

**CONVENTION ON  
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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 LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN 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 Latin American and the Caribbean regional meeting on the composite report on traditional knowledge, which was held in New York, United States, on 14 and 15 May 2005.

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Meeting was attended by experts representing indigenous and local community organizations from Parties to the CBD. A total of 35 persons participated. The participants adopted by consensus, 41 recommendations ranging from general, local, national and international in focus, aimed at identifying and addressing obstacles and process 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) and specifically to identify processes that may threaten traditional knowledge with the view to the identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of TK.

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\* UNEP/CBD/WG8J/4/1.

## 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 ... Pursuant to this decision, a Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Meeting on status and trends on Traditional Knowledge was held in New York on 14-15 May 2005. The workshop was held in New York after consultations with Latin American participants agreed that holding the workshop immediately before the Fourth Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues would provide an opportunity for increased participation of indigenous peoples' representatives from the Americas.

2. The regional workshop was made possible thanks to the generous support of the Government of the Netherlands and was organized by the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity, in cooperation with United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The meeting provided the opportunity to both government representatives and indigenous and local community representatives from the Latin America and the Caribbean 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 Latin America and the Caribbean region.

## II. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

### A. Attendance

3. Two members of the Advisory Group to Article 8j for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, Ms. Esther Camac Ramirez (Costa Rica), from the Consejo Indígena Mesoamericano – CIMA and the Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests, and Mr. Alejandro Argumedo (Peru) from ANDES Association and Call of the Earth, participated in the workshop, and Ms. Olitia Lux Decoti attended as a member for the Latin America and the Caribbean region of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. Mr. Gonzalo Oviedo, the consultant for the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional report also participated as rapporteur, assisted by his co-researcher Ms. Flavia Noejovich from IUCN – The World Conservation Union.

4. The Workshop was attended by experts from 5 Member States, and experts from 30 indigenous organizations. A total of 34 persons attended and 12 participants were funded by the CBD. The attendance list is contained in annex III to the present report.

### B. Documentation

5. The participants had before them a proposed agenda (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/ Latin America and Caribbean), a proposed programme of work (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/Latin America and Caribbean/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), the First Phase of the South America 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/10), the First Phase of the Caribbean 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/5) and the First Phase of the Central American 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/6).

6. 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](http://www.biodiv.org)

### *C. Opening of the meeting*

7. The meeting was opened at 10 a.m. on Saturday 14 May 2005, by Mr. John Scott, Programme Officer for Article 8(j) of the CBD Secretariat. At the beginning of the meeting, participants were requested to introduce themselves and their organizations.

### *D. Election of officers*

8. The meeting was chaired by Mr. John Scott, from the Secretariat of the CBD, and co-chaired by Ms. Esther Camac, member of the Advisory Group to Article 8j for the Latin America and the Caribbean region. Mr. Gonzalo Oviedo, the consultant for the Latin America and Caribbean regional report, was elected as Rapporteur.

### *E. Adoption of the agenda and programme of work*

9. The Workshop adopted its agenda on the basis of a revised agenda and programme of work submitted by the Secretariat. The agenda and programme of work are contained in Annex I.

10. The Workshop was conducted in 5 plenary meetings and 2 breakout group sessions.

### *F. Adoption of the report*

11. On 15 May 2005, the Workshop adopted by consensus the report and the recommendations (contained in section IV below).

### *G. Closure of the Workshop*

12. The meeting was closed after the adoption of the report and recommendations in the final plenary session on 15 May 2005.

## **III. OBSERVATIONS**

### **Goals and expectations**

13. At the outset, it was noted that the purpose of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for both indigenous and local communities and governments to provide input into the Second Phase of the Latin America and Caribbean 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 the view to the identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of TK. The Secretariat of the CBD noted that, as highlighted in the first phase of the Composite Report, traditional biodiversity-related knowledge is very much alive and strong in the region, but there are many processes affecting its vitality, which calls for urgent measures for its effective protection, preservation and promotion of its wider use.

