Target. Another challenge is that

¹ <http://www.cbd.int/iyb/doc/prints/factsheets/iyb-cbd-factsheet-tk-en.pdf>

traditional knowledge is often found at local levels near to resources and not very easily accessible without the voluntary participations of the knowledge holders.

Links to the CBD and COP Decisions

In line with Article 8(j) of the Convention, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices² should be respected, protected, maintained and promoted, and used in local ecosystem management, drawing upon experiences of customary use, with the prior and informed approval³ 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 other provisions besides Article 8(j) which deal with the interests of indigenous and local communities. These are Article 10(c); Article 15.5, Article 17.2, and Article 18.4. (<http://www.cbd.int/traditional/what.shtml>).

COP 10 Decision X/40 on the mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention consisting of: a) Capacity building efforts; b) Development of communications, mechanisms and tools to facilitate the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention; c) Participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention, including through the Voluntary Fund for facilitating the participation of indigenous and local communities in the Convention process; and d) Other initiatives. Decision X/41: Elements of sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge; Decision X/42: The Tkarihwaïé:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities; and Decision X/43. Multi-year programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the CBD are also relevant to this Target among other COP decisions since COP-4. The *sui generis* is a very important instrument to support halting the erosion of traditional knowledge and strengthen the positive trends in its original context with the full and effective participation and with the approval and involvement of the relevant Indigenous local Community (ILC).

COP 10 Decision X/24: Review of guidance to the financial mechanism and 4.6) Traditional knowledge (Article 8(j) and related provisions): a) Building the capacity of indigenous and local communities to develop strategies and systems for the protection of traditional knowledge; b) Enhancement of national capacities for the establishment and maintenance of mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge at national and sub-national levels; c) Development of national action plans for the retention of traditional knowledge relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; d) Implementation of the priority activities identified in the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions; and e) Projects that strengthen the involvement of local and indigenous people in the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

COP 10 Decision X/25: Additional guidance to the financial mechanism: Article 8(j) and related provisions: Invites the Global Environment Facility, international funding institutions and development agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, where requested, and in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities, to consider providing assistance to indigenous and local communities, particularly women, to raise their awareness and to build capacity and understanding of the elements of the code of ethical conduct.

Links to 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

² Please note that the term "traditional knowledge" used throughout the paper refers to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

³ Note that Prior and informed approval has been interpreted in various COP decisions as prior and informed consent.

and economic ecosystem management, sustainable development and maintenance of 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 in 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.

The Target is likely to benefit from and contribute to Target 16 (ABS) when the later gets particularly to the implementation stage. This is because Target 16 at this stage is more about the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and its entry in force. The achievement of Target 18 will certainly contribute substantially to Target 16 when the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol starts.

2. ACTIONS

The following are identified as the main actions required to achieve the Target 18, used as a basis for the assessment of the corresponding 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 ambitious revised programme of work for article 8(j) and related provisions leading up to 2020, which includes the development 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 this 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. This would cost \$670,000 US each two years, totally \$2,680,000 US for 2013-2020.
- ii. *Capacity building Meetings and Workshops (Train the Trainer Methodology):* Regional and subregional capacity-building workshops for ILCs on Articles 8(j), 10 and 15 (including Nagoya Protocol) expanded to all seven geo-cultural regions⁴. This would cost \$700,000 US per year for a total of \$5,600,000 US for 2013-2020.
- 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 and their distribution and promotion (\$60,000 US per year); plus further development of various electronic and non-electronic communication mechanisms and translation of web pages and communications (\$60,000 per year), for a total of \$960,000 US for 2013-2020.
- iv. *Expert Studies and meetings as required:* Commissioning of studies (2 studies at \$10,000 US each per biennium); Ad hoc expert group meeting to assist development of technical series at \$70,000 US (expert group meeting) each biennium. These would require a total of \$360,000 US.
- v. *Expert meetings and Operationalizing indicators established for Article 8(j):* Expert meetings (\$70,000 per biennium), contribution to International Agencies collecting data and statistics on 8(j) indicators (i.e.)

⁴ 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.

UNESCO on languages, FAO on Land tenure, and ILO on traditional occupations (\$300,000 per year). These would require a total of \$2,680,000 US for 2013-2020.

