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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**

Fourth meeting

Granada, Spain, 23-27 January 2006

Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

**REPORT OF THE AFRICAN REGIONAL MEETING ON THE COMPOSITE REPORT ON
TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended International Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, the report of the African regional meeting on the composite report on traditional knowledge, which was held in New York on 21 and 22 April 2005.

The African Regional Meeting was attended by experts representing indigenous and local community organizations from Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. A total of 11 experts participated. The participants adopted by consensus, 49 recommendations ranging from general, local, national and international in focus, aimed at identifying and addressing obstacles to the retention and use of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (TK), in particular processes that may threaten traditional knowledge and with a view to the identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of TK.

* UNEP/CBD/WG8J/4/1.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 4(a) of decision VII/16 of its seventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties, requested the Executive Secretary to continue work on phase one of the composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities in order to produce a revised version of it, taking into account the following elements, *inter alia*: (a) the organization of regional workshops ... An African Regional Meeting on status and trends on Traditional Knowledge was held at the United Methodist Office for the United Nations, New York, United States of America on 21-22 May.

2. Because of limited funding the CBD Secretariat could only fund the participation of 2 of the participants, However 9 other Africans funded by the voluntary fund at OHCR were officially invited to participate in the meeting. The meeting was however open to any other indigenous and local communities from Africa who wished to participate. The meeting took place in New York in order to facilitate participation of the African participants taking part in the United Nations Forum on Indigenous Peoples. The meeting provided the opportunity to indigenous and local community representatives from the African region to contribute to the preparation and substantive content of the report on the status and trends of traditional knowledge and of the factors that threaten such knowledge in the African region.

II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

A. Attendance

6. The Workshop was attended by experts from indigenous and local community organisations from the African region. A total of 11 persons attended. The attendance list is contained in annex III to the present report.

B. Documentation

7. The participants had before them a proposed agenda (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/Africa), a proposed programme of work (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/Africa /Add.1), the Executive Summary of the Report on the first phase 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/3/4) and the First Phase of the African Regional Report on the status and trends concerning the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/4).

8. Documentation made available for the Workshop is listed in annex II. The documentation is available on the web site of the Convention on Biological Diversity at www.biodiv.org.

C. Opening of the meeting

9. The meeting was opened at 10.00 a.m. on Saturday 21 May 2005 by Mr. Dan Ogolla from the CBD Secretariat. He outlined the purpose of the meeting and gave a brief introduction on the issue.

D. Election of officers

10. Ms. Mullenkei was elected as Chairperson and Mr. Shikongo, the consultant for the African regional report, was elected as Rapporteur.

E. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work

11. The Workshop adopted its agenda on the basis of the proposed agenda and programme of work as submitted by the Secretariat with a minor amendment that the meeting also consider the measures necessary to promote, protect and facilitated the continued use of TK in Africa at the local and national and international levels. The agenda and programme of work are contained in Annex I.

12. The Workshop was conducted in 5 plenary meetings.

F. Adoption of the report

13. On 22 May 2005, the Workshop adopted by consensus the report and the recommendations (contained in section IV below).

G. Closure of the Workshop

14. In the closing plenary participants expressed their condolences to John Scott and said that they are sad to have learned of his loss in the passing away of his father. Their prayers are with him and his family.

15. The meeting was closed at 4 p.m. after the adoption of the report and recommendations in the final plenary session on 22 May 2005.

III. OBSERVATIONS

Goals and expectations

16. At the outset, it was noted that the purpose of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for indigenous and local communities to provide input into the Second Phase of the African Regional Report on the status and trends concerning the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (TK) and specifically to identify processes that may threaten traditional knowledge with a view to the identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of TK.

Background and Process

17. Participants were provided, by the Secretariat of the CBD, with an overview of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of Article 8j and related provisions and issues to provide a context for discussions concerning traditional biodiversity-related knowledge (TK). The work programme for Article 8j was examined in detail with specific focus on the development of phase two of the regional report

18. Methodologies to engage the participants included the use of group work and a mind-mapping exercise to contextualize TK discussions and to identify obstacles to the retention of TK and to identify and assess, where they exist, measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of TK.