## **Background and Process**

14. Ms. Sofia Gutierrez, from the CBD Secretariat, provided the participants with an overview of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of Article 8j and related articles and issues, in Spanish, to provide a context for discussions concerning traditional environmental 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, as well as on mechanisms and measures for encouraging and enhancing participation of indigenous and local communities in implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

15. Methodologies to engage the participants included the use of group work and mind-mapping exercises 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.

16. Throughout the 2 days of the workshop, the consultant and his co-researcher worked with participants to interview interested parties regarding sources of information and useful networks to assist the development of phase two of the regional Latin America and Caribbean report.

17. Ms. Esther Camac, as member of the Advisory Group to Article 8j for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, thanked the Secretariat of the CBD for the invitation to participate in the Advisory Group. She indicated that from the start of her participation in the CBD process, she has been struggling to increase participation of indigenous and community organizations, and many opportunities for participation have been opened since. She commended the appointment of Mr. John Scott and Ms. Sofia Gutierrez for working on Article 8(j).

18. Mr. Alejandro Argumedo, in his capacity as member of the Advisory Group to Article 8j for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, thanked also the Secretariat of the CBD for the invitation to this meeting, and informed of recent discussions held in Peru with national authorities on measures to prevent environmental impacts from development works on sacred sites of indigenous peoples of Peru. This, he emphasised, was a good example of the importance of national-level participation of indigenous communities and organizations in matters concerning implementation of the CBD.

## **General Observations**

19. In the second plenary session, participants raised questions and discussed topics relevant to the CBD mandate on TK. To open the discussion, Mr. John Scott from the Secretariat of the CBD presented an overview regarding work on TK-related topics being carried out within the UN system; noting that several agencies are involved in this area and a coordinated effort was required to ensure holistic protection of TK. The CBD has a specific focus on biodiversity-related knowledge; as an example, the CBD's MOU with WIPO clarifies the specific mandates of each agency and promotes complementarity and harmonisation of their respective work in this area. Other agencies involved in the area of traditional knowledge for example include UNESCO, FAO, UNPFII, OHCHR, UNCTAD, WHO, etc. In relation to the CBD terminology of "indigenous and local communities", it was indicated that the adoption of such terminology corresponded with the need to ensure that communities in regions such as Africa and Asia, where the concept of "indigenous peoples" may not be recognized, were taken into consideration as holders of traditional knowledge. It was noted that the current terminology also allows for recognition of non-indigenous communities holding traditional knowledge.

21. Mr. Albert Deterville, from the Indigenous People (Bethechilokono) of Saint Lucia Governing Council, provided input compiled from several Anglophone communities of the Caribbean. He noted that

St. Lucia recognizes indigenous peoples participation in CBD processes as important and has established a regular domestic mechanism for participation, which includes providing funding for that purpose.

22. An indigenous representative from Colombia congratulated the Secretariat of the CBD on the initiative of hosting this regional workshop. He noted that many indigenous organizations have been actively participating in international environmental policy making since Rio in 1992. He further noted that recognition and opportunities for participation have increased, which is a positive aspect of the process. However, he emphasized that there are many concerns that arise from their experience including the lack of conceptual and normative frameworks at the national level to clarify to whom such CBD terminology as “indigenous and local communities...” applies. This becomes further complicated when extended, for example to the Amazon basin, where there is a great social and cultural diversity. He suggested that this problem is present in the terminology used in the first phase of the Composite Report, and could be rectified by going beyond the current CBD terminology and using concepts already used in other processes. The elements of TK of indigenous peoples are linked to a world-view that integrates spirituality, and thus has specificities that are difficult to find in other groups. In Colombia, a commission of independent experts has been created to work on TK issues, but membership is as experts, not as representatives of indigenous peoples and communities.

23. The indigenous representative from Colombia also noted that regarding the draft ethical code of conduct proposed by the Secretariat of the CBD, clarification is needed as to who are the targets for this code, as there is evidence that development agencies and processes are the ones producing impacts and therefore should be guided by the establishment of such a proposed code, as well as other researchers within indigenous and local community contexts.