- vi. Effective participation of ILCs – Voluntary Biodiversity (VB) Trust Fund⁵: Voluntary Fund for ILC Participation in Meetings held under the Convention at \$200,000 US per year or for a total of \$1.6 million for 2013-2020.
- vii. Additional Costs: Staffing P-4/P-5 Programme Officer (Traditional knowledge) at \$200,000 per year; P-3 Associate Programme Officer (regularised) for \$150,000 US per year; G-7 programme assistant at \$60,000 per year. These would require \$3,280,000 US for 2013-2020.

The grand total for the Secretariat costs associated with Article 8(j) and related provisions for the period 2013-2020 is estimated to be \$ 17,160,000 US.

B. Main Actions Required to Meet the Target by Parties Worldwide⁶

Activity 1: *National (and Regional) level strategies, including sui generis systems, for promoting/protecting traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biological diversity and implementing standards adopted by the COP including the Akwe:Kon Guidelines for Environmental Assessment, the Code of Ethical Conduct⁷, as well as standards and guidelines to be developed, adopted and implemented before 2020, including the outcomes of tasks 7, 10, 12 and 15 of the revised programme of work and a new major component of work on Article 10(c) (customary sustainable use).*

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, including implementation of standards and guidelines adopted by the COP, 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 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 has 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. This activity would require \$300,000 US per project, and one or two projects per country would be needed to accomplish this activity. The activity should further be introduced in at least 25 to 50 countries for better results and should be repeated on a yearly basis to achieve the desirable outcomes. The estimated resource needs are calculated and presented in the Assessment of resource needs section below.

Activity 2: *Capacity building initiatives to foster effective participation of Indigenous Local Communities (ILCs) in the implementation of Article 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions at regional, national and sub-national levels.*

⁵ This is a VF for ILCs established by COP decision VII/16 G, paragraph 10 to facilitate the effective participation of ILCs meetings held under the CBD.

⁶ Developed Countries may fund the implementation of the target from existing resources by reprioritizing activities conducted through Departments of environment. In such cases no new resources may be required.

⁷ The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct on Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;

Government 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. This activity would require \$250,000 US - \$375,000 per country – The activity should also be introduced in at least 25 to 50 countries for effective results. The estimated resource needs are calculated and presented in the Assessment of resource needs section below.

Activity 3: *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 activity 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. This activity would require \$500,000 - \$750,000 US per country – The activity should be introduced in at least 25 to 50 countries. The estimated resource needs are calculated and presented in the Assessment of resource needs section below.

3. 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 to be taken by Parties to the Convention, the principal obligation of Parties is the submission of the national reports. This together with agreed to and adopted indicators for the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions should form the basis for any assessment of the effective implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions. The indicators include the following:

- (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 occupations⁸.

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. These factors were considered when undertaking the assessment and costing of the various activities to be undertaken. Hence, the 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 the cost to developing and least developed countries and including developed world governments and non-Parties. However, it is likely that only developing and least developed countries would require additional and external funding to assist them in achieving the target, as these are the Parties most in need of external contributions.

⁸ Refer Decision X/43, paragraph 14.

Two scenarios were developed:

For the activities of the Convention, Scenario 2 is simply Scenario 1 scaled up by 10% to account for future possible increase in prices. For the activities that need to be undertaken by Parties to achieve Target 18 the following approach is used:

- 1) For Activity 1, Scenario 1 assumes 1 project per country and Scenario 2 considers 2 projects per country;
- 2) For Activity 2, \$250,000 US and \$375,000 US per country are used in Scenarios 1 and 2 respectively;
- 3) For Activity 3, \$500,000 US and \$750,000 US per country are used in Scenarios and 2 respectively.

For activities 2 and 3, the amounts per country are increased by 50% in Scenario 2 to account for geographically large and resource rich countries that may require more sub-regional coverage and to also readily access other localities with substantial amount of traditional knowledge, knowhow and practices among others.

4. ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCE NEEDS

Table 0.1-A summarizes the resources needed for the 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 provision. Most of the expenditures will be recurrent annual or every two years between 2013 and 2020. Scenario 2 is built scaling up the costs by 10% more than Scenario 1. The total cost for the SCBD will be between \$17.16 million US in and \$18.88 million (when considering the possibility of a 10% possible increase in cost over the next few years) in recurrent costs.

