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WORKING GROUP ON ARTICLE 8(j) AND
RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY

Eighth meeting

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Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

**PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS
AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO THE VARIOUS AREAS OF WORK UNDER THE
CONVENTION AND THROUGH THE NATIONAL REPORTS**

AND

**PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE WORK OF THE
CONVENTION**

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XI/14 A on progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions and decision XI/14 B on participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention, the Parties noted the progress made and requested the Executive Secretary to continue to report on these issues to the eighth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

2. Further to the requests concerning participation, the Executive Secretary has put in place an infrastructure, including through the voluntary fund for indigenous and local community participation in meetings held under the Convention, to collect information on an annual basis and to make it available to meetings of the Working Group. Statistics concerning the voluntary fund for indigenous and local community participation in meetings held under the Convention, as well as statistics on the use of relevant Convention web pages, are available in section I of this document.

** Reposted on 4 September for technical reasons, in English only.

* UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/1.

3. Progress in the participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention is also reported in section I. Progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions in various areas of work of the Convention is reported in section II. As an analysis of the fourth national reports was completed and considered by the Working Group at its seventh meeting (refer to UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/2) and the fifth national reports are not yet available, section III reports on progress of the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions at the national level based on submissions received by the Secretariat from Parties and others. Section IV contains a draft recommendation for the consideration of the Working Group.

I. PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION

Participatory mechanisms for indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention

4. In its decision XI/14 B, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to ensure the effective implementation of paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of decision X/40 A and IX/13 D and E, concerning capacity-building, taking into account decisions VIII/5 B and C, VII/16, annex, and V/16, annex II, task 4, including through the development of appropriate methodologies and mechanisms, including new electronic means, didactic materials, and culturally-appropriate tools and instruments. Along the same lines, paragraph 2 requested Parties, Governments, international organizations and indigenous and local communities to consider collaborating with the Secretariat to facilitate workshops specific to indigenous and local communities. In paragraph 3, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to convene, subject to the availability of financial support, the series of regional and subregional workshops aimed at capacity-building for indigenous and local communities to support the implementation of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development through enhance marketing strategies and web-based technologies. Finally, the Conference of the Parties also requested the Secretariat to explore the possibility of facilitating capacity-building workshops jointly with other multilateral environmental agreements, so as to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and optimize the use of limited human and financial resources.

5. Other requests by the Conference of the Parties to the Executive Secretary include to ensure the effective participation of indigenous and local community representatives in developing a communication, education and public awareness strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020; continued development of electronic and traditional materials for communication, education and public awareness, as well as updating and monitoring the Article 8(j) web pages and the Traditional Knowledge Portal and continue efforts to promote the Voluntary Fund for the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities (ILCs) (paragraphs 13 and 15 of decision XI/14 B), and finally, take practical steps to ensure that representatives of local communities have equitable access to the Voluntary Fund for the participation of indigenous and local communities the work of the Convention, as well as capacity-building workshops and to commence disaggregation of data and statistics on local community representatives (paragraph 20 of decision XI/14 B).

Capacity-building workshops

6. The Conference of the Parties has acknowledged the importance of capacity-building as a tool for the effective participation of indigenous and local communities, most recently in decisions XI/14 B and IX/13 D, on the plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge,¹ in which the Conference of the Parties decided that the priority for future work on the plan of action should focus on section E on capacity-building, as well as decision IX/13 E, and in related decisions on access and benefit-sharing, biodiversity and action plans, protected areas (paragraph 3 of decision XI/1 D,) and paragraph 10 of decision XI/24.

¹ Decision VII/16 E, annex.

7. To optimize the use of limited resources and to ensure the effective implementation of these decisions, the Secretariat pursues opportunities for capacity-building beyond specific capacity-building workshops. It does so, in particular, on the margins of many official meetings under the Convention and on the margin of other meetings, including the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The Secretariat also provides regular briefings and capacity-building to the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, as well as civil society, universities, the private sector and non-governmental organizations, on request.

8. The Secretariat presented on issues concerning Articles 8(j) and 10(c), the Nagoya Protocol, the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and decisions related to traditional knowledge in the following meetings:

- 2012 Project Access Global Capacity Training, Organized by Tribal Link Foundation during the eleventh session of the UNPFII, May 2012
- 2013 Project Access Global Capacity Training, Organized by Tribal Link Foundation during the twelfth session of the UNPFII, May 2013
- Government's officials meeting on traditional knowledge and genetic resources, held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 6 and 7 October 2011. Event organized by the Latin American Integration Association known as ALADI or by the English acronym LAIA
- Dialogue Workshop on Knowledge for the Twenty-First Century: Indigenous Knowledge, science and connecting diverse knowledge systems, that took place in Usdud, Guna Yala, Panama, from 10 to 13 April 2012
- Regional Preparatory Workshop for the ILCs from the countries of the ACTO, Brasilia, 12 September 2012
- International Conference on diverse knowledge systems, held in Quito, from 15 to 19 April 2013,
- Philippine Workshop on Indigenous Peoples' Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems held from 25 to 27 February 2013.
- Global expert workshop on community-based monitoring and information systems, held in Bonn, from 28 February to 1 March
- IPBES workshop on indigenous and local knowledge, held in Tokyo, from 9 to 11 June 2013
- Global Leadership School of Indigenous Women, held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 14 May.