19. In the 1st plenary session, participants were provided with an overview of the Executive Summary of first phase of the regional report by the Secretariat of the CBD and this was complemented by an analysis of the first phase of the regional report by the consultant Mr. Shikongo. These discussions provided the backdrop for focused discussions in the 2nd and 3rd plenary sessions on the identification of processes that may threaten traditional knowledge at local, national and international levels.

20. In the 2nd plenary participants worked individually on a Mind-mapping exercise on Traditional Knowledge. The results of this exercise are contained in Annex VI.

21. In the third plenary session, participants worked in two groups to brainstorm on local, national and international threats to TK and reported the outcomes back at the fourth plenary session and reported back to the plenary. A similar process was followed in session four concerning the identification and assessment, where they exist of measures and initiatives to protect promote and facilitate the use of TK. The results of the working group are contained in annex VI.

22. In session 5 participants were provided with draft recommendations for their consideration and comment. Participants critically analyzed and refined the draft recommendations and posed new recommendations, which were presented back to the plenary at session 6, where the report and recommendations were adopted by consensus.

23. Throughout the 2 days of the workshop, the consultant worked with participants to interview interested parties regarding sources of information and useful networks to assist the development of phase two of the regional African report.

General Observations

24. One of the participants stated that the CBD is one of the most complex environmental conventions and at the same time it was mentioned that the CBD is the only convention that integrally involves local and indigenous communities in its activities and providing a platform for addressing issues of local and indigenous communities. Appreciation for the work of the CBD with regard to the issues of indigenous and local communities was expressed by participants.

25. A brief reflection was made with regard to COP-5 in Nairobi where the presence of indigenous and local communities was very visible. This was appreciated by representatives of indigenous and local communities.

26. It was noted that Governments in Africa are very reluctant to take into consideration the issues and concerns of local and indigenous communities. It was also felt that there is a need to enlighten African governments about the need for more consultation with indigenous and local communities in Africa especially regarding development projects taking place in their lands in order for their concerns and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices to be integrated into such projects.

27. It was further noted that sometimes the antagonistic attitude by governments arise from the demands by indigenous and local communities for their right to self-determination and claims to ancestral lands.

28. Capacity building for indigenous and local communities was considered as crucial especially for those members of communities who represent their people in international forums such as the CBD in order for them to carry across their messages and concerns effectively.

29. The complexity of language used in the CBD was also highlighted in that the CBD uses a lot of jargon, e.g. *sui generis*, which sometimes present difficulties in terms of understanding by indigenous and local communities. Many of the documents are also prepared in a very technical manner which further exacerbates understanding by lay persons. The CBD may have to find innovative ways of conveying its information and key messages to communities.

30. Many participants linked cultural diversity, language diversity and biological diversity and noted the importance of the preservation of all three elements if TK is to be protected and promoted.

31. The possibility of establishing technical expert groups on traditional knowledge was also discussed.

32. There was a call for the continued consideration of the role of women in the maintenance and transmission of traditional knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

33. Participants in the closing plenary expressed their gratitude to the CBD Secretariat for having made the meeting possible. They were also very thankful that the consultant preparing the report is from the Africa Region as opposed to another region. Participants also thanked the CBD New York office for assistance rendered during the meeting.

Recommendations

The workshop reviewed the threats to TK in Africa and came up with the following recommendations for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8 (j).

General

It is recommended that:

1. There is a need to promote the recognition, retention and use of TK at all levels
2. As some TK held by indigenous and local communities is under threat of disappearance due to various socio-cultural and economic pressures there is an urgent need establish mechanisms to revive and sustain such TK using the available knowledge and skills, especially those that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
3. Governments that have not ratified international instruments relevant to the rights of indigenous and local communities and their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices need to be urged to ratify such instruments
4. Indigenous and local community should make use of the opportunities provided by tourism to promote the use and retention of their TK
5. Misappropriation of TK and associated genetic resources needs to be addressed through strategies such as the development of a code of ethics for researchers in indigenous and local community contexts

as well as the development of other strategies, including *sui generis* protection such as the recognition of customary laws/legal principles and forms of protection to ensure TK is fully protected.