Table 0.1-A. Costs related to the CBD Activities

A) ACTIONS/ACTIVITIES REQUIRED TO MEET TARGET 18 AT THE SECRETARIAT LEVEL	Recurrent Expenditure per year or 2 years		Recurrent Total (2013-2020)	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
Action 1: Be Trust Fund for the biennial meetings of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions (every two years starting 2013)	670,000	737,000	2,680,000	2,948,000
Action 2: Capacity building meetings and workshops (train the trainer methodology) (yearly)	700,000	770,000	5,600,000	6,160,000
Subtotal of actions 1 and 2:	1,370,000	1,507,000	8,280,000	9,108,000
Action 3: CEPA and Communication related to Article 8(j) and related provisions				
Development, printing and distribution of technical series... yearly	60,000	66,000	480,000	528,000
Development of various electronic and non-electronic communication mechanisms and translation of web... yearly	60,000	66,000	480,000	528,000
Subtotal	120,000	132,000	960,000	1,056,000
Action 4 : Expert studies and meetings are required				
Two Studies (every 2 years)	10,000	11,000	80,000	88,000
Ad hoc expert group meeting to assist development of technical series (every 2 years)	70,000	77,000	280,000	308,000
Subtotal:	80,000	88,000	360,000	396,000
Action 5: Expert meetings and operationalizing indicators established for Article 8(j)				
Expert meeting (every 2 years)	70,000	77,000	280,000	308,000
Contribution to international agencies collecting data (yearly)	300,000	330,000	2,400,000	2,640,000
Subtotal:	370,000	407,000	2,680,000	2,948,000
Action 6: Effective participation of ILCs - VB Trust Fund				
Voluntary fund for ILC participation in meetings held under the Convention (yearly)	200,000	220,000	1,600,000	1,760,000
Subtotal:	200,000	220,000	1,600,000	1,760,000
Action 6: Additional costs Staffing				
International coordination and capacity building	410,000	451,000	4,960,000	3,608,000
				0
	0	0		0
Subtotal	410,000	451,000	4,960,000	3,608,000
TOTAL AMOUNT GLOBAL MAIN ACTION/SECRETARIAT	2,550,000	2,805,000	18,840,000	18,876,000

Note: Scenario 2 is 10% more than Scenario 1 to account for future possible increase in some costs.

Table 0.1-B summarises the resources needed to accomplish the main actions required to meet the Target by Parties. A range of initial investment of the amounts indicated in Scenario 1 and Scenario 2 will be required in 2013. Then the same amounts will recur during the remaining of the period (7 more years) to 2020. Activity 1 would require between \$2.4 million to \$4.8 million US (i.e. initial+ total recurrent) per country under Scenario 1 (1 project per country and Scenario 2 (2 projects per country). Activity 2 would require \$2 million to \$3 million US per country; and Activity 3 would require \$4 million to \$6 million per country.

Table 0.1-B. Estimates of resource needs per country

B) MAIN ACTIONS REQUIRED TO MEET THE TARGET BY PARTIES	Estimated costs in per country initial in 2013		Recurrent Expenditure		Recurrent Total (2013-2020)	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
	(in US \$)					
Action 1: National level strategies, including sui generis systems, for promoting/protecting traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biological diversity.	300,000	600,000	300,000	600,000	2,100,000	4,200,000
Action 2: 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.	250,000	375,000	250,000	375,000	1,750,000	2,625,000
Action 3: Capacity building for implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions and 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.	500,000	750,000	500,000	750,000	3,500,000	5,250,000
TOTAL AMOUNT PER COUNTRY	1,050,000	1,725,000	1,050,000	1,725,000	7,350,000	12,075,000

Note: The Table shows initial cost starting 2013, plus yearly recurrent for the 7 remaining years.

5. RESULTS

Table 0.2-A gives the range of total amount of resources needed on average by Parties to be able to meet Target 18. Accomplishing the three activities over the period 2013-2020 would require \$8.4 million to \$13.8 million US per country or on average \$1.05 million to \$1.73 million US per year.