24. Regarding the CBD national focal points, many indigenous participants noted that there remains much confusion as to who the national focal points are and what their obligation are concerning the CBD and dissemination of information to indigenous and local communities. Many participants complained about the lack of effectiveness of the focal points in disseminating information and in liaising with indigenous and local communities; furthermore, the current mechanisms for obtaining relevant documentation for meetings are not practical and present difficulties to indigenous and local communities, especially if they are only available in English and through the Internet. Many participants called for the establishment of focal points concentrating specifically on Article 8(j) at the national level which could be nominated through indigenous agencies or organizations that work on matters pertinent to indigenous and local communities and their TK.

25. An indigenous representative from the Andes felt that the problem in the CBD implementation in the region remained its current focus on the Amazon region, while other regions of South America have great importance in terms of biodiversity. It was further noted by the Secretariat of the CBD that the work of the CBD followed both thematic areas and ecosystem approach to ensure no region was neglected.

26. An indigenous representative from Brazil spoke on behalf of indigenous organizations from Brazil, particularly organizations of the indigenous movement of Brazil and the Grupo de Trabalho Amazonico, which includes a diversity of institutions active on issues of conservation and sustainable use in the Brazilian Amazon. She noted that their participation in this event is greatly important because of the opportunity to channel information and views back to the communities in Brazil. She also noted that there remain language challenges, for example as they are not able to use their indigenous languages and Portuguese is not an official language of the Convention or of the United Nations.

27. Another indigenous representative noted that the CBD was not negotiated from the interests and rights of indigenous and local communities and this is why the terminology and even the contents of

provisions such as in Article 8(j) and Related Provisions are not appropriate to them. He further noted that more appropriate terminology has evolved in other United Nations fora, and those advances should be used as a standard instead of accepting the restrictive terminology currently used in the CBD. Regarding national focal points on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, he noted that their nomination should be made by indigenous and community organizations in each country.

28. The indigenous and government representative from St. Lucia noted that the current domestic participation mechanism for St. Lucia, corresponds directly with the Secretariat of the CBD to promote effectiveness. He recommended this as a good practice and as an example of a possible model that could be pursued in other countries.

29. Some indigenous representatives highlighted the importance of participation in the context of national environmental legislation and policies and its implementation especially in such areas as forests, highlands, etc.

30. An indigenous representative from Peru noted that the commercial access of TK should be considered in connection with the inter-hemispheric trade negotiations in the Americas, and in prevailing economic processes, such as privatization of ecosystem services and globalization. He emphasized that the issue of customary law and its capacity to manage TK issues should be examined in the further development of the Composite Report, as it plays a major role in the cultural dynamics of indigenous peoples and communities.

31. Some indigenous representatives called for improved demographic information in national reports, making sure that the views of indigenous communities are more fully integrated.

32. The Secretariat of the CBD provided answers and comments to questions raised by the meeting participants, and welcomed such questions and comments as they help develop possible recommendations for the consideration of the meeting. The Secretariat noted that many indigenous representatives had indicated that before discussing ABS, protection of TK should be ensured, so for them the process is advancing in the wrong (reverse) order.

33. Regarding the code of ethics, the Secretariat of the CBD explained that a draft will be discussed with representatives of indigenous and local communities at the Fourth Meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (Granada, Spain, January 2006), which will forward the draft resulting from the discussion to the Eighth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Brazil, March 2006) for consideration and possible adoption.

34. In the third plenary session, participants were provided with an overview of the first phase of the regional report by the consultant Mr. Gonzalo Oviedo and this was complemented by an analysis of the results of the first phase of the regional report. Furthermore, the consultant presented the work done thus far for the preparation of the second phase of the regional report, and highlighted the limitations that the researchers face due to factors of complexity and dispersion of the information, restricted resources for research and consultations, and short deadlines and insufficient material available from national reports. It was also highlighted that the final product of this process is not necessarily a complete and exhaustive academic report on the state of traditional knowledge and the measures for its preservation, but rather a report that leads to recommendations that can be integrated in a useful, viable plan of action at the global and regional levels, and which countries can use as guidance to put in place their own national action plans.

35. An indigenous representative of the Asian regional workshop presented a brief account of the work carried out at the Asian Regional Meeting on the Composite Report on Traditional Knowledge, held in Baguio, the Philippines, on 28-30 April 2005. The Asian meeting gathered a similar number of

participants, with also a similarly high representation of indigenous women. After rich and lively discussions, the meeting came up with 52 recommendations dealing with issues from local to general relevance. The Asian Meeting was highly appreciated and valued by participants from indigenous and local communities.