6. TK should be equally valued with Western science and thus scientists need to collaborate, through research and development, in equal partnership with TK holders, with their prior and informed consent.

7. All interest holders should work together to recover and support traditional knowledge systems for the good of all humanity, without prejudice to indigenous and local communities.

8. There is a need to strengthen the implementation of the CBD at global and regional levels.

9. Foreign and introduced religions have damaged TK systems and therefore their adaptation to social-cultural contexts and inter-Faith dialogues should be promoted and encouraged in order to engender mutual respect and to repair centuries of damage to the TK systems especially spiritual believe system of indigenous and local communities.

10. The right of self-determination of indigenous peoples and the related process of free, prior and informed consent needs to be acknowledged and implemented if indigenous peoples are to be empowered to protect their TK.

11. The holistic nature of TK must be understood and promoted instead of its breakdown and compartmentalization into discrete components, such as Traditional Environmental Knowledge, Traditional Forest Related Knowledge, or Traditional Cultural Expressions. A holistic understanding as well as the coordination and harmonization among the various UN agencies and multi-lateral bodies active on TK should be encouraged.

Local Level

It is recommended that:

1. There is a need to create and strengthen local traditional institutions in order to promote, protect and transmit TK.

2. Indigenous and local communities should inform themselves of existing protocols, guidelines and other instruments relevant to the promotion, protection, use and retention of their TK, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

3. Indigenous and local communities and other relevant local institutions should take measures to promote indigenous languages and positive cultural practices to enhance the retention and protection of TK

4. Indigenous and local communities should lobby their representatives in political parties and governments to ensure that their concerns get reflected in party manifestos and national development plans and policies especially those relevant to TK.

5. The extended family, community and traditional socio-cultural and political structures and institutions should be supported as primary modes of transmittal of TK for intergenerational transfer as the breakdown of these is not helpful to the transmittal, retention and use of TK.

6. Indigenous peoples and local communities require access, control and ownership of their lands and natural resources to practice and retain TK.

7. Indigenous and local communities should promote the sustainable use of traditional foods, crop varieties, animals, artisanal fisheries (pisciculture), agricultural and agro-forestry systems, non-timber forest products and medicines to encourage the retention and use of TK as well as to ensure sustainable livelihoods.
8. The capacity of local and indigenous communities to appreciate the value of their TK and to utilize their TK should be strengthened.
9. Indigenous and local communities should develop initiatives at the local level to improve the quality and standardisation of their traditional medicine in order to facilitate mainstreaming of traditional medicines for human and animal.
10. Indigenous and local communities in collaboration with relevant government institutions should encourage and promote the establishment of botanical gardens for medicinal and other useful plants

National levels

It is recommended that:

1. The capacity of local and indigenous communities to appreciate the value of their TK and to utilize their TK should be strengthened.
2. Governments and other relevant institutions should enhance the recognition and support of the knowledge, innovations and practices of local and indigenous communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
3. Governments and other relevant institutions should recognise the rights of indigenous and local communities as custodians and managers of natural resources.
4. Government are to put in place measures to ensure equitable access, distribution and utilisation of national resources (budgetary allocation, social services & water resources) by indigenous and local communities in order to reduce pressure on natural resources relevant to the retention and use of TK
5. Governments need to develop and implement appropriate polices and legislation for the protection, promotion and facilitation of the use of TK with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities.
6. Governments need to implement and comply with their international commitments under the CBD and other relevant international instruments relevant to the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.
7. Governments and the private sector should involve indigenous and local communities in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development projects as well as in EIA, social and cultural impacts assessments of projects which might have an impact on their ability to continue accessing and using natural resources and the application of TK relevant to such resources.
8. Governments and relevant national institutions should take measures to promote indigenous languages and positive cultural practices to enhance the retention and protection of TK
9. Governments and other relevant national institutions should promote education and public awareness of TK including the mainstreaming of TK in the formal education curriculum at the national and local levels as well as the promotion of indigenous media (community radios, community news letters) to ensure cultural awareness and sensitivity to indigenous and local communities.
10. Ensure the full and affective participation of indigenous and local communities in policy formulation, planning, implementation and decision-making processes of national governments.