9. The Secretariat also contributed in the following capacity-building workshops by videoconference:

- Seminar on Indigenous Peoples Rights and Climate Change, held in Quito, 4 to 7 June 2012. CAO
- 2013 Indigenous Fellowship Programme of the Indigenous Peoples and Minorities Section (IPMS), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, held in Geneva, on 3 July

- Workshop for trainers-to-trainers for Pachamama (mother Earth) on Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Knowledge and Climate Change, held in Panama, from 20 to 24 July 2013

10. Furthermore, briefings were provided to both the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the Convention on Biological Diversity Alliance at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and regularly in the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee (ICNP) for the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization as well as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI).

11. The Secretariat also regularly liaises with donor Governments and develops proposals for their consideration to ensure that resources are available for official capacity-building workshops. However, diminished funding for capacity-building workshops, specifically for indigenous and local community capacity-building in 2012-2013, has led to increased efforts by the Secretariat to integrate indigenous and local community representatives into other capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat, including on the Nagoya Protocol, the revision of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (through subregional workshops), and the Subregional Workshops on Capacity-building for Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

12. In 2012, thanks to the generous financial support of the Governments of Spain and Japan, the multi-donors ABS Capacity-Development Initiative financed by the Governments of Germany, Norway and Denmark, as well as the support of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) through the GEF LAC Project on ABS, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was able to organize four regional workshops: two for LAC region, one for the Asian region and one for the African region. These workshops were organized in partnership with the Indigenous Women Network on Biodiversity of the Latin American and Caribbean Region (IWNB-LAC), the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba), the Indigenous Peoples Pact Asia (AIPP) and the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC) and Indigenous Information Network (IIN) amongst other organizations. Four workshops for indigenous and local communities were held in:

- (a) Bujumbura, Burundi, 9-14 June 2012 (African Regional Workshop);
- (b) Chiang Mai, Thailand, 9-12 July 2012 (Asian Regional Workshop);
- (c) Asuncion, Paraguay, 13-16 August 2012 (Latin America and Caribbean Region);
- (d) Asuncion, Paraguay, 17-18 August 2012 (Latin America and Caribbean Region, Workshop for trainers)².

13. In line with the decisions on capacity-building, the Secretariat has developed a capacity-building strategy aimed at trainers, with a focus on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use. The aim of the strategy is to continue to engage and grow a strong network of CBD ILC trainers and support them through regional and subregional workshops, participation in CBD meetings and workshops, small grants, resources and training materials, along with video-conferencing, to assist them to continue capacity-building at the national and subnational levels, initially for two years (and in partnership with their organizations), to further increase the number of indigenous and local communities and Parties that are familiar with the work of the Convention and that are active partners in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

14. Under this initiative, the Secretariat, in partnership with ILCs, is developing training materials and facilitating regional workshops for trainers, as well as supporting national and/or local workshops.

² The reports of each workshop are available as UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/3 (summary) and UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/3/Add.1, 2 and 3 respectively at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WG8J-08>

15. During 2012-13, the capacity-building strategy has received generous support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO).

16. In summary, the Secretariat continues to build the capacity of ILCs and Governments, foremost through the Capacity-Building Strategy for ILC trainers, as well as through the integration of ILCs in other capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat, including workshops on the Nagoya Protocol, NBSAPs, protected areas subregional workshops and presentations at capacity-building initiatives organized by other organizations, meetings and events. A complete list of capacity-building workshops held during the period between the seventh and eighth meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j) is provided in the annex. Regarding the ability of the Secretariat to deliver capacity-building, it is important to note that thanks to the financial support from the Government of Spain for the position of Associate Programme Officer (2009-2013), the Secretariat has been able in recent years to provide additional capacity-building efforts for ILCs and Parties on traditional knowledge, customary use and traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources, and more generally to strengthen efforts in support of Article 8(j) and related provisions. However, Spain has informed the Secretariat that it was unable to continue this support, which raises questions with regard to the future of that position.

ILC Tourism workshops

17. Further to paragraph 6 of decision X/40, the Secretariat facilitated, on the margins of the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties and in collaboration with Planeta.com and the Indigenous Portal, a capacity-building workshop called “The Global Workshop for Indigenous and Local Communities: Biodiversity, Tourism and the Social Web” for indigenous and local communities (ILCs) and Parties with the generous support from the Government of Spain.

18. The Workshop aimed at providing participants, especially indigenous and local community representatives, with information about new technologies, including internet and web-based tools in order to allow indigenous tourism operators to make better use of technology and to promote tourism activities that are taking place in indigenous and local communities worldwide. The training supported the development and management of tourism activities designed to preserve biodiversity and sustainable tourism as well as to promote communities’ cultural richness through digital marketing, by focusing on the cultural and biological aspects of indigenous and local community tourism products and on the unique experience offered to the potential visitors. In addition, the workshop led to the creation of a network to interconnect and exchange information to help participants overcome challenges and further develop and implement best practices.³

19. Based on evaluations submitted by participants, the series of workshops on tourism has proven to be highly successful by training indigenous and local-community tourism operators on how to better market their tourism products with a focus on biological and cultural diversity. These events have also allowed for indigenous and local community tourism operators to network and exchange best practices and to make a positive impact on mainstream tourism.

Communication, education and public awareness

20. In paragraph 5 of decision XI/14 B, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local community representative in developing a communication, education and public awareness strategy for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020, and to continue to develop a variety of communication, education and public awareness activities and products in the six United Nations languages, making use of contributions from indigenous and local communities, in order to inform indigenous and local communities about the work of the Convention and raise awareness among the general public about the role of indigenous and local communities, and their traditional knowledge and customary use, in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The Secretariat is currently considering the communication strategy for the Decade and

³ The full report of the meeting is available as UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/4 at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WG8J-08>

tools for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, while ensuring the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in this work.