36. The indigenous representative of Peru noted that whilst the Asian Meeting report is valuable, it is necessary to make better connections with other processes dealing with TK, within and outside of the CBD. He noted that this would require a thematic focus, rather than a general focus that only distinguishes between levels from local to international. He noted that examples of this thematic approach included traditional knowledge related to forests, mountains, agriculture, health, freshwater, etc.

37. After brief comments, participants met in breakout groups to discuss obstacles to the preservation of TK at local, national and international levels, and reported the outcomes back at the fourth plenary session. A similar process was followed in session four concerning the identification and assessment, where they exist, of measures and initiatives to protect and facilitate the use of TK.

38. In session five, the participants were provided with draft recommendations for their consideration and adoption. Participants critically analysed and refined the draft recommendations, which were presented back to the plenary, where the report and the recommendations were adopted by consensus.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### *General*

It is recommended that:

1. There is a need to strengthen the implementation of the CBD at global, regional, national and local levels.
2. Foreign and introduced religions have damaged TK systems and inter-Faith dialogues should be promoted to encourage and promote mutual respect and to repair centuries of damage to the TK systems of indigenous and local communities.
3. 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.

### *Local*

It is recommended that:

4. The introduction and strengthening of indigenous education programmes including indigenous languages and including the important role of community Elders and indigenous women as holders and transmitters of TK, should be encouraged and strengthened to bridge the growing generation gap, to ensure the perpetuation of TK.

5. The extended family, community and indigenous socio-cultural and political structures should be supported as primary modes of transmittal of TK for intergenerational transfer and all modes of intergeneration transfer of TK should be strengthened.
6. Indigenous peoples and local communities require access, control and ownership of their territories and natural resources to practice, promote and protect their TK.
7. Indigenous and local communities should promote the sustainable use of traditional foods, crop varieties, animals, agricultural and agro-forestry systems and medicines to encourage the retention and use of TK.

#### *National*

It is recommended that:

8. National reporting should incorporate or be complemented by parallel reports submitted by indigenous peoples' organizations and NGOs to more accurately capture what is happening on the national and local levels. Increased cooperation is required between governments and indigenous and local communities in national reporting and more importantly, in the implementation of the CBD.
9. TK holders at the local level should be responsible for local implementation of protection measures for TK. Governments need to support the local implementation through legislation and enforcement of that legislation. Preservation of TK cannot be separated from TK practices on the ground.
10. Support for indigenous education is needed to promote TK and promotion of such strategies as language schools, mobile schools, cultural awareness programmes and exchange programmes between indigenous peoples to further promote and protect TK. Indigenous education should also be used to strengthen the intergeneration transmittal of TK.
11. CBD National focal points should be strengthened and strongly encouraged to work with indigenous peoples organizations and networks to distribute information to indigenous and local communities and to other government departments (to build capacity and sensitivity to indigenous issues). An indigenous specific national focal point should be established through indigenous processes to ensure dissemination of information at the community level.
12. 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.
13. Indigenous peoples and their traditional territories need to be recognized in order to protect TK and ensure the full and effective implementation of the CBD. Recognition should be based on the right to self-identify along with the characteristics as identified in the Cobo report (refer UN document PFII/2004/WS.1/3 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1986/7 and Add. 1-4).
14. The full and effective implementation of the Akwe:Kon Guidelines can contribute to the promotion and protection of TK
15. Capacities of and coordination between national and local bodies responsible for implementing the CBD should be enhanced, including through the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

16. Special efforts should be made to protect indigenous peoples, who are under immediate threat and face extinction of language, culture and TK practices and including indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation.
17. Ecological restoration is needed for degraded ecosystems to revitalise TK use.
18. Fragmentation of indigenous territories and privatisation of land may impact on the loss of TK. The integrity of indigenous territories should be respected;
19. Collectiveness of land title can strengthen TK.
20. Introduction of written cultures changes world-views of oral based cultures often to the detriment of TK. Intercultural education should be promoted and encouraged as well as the development of technological tools to support the preservation of TK.
21. The usefulness or not of registers for TK as a possible protection mechanism for TK should be further researched and critically analysed.