11. Governments are to develop, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, national legislation to implement international and regional commitments such as the AOU Model Law, Bonn Guidelines and other relevant instruments to control and regulate bio-piracy and bio-prospecting as well as to protect the TK of indigenous and local communities.
12. Governments and relevant institutions should promote community based eco-tourism initiatives especially by indigenous and local communities.
13. Governments and other relevant institutions should assist indigenous and local communities in improving the quality and standardisation of traditional medicine in order to facilitate mainstreaming of traditional medicines for human and animal.
14. Governments should promote and encourage the establishment in collaboration with indigenous and local communities botanical gardens for medicinal and other useful plants.
15. Governments in collaboration with indigenous and local communities should identify traditional knowledge holders (individuals and institutions) and other TK experts and to promote and protect their knowledge and expertise.
16. National governments should focus more on the adaptation of traditional customary laws, systems, knowledge and practices to social change rather than replacement of such systems by western models.
17. Increased cooperation is required between governments and indigenous and local communities in national reporting and more importantly, in the implementation of the CBD.
18. Governments and relevant institutions should recognise indigenous women as key players in the promotion and retention of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and therefore they should be provided with support and capacity building measures to empower them.

International Levels.

It is recommended that:

1. The South should ensure that its agendas get reflected in international processes especially those that relate to TK relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
2. Government should incorporate indigenous and local community representatives in their national delegations to relevant international conferences.
3. Urge governments and other donors to make contributions to the fund established by the COP to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local communities in the Convention processes.
4. The international community should encourage governments to focus more on the adaptation of traditional customary laws, systems, knowledge and practices to social change rather than replacement of such systems by western models.
5. CBD National focal points should be strengthened and strongly encouraged to work with indigenous peoples organizations and networks to disseminate information to indigenous and local communities and to other government departments (to build capacity and sensitivity to indigenous issues).
8. The precautionary principle should be applied to the introduction of all alien species, including genetically modified organisms and other modern technologies.
9. Governments should recognise the principles of customary indigenous law applicable to TK and incorporate such principles into national legal systems, in equal partnership with TK holders and with

their prior and informed consent, and respecting the right of indigenous peoples to continue practising these systems without interference or threat.

10. The implementation of globalisation should take into account the concerns and needs of indigenous and local communities.

*Annex I***ADOPTED AGENDA**

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters
 - 2.1 Officers;
 - 2.2 Adoption of the agenda;
 - 2.3 Organization of work.
3. Background and Introduction to CBD and Article 8j:
 - 3.1 CBD and Article 8j and Related Articles and Issues;
 - 3.2 Mind-mapping Traditional Knowledge;
 - 3.3 Reflections on work commenced – the First Phase 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 biodiversity for the Asian region.
4. The State of Retention of Traditional Knowledge; processes that may threaten Traditional Knowledge; and possible measures and initiatives to protect Traditional Knowledge:
 - 4.1 The State of Retention of Traditional Biodiversity related knowledge;
 - 4.2 Identification of international, national and local processes that may threaten traditional knowledge;
 - 4.3 Identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of Traditional Knowledge;
5. Other matters;
6. Adoption of the Report.
7. Closure of the meeting.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK FOR THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE STATUS AND TRENDS REGARDING THE KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES RELEVANT TO BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