Table 0.2-A: Total resource needs per country

Summary of actions to meet the Target by Parties	Total Estimated Cost (2013-2020)		Average Annual Amount (2013-2020)	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
	(in US \$)			
Per country				
Action 1: National level strategies, including sui generis systems, for promoting/protecting traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biological diversity	2,400,000	4,800,000	300,000	600,000
Action 2: 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.	2,000,000	3,000,000	250,000	375,000
Action 3: Capacity building for implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions and 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	4,000,000	6,000,000	500,000	750,000
Total Resources Need per country	8,400,000	13,800,000	1,050,000	1,725,000

Using the information in Table 0.2-A, Table 0.2-B presents results of the total resources needs for a minimum of 25 countries and then globally for 197 countries to meet Target 18. The results indicate that the total resources needed to meet Target 18 in 25 countries would range between \$210 million to 345 million US for the period 2013-2020 and on average \$26.25 million to \$43.13 million US per year during the same period. For 50 countries the resource needs would simply be double these amounts. Globally, the activities would require about \$1.66 billion US to \$2.72 billion US or on average \$206.9 million to \$339.83 million US per year.

Table 0.2-B: Total resource needs for 25 and 197 countries

Actions to Meet the Target by a group of countries and Globally	Total Estimated Costs (2013-2020)		Average Annual Amount (2013-2020)	
	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 1	Scenario 2
25 countries	(in US \$)			
Action 1: National level strategies, including sui generis systems, for promoting/protecting traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biological diversity.	60,000,000	120,000,000	7,500,000	15,000,000
Action 2: 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.	50,000,000	75,000,000	6,250,000	9,375,000
Action 3: Capacity building for implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions and 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.	100,000,000	150,000,000	12,500,000	18,750,000
Total for 25 countries	210,000,000	345,000,000	26,250,000	43,125,000
Global (197 countries)	(in US \$)			
Action 1: National level strategies, including sui generis systems, for promoting/protecting traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biological diversity.	472,800,000	945,600,000	59,100,000	118,200,000
Action 2: 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.	394,000,000	591,000,000	49,250,000	73,875,000
Action 3: Capacity building for implementation of Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions and 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.	788,000,000	1,182,000,000	98,500,000	147,750,000
Total for 197 countries (Globally)	1,654,800,000	2,718,600,000	206,850,000	339,825,000

The above amounts of resource needs do not include the cost the SCBD that was estimated to be about \$17.16 million US.

6. DISCUSSION

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. The global amount of resource needs that range between \$1.66 billion to \$2.72 billion US for the period 2013-2020 are conservative estimates given that abundance and significance of traditional knowledge, know-how and practices yet to be discovered and use and also the amount of efforts that should be invested to protect them. Globally, the average annual resource needs are estimated to range between \$206.9 million and \$339.83 million US. These amounts would be more than worth spending considering the benefits that would be generated from the exercise and could contribute to the well-being of society as a whole in the present and for future generations through the preservation of such knowledge.

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 for actions to implement Target 18 related articles.

Table 1.1 shows issues and gaps for Target 18.

Table 1.1 Gap Analysis for Target 18

Target 18	
Evidence on costs	Strength of evidence (medium) – A combination of sources used; expert opinion, SCBD experiences and literature among other; Extent to which further research is required (considerable) - Cost information could best be provided by parties with participation of local community leaders...
Evidence on current levels of expenditure	Strength of evidence (medium) Information currently scattered; Extent to which further research is required (considerable)
Other Targets	
Links to other Targets	Both within the overall cluster and with other Targets – Very high, since the discovery and use of various traditional knowledge could contribute to conservation, sustainable use and ABS, i.e. the objectives of the Convention
Evidence on potential co-benefits	Possible: could contribute a lot for the protection and appropriate use of biodiversity resources – Traditional knowledge consist of centuries old practices that are in most cases still useful... Strength of evidence (medium) if related to the Target Extent to which further research is required (considerable) – Particularly on the know-how and practices that could be replicable and useful to many regions
Other policy areas	
Related policy areas outside of biodiversity	e. g. climate change, rural development, health, agriculture, etc. The target deals with biodiversity and environment traditional knowledge, know-how and practices and touches on numerous areas including adaptation to climate change, rural development, health (pharmaceutical, traditional medicines), R&D, agriculture, biotechnology, private companies, universities...among others
Evidence on potential benefits to other policy areas	Extent of potential benefits (very high) Extent to which further research is required (considerable) – Many knowledge and know-how and practices have yet to be discovered. The discovery may benefit many other policy areas. Possible results: Protection of knowledge, know-how, practices not only for protection and use during the present generation but also future ones.

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).

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