Development of communications, mechanisms and tools

21. Concerning the development of communications, mechanisms and tools, the Secretariat is encouraging Parties and others Governments to translate and make available, through the web pages of the Convention, essential CBD standards, including the Nagoya Protocol. To date, the Nagoya Protocol has been translated into 6 national and local languages. They are: Mapuche, Qom and Wichi (courtesy of the Government of Argentina), as well as Bulgarian, Polish and Tajik, (courtesy of the Governments of Bulgaria, Poland and Tajikistan). All courtesy translations are made available at: <https://www.cbd.int/abs/awareness-raising/courtesy.shtml>

Web-based mechanisms and tools

22. Electronic mechanisms such as the Article 8(j) web pages and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal are under continuing development and are subject to the availability of funding. Meanwhile, the Secretariat has developed and included specific issues under these mechanisms such as: customary sustainable use, and capacity-building, among others.

23. Similar work has been completed for the webpage and portal on access and benefit-sharing and the Nagoya Protocol to facilitate the timely exchange of information and to improve the effective participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities in the access and benefit-sharing process.

24. The Article 8(j) homepage offers information about: the participation of indigenous and local communities, including through the Voluntary Trust Fund (VB) for Facilitating Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Convention process; decisions under Article 8(j), including the revised programme of work and the plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge; the outcomes of Article 8(j); other information regarding Article 8(j)-related meetings and documents and notifications; an entry point into the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal (TKIP), and the ABS Portal and, in due course, the Biological and Cultural Diversity Portal.

25. Electronic participatory mechanisms are integrated through an Internet-based portal located on the Convention's website at: <http://www.cbd.int/tk/default.shtml> and is referred to as the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal (TKIP). The Internet-based portal is a specialized web site that provides a variety of services, including web-searching, news, calendaring, discussion groups, interactive information exchange mechanisms, etc., developed for indigenous and local communities in support of the goals and objectives of the Convention. The TKIP is updated and revised on a regular basis. All in all, the portal is a collaborative tool for use by indigenous and local communities, where users are able to interact and foster dialogue regardless of temporal and spatial constraints.

26. However, the effective use of the portals depends on infrastructure and adequate capacity including human and financial, at both the Secretariat and community levels and the acculturation of new information and web-based technologies by those who may be unfamiliar with their use and application, which is best achieved through technical workshops and hands-on training at the community level as well as through regular funding.

27. The revised Article 8(j) homepage has been translated into Spanish, French and Arabic, with the intention of translating it into the other two United Nations languages, subject to the availability of funds. It is available at <http://www.cbd.int/traditional/default.shtml>.

28. To effectively monitor Article 8(j) related web tools, the Secretariat collects statistics on an annual basis. The statistics below demonstrate a continuing increase in the use of the Article 8(j) web pages and the Traditional Knowledge Portal with increases between 2012 and 2013.

Page	Page Views
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	2012 (12 months)	2013/01/01-2013/08/19 (8 months)
http://www.biodiv.org/traditional/	17,510	11,835
http://www.cbd.int/tk/	4511	2,237
http://www.cbd.int/	4,296,114	2,245,167

29. Non-electronic based mechanisms under development rely on alternative and more traditionally based communication tools, including fax, hard-copy, publications, regular mail and other traditional means of communication and information exchange, including the Article 8(j) newsletters and are distributed at significant events and mailed-out on request.

The participation of ILCs in the work of the Convention including through the Voluntary Fund for the Participation of indigenous and local community representatives in meetings held under the Convention (VB Trust Fund)

30. In paragraph 14 of decision XI/14 B, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties, Governments and mechanisms to contribute to the General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (VB Trust Fund). In paragraph 15 of the same decision, the Executive Secretary was requested to continue efforts to promote the Trust Fund. Since 2011, a total of 96 ILCs representatives have received funding from the Trust Fund to participate in meetings of the Convention. The Secretariat wishes to thank Spain, India, Norway, Finland, Switzerland, Sweden and Germany for their continuing support of the VB Trust Fund for the effective participation of ILCs in meetings held under the Convention.

31. Further to paragraph 20 of decision XI/14 B, , the Secretariat has added, in the application form for Voluntary Fund, an option for applicants to identify as local community representative and/or indigenous community representative. This will allow for the collection of succinct statistics on the participation of local communities in future meetings under the Convention. These forms are available at <http://www.cbd.int/traditional/fund.shtml>

Other initiatives

32. Decision XI/14 requested to Executive Secretary to continue efforts in support of creative initiatives and partnerships between indigenous and local communities and stakeholders in pursuit of the goals of the Convention. Further to this and based on paragraph 10 of decision XI/14 A, concerning the International Indigenous Peoples and Local Community Land and Sea Managers Conference, the Secretariat supported Australia and its partners to facilitate this event, which was held in Darwin, Australia, from 26 to 31 May 2013. Among other outcomes, the Conference established a World Indigenous (and Local Community) Network (WIN), with a focus on community exchanges for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, as well as improved social cohesion.⁴

33. Furthermore, at the request of the Natural Resource Stewardship Circle (NRSC),⁵ the Secretariat is assisting NRSC in holding a dialogue with ILCs in Montreal on 4 October 2013, on the revision of industry guidelines developed in support of the Convention in 2009, in light of recent developments, including the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol.