#### *International*

It is recommended that:

22. CBD processes should be linked with other related international instruments and in particular established and developing human rights standards and processes and other relevant international structures (such as the Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) with the view of promoting further complementation and harmonization (refer GA resolution 41/120).
23. Work on a code of conduct and ethics for researchers in indigenous and local contexts should be accelerated with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples.
24. Indigenous peoples and their organizations should enhance their capacities and develop specializations to effectively participate in CBD processes at all levels from international to national to local; and governments should support indigenous peoples in these initiatives. Indigenous participation, particularly that of TK holders and indigenous women, at all levels of elaboration of protection and implementation of protection is regarded as essential if the CBD is to be effectively implemented. Furthermore TK holders at the local level should be responsible for local implementation of protection measures for TK. Governments need to support the local implementation through legislation and enforcement of that legislation.
25. The CBD needs to transform its processes to increase the visibility of indigenous and local communities across all programme areas as TK is identified as a cross-cutting issue. CBD discussions should be grounded in grass-roots indigenous and local communities, where it is implemented. More indigenous voices are required at all CBD meetings of interest to indigenous and local communities and indigenous participants have suggested that the use of regional caucuses may be useful to promote the diversity of indigenous and local communities.
26. The CBD should recognize indigenous peoples, TK holders and indigenous women as experts and encourage and facilitate their full and effective participation in experts meetings and advisory bodies.

27. The CBD should increase resources and indigenous staff to assist with the implementation of CBD work programmes of interest to indigenous peoples recognizing that TK is a cross-cutting issue.
28. The CBD should accelerate its work on Article 10c concerning sustainable use, by allocating more resources including staff, as this will complement the work concerning the promotion and protection of TK.
29. The CBD and the UNPFII should undertake impact assessments and analysis of international trade and investment agreements, including the work of WTO and the TRIPs Agreement and Free Trade Agreements relevant to TK, and formulate recommendations for implementation with the view to protect and promote TK.
30. The CBD should further recognize that gender complementation is vital for both the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and in the implementation of the CBD at all levels.
31. Recognizing the memorandum of understanding between the CBD and WIPO, the CBD should accelerate its work on the protection of TK, as appropriate to its mandate, and further develop holistic and culturally appropriate *sui generis* non-intellectual property based forms of protection with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities.
32. The CBD should critically examine its processes for dissemination of information and its reliance on Internet based information with the view to developing more effective modes of transmission recognising the context of indigenous and local communities.
33. The CBD should recognise and use the term “indigenous peoples” rather than indigenous and local communities, which fails to capture the spiritual dimensions of TK and can lead to conflicts between groups.
34. CBD should improve indigenous participation across all thematic areas as a priority.
35. Parties to the CBD should accelerate implementation of national mechanisms for indigenous participation in the implementation of the CBD.
36. CBD selection of indigenous participants should be based on merit and should not be required through national focal points.
37. The CBD should develop a strategy to disseminate information through indigenous peoples’ organizations and NGOs, to the community level.
38. The CBD should fund local encounters with experts and community people to raise awareness of CBD issues.
39. CBD should consider TK as a spiritual entity and its preservation should be sacred.
40. The CBD should enhance its thematic approach and the ecosystem approach as good practices in implementing the CBD.
41. CBD work on the Clearing House Mechanism should be accelerated.

Other Recommendations (proposed but not debated and adopted due to time constraints)

It is recommended that:

42. All parties should recognize the special role of indigenous women, as experts and holders of their communities' traditional knowledge regarding biodiversity and related genetic resources, in order to strengthen the intergenerational transmission of this knowledge and to guarantee its permanence.
43. All parties including governments and the CBD should create mechanisms such as dissemination campaigns to highlight the importance of the traditional knowledge for indigenous peoples.
44. All parties should encourage and develop support programmes to promote the agricultural diversity of indigenous peoples and this will lead to the strengthening (promotion and protection) of their traditional knowledge.
45. All parties should support research initiated by indigenous organizations concerning such areas as demographic and territorial data and also on conflict resolution mapping and the impact of these issues on their traditional knowledge.
46. The CBD Secretariat should support the effective participation of indigenous representatives in all CBD processes related to access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge, as well as encourage the dissemination of information regarding these issues at the national level to indigenous and local communities.
47. The dissemination of information to indigenous communities should be encouraged through such indigenous organizations as Yachay Wasi ("House of Learning" in the Kechwa language from Peru). Greater support is needed for indigenous organizations that wish to contribute towards this objective (dissemination of information).
48. The CBD Secretariat should facilitate the participation of indigenous organizations such as Yachay Wasi and others, to the Conference of Parties as well as to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and other meetings of interest.

*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 Latin American 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 Identification of national and local processes that may threaten Traditional Knowledge;
  - 4.2 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**

**LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN REGION**

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<p><b>Saturday</b>  <b>14 May 2005</b>            10.00 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 CBD and Article 8j.</p> <p>3.2 Mind-Mapping Traditional Knowledge</p> <p>3.3 Reflections on Work commenced</p>	<p>1. Meeting opened by the CBD and the UNPFII;</p> <p>2. CBD consultant will assist as Rapporteur; Representative of UNPFII will act as chairperson.</p> <p>3.1 Power-Point presentation of CBD and Article 8j by Sofia Gutierrez from the CBD Secretariat.</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 Latin America and Caribbean region. These reflections will be presented by the regional Consultant and CBD programme officer for 8J and TK.</p>
<p><b>1.00 pm – 2.00 pm</b></p>	<p><b>LUNCH - ONE HOUR ONLY</b></p>	
<p>2.00 pm – 4.00 p.m.</p>	<p>4. The State of Retention of Traditional Knowledge; factors that may threaten Traditional Knowledge; and possible measures</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.</p>

	<i>Plenary</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	<p>and initiatives to protect Traditional Knowledge:</p> <p>4.1 Identification of processes (National and Local) that may threaten Traditional Knowledge;</p> <p>4.2 Identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of Traditional Knowledge;</p>	
<b><i>Sunday 15 May 2005</i></b>		
9.00 am – 10.00am	4.1 and 4.2 The State of Retention of Traditional Knowledge; factors that may threaten Traditional Knowledge; and possible measures and initiatives to protect Traditional Knowledge (continued).	Continued Group Leaders will continue to report the outcomes of 4.1 and 4.2 back to the broader meeting/plenary along with relevant recommendations.
10.00 am – 1.00 p.m.	4.3 Recommendations concerning Identification of processes (National and Local) that may threaten Traditional Knowledge and the Identification and assessment of measures and initiatives to protect, promote and facilitate the use of Traditional Knowledge;	Item 4.3 will take the form of plenary brainstorming on draft recommendations under local and national headings followed by the Chairperson moving through the recommendations for adoption by consensus.
<b>1.00 pm – 2.00 pm</b>	<b>LUNCH - ONE HOUR ONLY</b>	Participants worked through their lunch hour to complete the agenda.
2.00 pm – 4.00 pm	<p>5. Other Matters;</p> <p>6. Adoption of the Report/Recommendations;</p> <p>7. Closure of meeting.</p>	Continued Items 5. 6 and 7 will be dealt with in Plenary.

*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**

Latin American and Caribbean Regional Workshop

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>A. Working documents</i>	
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/LAC/1	Provisional agenda
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/RW/LAC/1/ADD1	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/10	Composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities Regional report: South America
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/10/Corr.1	Composite Report on the Status and Trends Regarding the Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities Regional report: South America Corrigendum
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/5	Composite Report on the Status and Trends Regarding the Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities Regional report: Caribbean
UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/5/Corr.1	Composite Report on the Status and Trends Regarding the Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local Communities Regional report: Caribbean Corrigendum

UNEP/CBD/WG8J/3/INF/6

Composite Report on the Status and Trends Regarding the  
Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local  
Communities  
Regional report: Central America

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Composite Report on the Status and Trends Regarding the  
Knowledge, Innovations and Practices of Indigenous and Local  
Communities  
Regional report: Central America  
Corrigendum

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