African Region

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<p><i>Saturday</i> 21 May 2005 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.</p>	<p>1. Opening of the meeting;</p> <p>2. Organizational matters:</p> <p> 2.1 Election of Officers;</p> <p> 2.2 Adoption of the Agenda;</p> <p> 2.3 Organization of Work.</p> <p>3. Background and Introduction to the CBD and Article 8j and Related articles and Issues.</p> <p> 3.1 3.1 CBD and Article 8j;</p>	<p>1. Meeting opened by Mr. Dan Ogolla from the CBD Secretariat;</p> <p>2. CBD consultant will assist as Rapporteur; Mrs Lucy Mulenkei will act as chairperson.</p> <p>3.1 Power-Point presentation of CBD and Article 8j by Mr. Dan Ogolla SCBD.</p>
<p>2 – 5 p.m.</p>	<p>3.2 Mind-Mapping Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>3.3 Reflections on Work commenced</p>	<p>3.2 Group activity designed to demonstrate the interconnectedness of TK and Indigenous perspectives and to provide a context for the following discussions;</p> <p>3.3 Reflections on work commenced will take the form of a brief presentation and responses from the group to specific issues raised in the First Phase 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 biodiversity for the Asian region. These reflections will be presented by the regional Consultant and CBD programme officer for 8j and TK.</p>
<p><i>Saturday</i> 21 May 2005 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.</p>	<p>4. The State of Retention of Traditional Knowledge; factors that may threaten Traditional Knowledge; and possible measures and initiatives to protect Traditional</p>	<p>Item 4 will take the form of group work with various experts brainstorming on these issues in the order they appear on the agenda, followed by the Group Leader reporting the outcomes back to the broader meeting/plenary. Two working groups were established.</p>

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	<p>Knowledge:</p> <p>4.1 The State of Retention of Traditional Biodiversity related knowledge;</p> <p>4.2 Identification of processes (International, National and Local) that may threaten Traditional Knowledge;</p> <p>4.3 Identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of Traditional Knowledge;</p>	
2 – 5 p.m.	4.3 Identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of Traditional Knowledge;	Item 4 will take the form of group work with various experts brainstorming on these issues in the order they appear on the agenda, followed by the Group Leader reporting the outcomes back to the broader meeting/plenary. Two working groups were established.
<i>Sunday</i> 22 May 2005 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.	4. Reporting back from the Group Sessions.	Item 4 will take the form of group work with various experts brainstorming on these issues in the order they appear on the agenda, followed by the Group Leader reporting the outcomes back to the broader meeting/plenary. Two working groups were established.
2 – 4 p.m.	<p>5. Other Matters;</p> <p>6. Adoption of the Report/Recommendations;</p> <p>7. Closure of meeting.</p>	

Annex II

**DOCUMENTS FOR THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE STATUS AND TRENDS
REGARDING THE KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES OF INDIGENOUS AND
LOCAL COMMUNITIES RELEVANT TO BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

African Regional Meeting

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>A. Working documents</i>	
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/Africa	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/Africa /Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/4	Executive Summary - Report on the first phase 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.
<i>B. Background/information documents</i>	
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/4	First Phase of the African- Regional Report on the status and trends concerning the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity

*Annex III***ATTENDANCE**

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 May 21-22, 2005

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*Annex IV***RESULTS OF THE MAPPING OF TK EXERCISE****Mind-mapping Traditional Knowledge**

Participants were asked to consider the issue of TK individually. The question they had to answer was what comes to mind when one is thinking about Traditional Knowledge?

1. The concept TK brings to mind images of traditional arts items, traditional foods, traditional clothing, traditional resource management practices, cultural performances, music, poems, proverbs, song, dance, the elders, the ancestors, wildlife and landscapes, traditional healers, traditional medicine for both human and animal. It is a body of knowledge that encompasses the original African way of life, man in harmony with nature.

2. Traditional knowledge is important for the well-being of the individual, communities and mankind in general.

3. Traditional knowledge has significantly been eroded by religion as many of the traditional cultural and spiritual practices were labelled as evil and paganistic by the first missionaries in Africa.