⁴ The full report is available as UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/12 at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WG8J-08>

⁵ The NRSC acts as a secretariat for a large component of the cosmetics industrial sector and is based in Grasse, France. Further information is available at: <http://www.nrsc.fr/>

II. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS IN THE VARIOUS AREAS OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION

Introduction

34. It should be noted that both Article 8(j) and related provisions such as Article 10(c) and paragraph 2 of Article 17, are taken up not through distinct programmes of work but through integration into the many areas of work of the Convention. Hence, consideration also includes such products as the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines on Sustainable Use, the Akwé: Kon Guidelines and others, as their implementation by Parties are directly relevant to the implementation of these articles. Following is a brief account on initial progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions through the various areas of work of the Convention, with a focus on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

35. Two relevant aspects of Target 11 related to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions are the equitable management of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. With respect to equitably managed protected areas, the concept of ‘governance’ is fundamental. Effective governance is crucial for the achievement of protected area objectives (including management effectiveness), determines the sharing of relevant cost and benefits (contributing to management equity), is key to preventing or solving social conflicts, and affects the generation and sustenance of community political and financial support. The concepts of governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing comprise one of the four elements of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) under the Convention on Biological Diversity, providing evidence of their central importance.

36. Information collected from the 105 action plans for implementation of PoWPA formally submitted by Parties as a result of eight regional and subregional capacity-building workshops on PoWPA, revealed that 18.4 per cent of countries reported significant progress in assessing and implementing diverse protected area governance types. Oceania (44 per cent), Eastern and Southern Africa (40 per cent) and Central and Eastern Europe (21 per cent) exceeded this global average.

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

37. The Nagoya Protocol addresses traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with provisions on access, benefit-sharing and compliance. It also addresses genetic resources where indigenous and local communities have the established right to grant access to them. Contracting Parties are to take measures to ensure these communities’ prior informed consent, and fair and equitable benefit-sharing, keeping in mind community laws and procedures as well as customary use and exchange.

38. The Protocol obtained 92 signatures by the closing date for signature (1 February 2012) and as of 27 August 2013, 19 countries had ratified or acceded to this treaty⁶ and a number of countries are in the process of completing their internal procedures towards ratification. Fifty ratifications are required for the entry into force of the Protocol. It is expected that it will enter into force before the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in the fourth quarter of 2014, so as to allow the first meeting of the

⁶ Albania, Botswana, Comoros, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, India, Jordan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, the Federated States of Micronesia, Panama, Rwanda, the Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic and South Africa.

Parties to the Protocol to take place concurrently with the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

39. In decision XI/1, the Conference of the Parties decided to reconvene the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol (the Intergovernmental Committee) for a third meeting to address outstanding issues in its work plan⁷ in preparation for the first meeting of the Parties to the Protocol and agreed to the following intersessional activities:

(a) An expert meeting to develop a draft strategic framework for capacity-building and development in support of the effective implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, taking into account the domestic needs and priorities of Parties and indigenous and local communities. This meeting was held in Montreal, from 3 to 5 June 2013, and included the participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities;

(b) Online discussion groups on Article 10 on the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism were held from 8 April to 24 May 2013. Representatives of indigenous and local communities participated in the discussions. The Executive Secretary is to prepare a synthesis of the views provided in the online consultations for their consideration by an expert meeting to be held in Montreal, from 17 to 19 September 2013. The meeting will include representatives of indigenous and local communities;

(c) An informal advisory committee to assist with the implementation of the ABS Clearing-House pilot phase to be held in Montreal, from 2 to 4 October 2013.

40. By notification SCBD/MPO/NP/JS/dm/81845 (2013-041) of 23 May 2013, Parties, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local community organizations were invited to translate CBD standards and materials into national and local languages, including indigenous languages and to make them available through the Secretariat.

41. In addition to the courtesy translations of the Nagoya Protocol in Bulgarian, Mapuche, Qom, Tajik and Wichi as mentioned in paragraph 21 above, the Portuguese version of the ABS information kit has been graciously provided by the Government of Brazil.⁸

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

42. Paragraph 4 of decision XI/2 A invited “Parties to include all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, women and youth, in planning and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, thereby contributing to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020”. To the extent possible, given limited resources, the Secretariat has invited and financed a broad range of stakeholders, including at least one regional indigenous and local community representative to the regional NBSAP revision workshops, including a recent workshop held in Villa de Leyva, Colombia in May 2013. Later this year, a global workshop to review progress in NBSAP revisions will be held in Nairobi, with the generous support of the Japan Biodiversity Fund, the EU and other donors, and at least one regional ILC representative from each of the major United Nations language regions will be supported to attend and participate. This workshop is being jointly convened by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with close collaboration from UNDP and UNEP, as GEF Implementing Agencies, along with other partners, as an output of the NBSAP Forum. The Forum website and other activities will provide an additional mechanism to promote stakeholder engagement, including ILCs in national biodiversity planning processes.

⁷ As contained in annex II to decision X/1.

⁸ See: <http://www.cbd.int/abs/information-kit-pt/default.shtml>

Target 15 including Biodiversity and climate change

43. In paragraph 3 of decision XI/21, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities, when carrying out work on biodiversity and climate change, “to consider the proposals on overcoming obstacles that are contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/9”. In paragraph 6 (a), the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties and other Governments “to take into account the importance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to biodiversity when addressing the impacts of climate change in sectoral plans and strategies, especially when considering vulnerable communities”.

Climate-related geoengineering – not addressed under an Aichi Biodiversity Target

44. In paragraph 2 of decision XI/20, the Conference of the Parties took note of the report on the impacts of climate-related geoengineering on biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/28), the study on the regulatory framework for climate-related geoengineering relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/29) and the overview of the views and experiences of indigenous and local communities and stakeholders (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/30).

45. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to disseminate these reports as widely as possible, including to the secretariats of the treaties and organizations referred to in paragraph 12 of the decision, as well as the Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques, the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, the Outer Space Treaty, the Antarctic Treaty, the United Nations Human Rights Council and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Committee on World Food Security for their information (paragraph 13). Accordingly, the Secretariat is sending official letters to these secretariats of treaties and organizations with information where an electronic copy of the reports can be retrieved from the website of the Convention.

(b) Further requested the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources and at the appropriate time, to prepare, provide for peer-review, and submit for consideration by a future meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice “an overview of the further views of Parties, other governments, indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders on the potential impacts of geoengineering on biodiversity, and associated social, economic and cultural impacts, taking into account gender considerations, and building on the overview of the views and experiences of indigenous and local communities contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/30” (paragraph 16 (b)). The Secretariat will prepare a notification to Parties and observers requesting their further views on these issues in light of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

III. PROGRESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE 8(j) AND RELATED PROVISIONS AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

46. Overview of progress of the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions at the national level is based on submissions received by the Secretariat from Parties and ILCs. Submissions were received from Australia, Brazil, China, Finland, Honduras, Peru, Sweden and nine indigenous and local community organizations. The complete submissions are available in UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/1.

Australia

47. Australia emphasised in its submission the variety of programmes and can be designed in partnership with indigenous peoples, which focus on goals on conservation and sustainable use.

Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) program

48. Australia's Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) program has been very successful in supporting Indigenous communities to manage their land for conservation as part of Australia's National Reserve System. The IPA program commenced in 1998/1999 and was expanded under the Australian Government's *Caring for our Country* initiative. There are now 53 IPAs covering 36.5 million hectares of land or around 30 per cent of Australia's terrestrial reserve system. The IPA program works closely with the Australian Government *Working on Country* programme, which provides funding for Indigenous rangers.

Working on Country

49. The *Working on Country* programme is a successful, cross-cultural programme that commenced in 2007 in Australia. *Working on Country* works in close collaboration with the Indigenous Protected Area program. *Working on Country* supports indigenous aspirations in caring for country and provides opportunities for indigenous peoples to deliver environmental services that protect and manage Australia's environmental and heritage values. This programme provides training and career pathways for indigenous peoples in land and sea management, in partnership with others and facilitates a partnership approach between indigenous peoples and others to deliver environmental outcomes.

World Indigenous Network (WIN) and Conference

50. At the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, with the support of New Zealand, Brazil and Norway, Australia's Prime Minister announced the development of the World Indigenous Network (WIN). The WIN aims to connect Indigenous peoples and local communities around the world to share their experiences in using traditional knowledge and practices with contemporary management systems to better manage their environments and support sustainable livelihoods. The WIN network has been handed over to the Equator Initiative (UNDP), which will act as a secretariat to advance the goals of WIN, including traditional knowledge exchanges between and amongst indigenous and local communities⁹.

Indigenous involvement in the management of Commonwealth marine reserves

51. In November 2012, the Australian Government finalized the establishment of a representative system of marine protected areas in Commonwealth waters. The representative system covers a total of 3.1 million square kilometres and includes the Coral Sea Commonwealth Marine Reserve and five regional networks of Commonwealth marine reserves. Statutory management plans developed for the Commonwealth marine reserves recognize the opportunity for engagement of Indigenous people through a specific strategy aimed at supporting partnerships with indigenous people in the management of sea country within Commonwealth marine reserves, and ensuring that indigenous customs, practices and knowledge inform management planning and activities.

Traditional Use of Marine Resource Agreements (TUMRA)

52. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) empowers Traditional Owner (Great Barrier Reef) cultural authority through both the development and implementation of Traditional Use of Marine Resource Agreements (TUMRA). TUMRA's describe how Traditional Owners work between themselves and with government to manage their sea country, including traditional use activities.

Caring for our Country Reef Rescue Land and Sea Country Indigenous Partnerships Program

53. The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority (GBRMPA) through delivery of the *Caring for our Country Reef Rescue Land and Sea Country Indigenous Partnerships Program* fosters and promotes the effective participation of Traditional Owners and local Indigenous communities in decision-making, policy planning, development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at international, regional, subregional, national, and local levels, including access and benefit-sharing, taking into account the ecosystem approach.

⁹ The report of the conference and resulting network is available as UNEP/CBD/WG8J/8/INF/12.

Indigenous Heritage

54. The value of indigenous knowledge as the source of information about indigenous heritage values and the requirement for the active participation of indigenous peoples in the management of National and Commonwealth heritage are formally recognized as principles for the management of National and Commonwealth heritage. The Australian Government has deepened and strengthened its integration of Indigenous heritage values in the environment with recent listings of extensive areas of northern Australia, including the West Kimberly and the Wet Tropics of Queensland.

Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization

55. The Australian Government has initiated consultation on implementation of the Nagoya Protocol to enable a decision to be taken on its ratification. Several tasks of the revised programme of work of Article 8(j) and related provisions (e.g. tasks 7, 10 and 12) are being addressed in this national process.

Brazil

56. The submission from Brazil emphasizes their commitment to the preservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and the wider application of these knowledge, innovations and practices with the approval and involvement of their holders and to encourage the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization.

57. The Brazilian national regulatory system, through Decree n. 6040 has established, in 2007, a National Policy for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities (PNPCT) whose coordination and implementation falls under the National Commission on Traditional Peoples and Communities (CNPCT).

58. Brazil's National Plan for the Promotion of Goods derived from the Socio-biodiversity (PNPSB), is another measure to promote the livelihoods of traditional communities. The PNPSB is a joint programme of the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Social Development and Hunger Alleviation and the National Supply Company (Conab), to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the generation of alternative sources of income for traditional peoples and communities by promoting culturally appropriate sustainable technologies.

59. In terms of national policies, the Ministry of Health has also put in place a National Policy on Medicinal Plants, which includes a National Programme on Medicinal Plants and Herbal Medicines. This programme includes the creation of rules aimed at safeguarding, preserving and supporting knowledge and practices related to traditional and popular herbal, homemade medicines and other health products that are based on traditional knowledge.

Brazil, ABS and the Nagoya Protocol

60. With regard to the access and benefit-sharing of traditional knowledge associated to genetic resources, Brazil has national legislation, since 2001, that establishes prior informed consent and mutual agreed terms for access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, aiming at the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from their utilization. At this time, the Brazilian Government is working on the revision of the current regulatory framework in order to improve some of its provisions, while the Nagoya Protocol is being discussed at the National Congress.

Connecting Knowledge Systems

61. On connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under the IPBES, including gender dimensions, Brazil's National Programme on Medicinal Plants and Herbal Medicines mentioned above is a good example of how public policies can encourage these sort of connections. Communities initiatives related to this Programme, such as the project "Farmacopeia Popular do Cerrado", created by an association of women from traditional communities that live in the Cerrado biome (central region of Brazil) also demonstrates a successful experience of connecting traditional knowledge systems and

science, which also considers the gender dimensions. The “Articulação Pacari de Plantas Medicinais do Cerrado” is a network made up of communities in the central region of the country, that draws directly on local biodiversity for health care, food security and product development for income generation and employment.

China

62. The *National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2030)* of China includes the protection of traditional knowledge and the establishment of mechanisms for access and benefit-sharing of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, which are identified as strategic tasks and priority actions for the next two decades. In 2011, the *China National Committee on Biodiversity Conservation* was also set up to coordinate and promote biodiversity conservation and management. In recent years, a classification system of traditional knowledge associated with biological resources has been proposed, which classifies traditional knowledge into five categories and 28 sub-categories. Based on the systematic survey, collection, and documentation of the traditional knowledge from 33 ethnic minorities in China, *Databases for the Traditional Knowledge Associated Biodiversity in the Ethnic Areas of China* have been developed. Up to 2011, four nationwide surveys of traditional Chinese medicinal resources have been completed. General information on the traditional Chinese medicinal resources and related traditional knowledge, including types, distributions, reserves, and dynamic situation of resources, have been almost completed. Based on this, a dynamic monitoring system and the management mechanism for the traditional Chinese medicinal resources have been established. Currently, the Government is financially supporting case-studies and pilot studies of access to and benefits-sharing from genetic resources and related traditional knowledge and is commencing to develop national legislative and/or administrative measures.

63. China has also implemented the *Intangible Cultural Heritage Act* (2011), which takes measures, such as surveys, identification, records and documentation, to save and protect the intangible cultural heritage, and has published a catalogue and inheritors list of national intangible cultural heritage. By the end of 2012, 1,219 national-level intangible cultural heritage items and 1,986 representative inheritors have been identified, covering 10 categories, including folk literature, traditional skills, and traditional medicine. Meanwhile, provincial, municipal and county governments also have respectively published complementary lists of the intangible heritage and its inheritors. So far, catalogue systems (national, provincial, municipal and county levels) of intangible cultural heritages and its inheritors have been established.

64. China has founded several groups of eco-museums in Guizhou Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, southwest China, which aims to exhibit and protect ecological environment and traditional knowledge with the participation of local ethnic minorities. Several traditionally eco-agricultural landscapes in China have been recognised as *Globally Important Agricultural Heritage* (GIAH) by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including Qingtian rice-fish culture system, Dong rice-fish-duck complex ecosystem and the Pu'er tea gardens and tea culture system. These GIAHs not only maintain the livelihoods of ethnic minorities and local eco-agricultural systems, but also conserve genetic diversity of traditional crops and livestock including poultry, as well as associated traditional knowledge. In China, the establishment of eco-museums and support for Globally Important Agricultural heritage Systems (GIAHS) are main measures for *in situ* preservation of traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity. Finally China urges the Secretariat to further strengthen cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and FAO's GIAHS, to promote lessons learned from successful experiences of culture heritage protection and to develop best-practice guidelines for *in situ* preservation of traditional knowledge.

Finland

65. The submission from Finland updates progress on Article 8(j) and related provisions for the years 2011–2013. In 2009 the Ministry of the Environment set up the first national group of experts on Article

8(j) and related provisions. The working group was tasked with coordination of Finland's national measures concerning traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities, as referred to in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan 2006–2016, and the enhancement of general knowledge about the work programme relating to Article 8(j), in particular in relation to the Sámi People of Finland. It also aimed to promote the implementation of the work programme on Article 8(j) in Finland through cooperation between various ministries and stakeholders, and to provide recommendations for the implementation of the Convention in Finland.

66. The national working group proposed new measures to protect traditional knowledge for inclusion in the next NBSAP. Hence Finland's revised National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity was prepared in close cooperation with the Sámi Parliament. The first 8(j) working group's proposals are included in the new NBSAP and some of the proposed actions may be discussed, updated and amended by the second Article 8(j) working group.

67. The Ministry of the Environment set up the second national working group on Article 8(j) and related provisions on 20 February 2013. The chair of the working group is Mr Klemetti Näkkäläjärvi, chairman of the Sámi Parliament. Five ministries, Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services, the Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment of Lapland, and the Arctic Centre at the University of Lapland have representatives in the working group. The tasks of the working group are to prepare, follow up and promote Article 8(j)-related issues according to the revised NBSAP and to coordinate cooperation in implementing Article 8(j). The working group also actively follows international activities and prepares the Finnish contributions for international meetings on Article 8(j).