4. TK is know-how of people about how to use natural resources held by individuals or by communities. It is a form of knowledge that is under represented, under estimated, under valued, ridiculed and suppressed in modern times. Through the ages western civilization has used patronizing language against it. There is therefore a need to change the way we talk about TK, we need to change the discourse on TK especially with regard to Traditional Medicine vs modern medicine.

5. TK is a body of knowledge transmitted from generation to generation through stories, proverbs, song and dance. Culture houses TK. It also provides a link to traditional spiritual and cultural practices and ways of managing and using natural resources. It is important for the day to day existence of many communities across Africa. African communities have been administered through traditional and cultural institutions such as traditional councils which regulated discourse in village life as well as religion and spirituality of the community. This aspect of cultural and traditional life has been disrupted by the emergence of the institutions of the modern State as well as modern social norms and practices through technologies and globalization.

6. TK adds value to the living standards of communities, when TK is in use people have secure livelihoods.

7. Traditional knowledge regulated natural resource use, through taboos, totem animals and other such traditions. It was stated that corruption is rampant in central governments but not in villages and rural areas as traditional norms and cultural beliefs regulate conduct of persons. In urban centres this is not the case. TK has been watered down by modern technologies and social norms, it remains however superior to modern knowledge in the area of biodiversity conservation and management.

8. It was also stated that community members themselves under estimate and under value the significance and contribution of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

9. The relationship between the protection of intellectual property that relates to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities in Africa needs further consideration. There is a need to consider ways and means of how to effectively use TK for economic

development through for instance bio-trade and bio-prospecting ensuring benefit-sharing and also ensuring the protection and preservation of TK.

10. Communities need to be encouraged and empowered to continue living their traditional life-styles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

11. There is a need to find ways and means of ensuring the sustained survival and continued use of TK by indigenous and local communities.

Annex V

LIST OF THREATS TO TK

List of Threats to TK identified by the participants at the Workshop

The meeting broke into two working groups that considered the threats to the retention of TK at the local, national and international levels. At the reporting back session (4th plenary) the two working groups at the onset said that during their deliberations they established that some of the threats that they have identified can operate at all three levels. Below follows a list of the threats to TK identified by the two working groups.

1. Globalization
2. Under valuation of TK
3. Lack of government recognition and support of TK
4. Deforestation/mining (Development projects)
5. Conflict and wars
6. Poor and/or unfavorable national policies, laws and institutional frameworks
7. Poverty
8. Alienation of indigenous and local communities
9. Conflicts between foreign and indigenous religions
10. Tourism
11. Lack of awareness
12. Social change
13. Modern technology
14. Lack of commitment and capacity on the part of indigenous and local communities
15. Lack of appropriate tenure arrangements e.g. ownership of knowledge and lands
16. Political issues related to TK (tension between governments and indigenous communities)
17. Lack of participation in decision-making processes
18. Lack of dissemination of information
19. Lack of implementation by national governments
20. North/South divide
21. Bio-piracy, bio-prospecting and IPR issues
22. Degradation of fauna and flora
23. HIV/AIDS in Africa (ignorance, facilities, traditional healers, traditional medicines, believes)

Measures to promote, protect and facilitate the use of TK

Based on the list identified the two working groups came up with a number of recommendations aimed at addressing the threats. The recommendations are thus aimed at addressing the above identified threats to TK and serves as the measures to promote, protect and facilitate the use of TK.

Other measures to promote, protect and facilitate the use of TK identified by the meeting are:

- *Sui-generis* systems for the protection of TK
- Data base/register of TK
- Botanical gardens, village nurseries
- Mainstreaming of traditional medicines into national health systems
- Inclusion of TK in national and local curricula

The meeting also identified cross-cutting issues relevant to the protection, promotion and facilitation of the use of TK which are as follows:

- Poverty and livelihoods
- Health

- Education and awareness
- Globalization
- Conflict and war