Akwe:Kon Guidelines

68. Metsähallitus Natural Heritage Services, in cooperation with the Sámi Parliament, has continued applying the Akwé: Kon Guidelines in the preparation of management plans for protected areas in the Sámi Homeland. The Akwé: Kon principles have proven to be a useful tool for structuring cooperation and impact assessments, providing much valuable information for both protected area managers and the Sámi People. The first report, where the Akwe: Kon Guidelines were applied, is for a management plan for the Hammastunturi Wilderness Area. The report will be published soon.

69. The national Article 8(j) working groups have significantly contributed to progress in cooperation between Finland's State administration and the Sámi Parliament of Finland. Experiences in the practical application of the Akwé: Kon Guidelines have proven to be very useful for both administrators and the Sámi community. The Akwé: Kon Guidelines have helped in establishing a procedure for taking into account traditional knowledge in management planning. A significant part of the Sámi Homeland is included in protected areas and the Natura 2000 network. Because of this, cooperation between the protected area managers and the Sámi Parliament is essential and close, regular and open interaction has been achieved. The Sámi Parliament participates in preparations for CBD meetings and their representative is always welcome in the Finnish Delegation.

Honduras

70. In the implementation of Article 8(j) and the ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, Honduras has undertaken the following activities:

Strengthening Project for the National Implementation of Article 8(j) CDB-Honduras. (2008-2010)

Prior to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Honduras, a country high in Biodiversity, has presented in 2007, a project for the Strengthening of Article 8(j). This project was implemented from January 2008 to November 2010 with the main objective to support national implementation of Article 8(j), by designing, promoting and implementing processes which respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous peoples for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including benefit-sharing. The project was designed to benefit the nine indigenous and afro-descendant communities in Honduras: Chortís, Garifuna, Lenca, Miskito, Nahoas, English-speaking Afro-descendants, Pech, Tawahkas and Tolupanes or Xicaques.

71. The project was implemented by the General Directorate for Biodiversity (DiBio) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) and funded by the German Government Cooperation⁷ Project Sector GIZ, for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Honduras.

Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, and as proposal for the 8(j) Project

72. A unit has been established in the Division of Biodiversity (DiBio) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA), named “Biological, Genetic and Traditional”, which aims to promote, study, and protect biological, traditional and genetic resources of indigenous peoples and local communities in Honduras.

National Seminar on Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and / or Folklore (August 23, 2012)

73. This seminar was organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), in collaboration with the Intellectual Property Department of the Property Institute and The Department of Biodiversity of (SERNA), as part of the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

Transboundary Biosphere Reserve Project “Heart of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor”

74. This project respecting traditional and ancestral inhabitants’ rights will be created in partnerships with Nicaragua to improve the management of protected areas.

Bio-cultural Protocol of the Miskitu peoples

75. The Bio-cultural Protocol of the Miskitu peoples, was officially launched by MASTA, an organization representing the Miskitu, with the support of IUCN, Natural Justice and the German Cooperation Agency GIZ.

National Roundtable of Indigenous and Afro Honduran on Climate Change (MNIACC) as fulfillment to the National Strategy on Climate Change (January 2013)

76. On 9 January 2013, after a year of negotiations, representatives of the Government and the Confederation of Autochthonous Peoples of Honduras (CONPAH) signed a commitment document that recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples and afro-Hondurans, in national processes for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation of forests (REDD).

Creation of the Department of Biogenetic and Biochemical Resources associated with traditional knowledge within the DiBio of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment SERN

77. The new department will encourage the elaboration and effective application of national activities for the programme of work on Article 8(j) and the Nagoya Protocol and is central to coordination of information on Article 8(j) and ABS actions.

Bilingual Intercultural Education by the Ministry of Education

78. The concept of intercultural or bilingual education refers to an education based on mutual knowledge, respect and valuation of cultural diversity, for all of society. It proposes a holistic and comprehensive model, in order to eradicate all forms of racism and discrimination. It promotes education to open and keep open channels of transmission, acquisition, reproduction and development of cultures, and is inclusive of groups marginalized from formal education. In the case of indigenous and Afro-descendants, it seeks to preserve and development their languages equally with the national language, Spanish.

Update of the National Biodiversity Strategy (2012-2022)

79. In 2012, the Directorate for Biodiversity of SERNA started the process to update the National Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2022. The process aims to identify the bases for updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and considers the state of progress in its implementation as well as possible new element. Different ministries and sectors have contributed, including indigenous peoples.

National Climate Change Strategy 2010 – 2020

80. The development of a national strategy on climate change responds to efforts to fulfill international commitments, and for the identification and implementation of the most appropriate tools for effective implementation, both in terms of adaptation and mitigation. This strategy values the participation and involvement of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants in its application.

Peru

81. Peru confirms that it has nominated a focal point for Article 8(j) and related provisions.

Sweden

82. The Swedish National Programme for Local and Traditional Knowledge related to Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (Naptek, 2006), founded by the Government, together with the Swedish Sami Parliament, in 2006, is working on Swedish implementation of matters related to Article 8(j) and related provisions. The work of Naptek has focused on the development of a national application of local and traditional knowledge as well as the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. In 2009–2010 a broad study on status and trends in Sweden in respect to Articles 8(j) and 10(c) was carried out to serve as baseline for further work on implementation. Naptek has also translated and distributed texts of the programme of work, the Ákwé:Kon Guidelines and the Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Conduct, in Swedish, to increase broader and more effective local participation.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

83. Sweden has established a broad project, which includes a range of stakeholders on how to apply the Akwé: Kon guidelines in the Swedish context and to what extent they could be seen as applicable to the present legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). It is possible to apply the guidelines in the present Swedish legal context; however, the EIA process may need to be changed.

84. Swedish environmental policy takes into account local and traditional knowledge to identify, select, restore and manage valuable areas for protection. The importance of local biological heritage and local breeds and varieties is emphasized in its work.

85. During 2012, the Swedish Government asked Naptek to specifically consider: i) enabling entrepreneurship based on local and traditional knowledge, ii) how to integrate traditional and local knowledge with academic research in decision-making on biodiversity and ecosystem services, and iii) the potentials and limitations of a national traditional knowledge portal on the Internet. Reports from these studies have been delivered to the government.

86. Furthermore, the Swedish Sami parliament has developed and is currently implementing a Living Environment Programme called “Eallinbiras – Iellembirás – Jielemen bijre”, which has a strong focus on the use and promotion of traditional knowledge for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Consequently several projects are ongoing with the purpose of strengthening the role of traditional knowledge in Sami society and for sustainable rural development in the Swedish parts of Sápmi.

Sweden and the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention

87. Participation in national processes concerning the implementation of Article 8(j) includes a consultative group with a broad representation of farmers, artisanal fishermen, Sami, as well as representatives from governmental agencies in order to create a dialogue regarding issues concerning Article 8(j) and related provisions between relevant actors.

Submissions by indigenous and local communities

Communautés Autochtones et Locales de la forêt Hlanzoun- Benin

88. ILCs in Benin applaud the commencement of work on tasks 7, 10 and 12, as well as repatriation under task 15. The ILCs of Benin also recommended some refinement in the language of task 7, 10 and 12.

Rede Pacari de Plantas Medicinais

89. Local communities of the Cerrado biome (savannah), central region of Brazil, make use of local biodiversity for health care, food security and the development of products for income generation. It is done by a group of women through community enterprises, which promote the sustainable use of local biodiversity and the protection of ecosystems. The use of these resources by local communities through the extraction of oleaginous native plants requires collective action between local communities and scientists for the development of products. It is a strategy for sustainable use and protection of traditional knowledge because it adds economic value to natural resources and at the same time generates income for families. Communities also propose connections between scientific knowledge and traditional knowledge that aim at better management of resources and ecosystems. Connections between knowledge systems can generate benefits to local communities such as the revitalization of the cultural and environmental value of some genetic resources through development of products, as well as revaluation of traditional knowledge. The connection between the traditional and scientific knowledge demonstrates that Cerrado has a cultural and environmental heritage of huge value that deserves warrants study.

Red Indígena de Turismo de México A.C; Consejo Regional Otomí del Alto Lerma de México; Red de Mujeres Indígenas y Biodiversidad de Guatemala; Asociación IXACAVAA de Desarrollo e Información Indígena de Costa Rica; INBRAPI de Brasil; Plataforma Dominicana de Afrodescendientes y EcoHaina de Republica Dominicana.

90. In this submission, ILCs seek to be effectively involved in drafting of national reports. Indigenous peoples and local communities recommend that the Working Group on Article 8(j) calls upon Parties to the CBD to take measures to ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in national reports, to ensure the recognition of local community actions for the effective implementation of the Convention and its articles relevant to ILCs.

91. In the national protected areas in Guatemala, CONAP, in 2010, developed a policy on indigenous peoples and biodiversity in order to ensure that CONAP adheres to respecting ancestral practices of indigenous peoples, Maya, Garifuna and Xinca of Guatemala. In its implementation it has recognized the role of ILCs women and men in the protection, conservation, use, control and management of biodiversity.

Inuit Circumpolar Canada (ICC)

92. The ICC emphasizes in their submission that there are existing mechanisms, which can be utilized to raise awareness on the CBD, including its objectives of sustainable use of biological diversity. Such mechanisms may include wildlife management boards and co-management boards. Such mechanisms could be amongst other tasks determine opportunities for the application of traditional knowledge. The ICC strongly suggests, consideration of a series of regional workshops for capacity-building for ILCs facilitated jointly by the multi-lateral environment agreements.

Conclusion

93. All in all, submissions received by the Secretariat show progress towards target 18. Foremost, submissions show many advances made in both the effective participation of ILCs and also in the application and promotion of traditional knowledge and recognition of customary sustainable use. The diverse programmes developed in partnership with ILCs also show a need for maximum flexibility in how obligations arising from Articles 8(j), 10(c) and related provisions may be implemented at national subnational and local levels.

IV. RECOMMENDATION FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE WORKING GROUP

94. Since decisions of previous meetings of the Conference of the Parties are still applicable, the recommendation below is restricted to the convening of another meeting of the Working Group to continue the work based on previous decisions, in particular decisions X/43 and XI/14. With this in mind,

the Working Group may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decisions X/43 on the Multi-Year Programme of Work on the Implementation of Articles 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention and XI/14 Article 8(j) and related provisions,

Decides that one meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions be organized prior to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex

CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOPS

October 2011 - October 2013

Capacity-building Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing	29 - 30 October 2011, Montreal, Canada
Regional Workshop for Mesoamerica on Updating National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans	28 November - 2 December 2011, San José, Costa Rica
Regional Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	5 - 8 December 2011, Minsk, Belarus
Sub-Regional Workshop for South, East, and South-East Asia on Capacity-building for Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas	6 - 10 December 2011, Dehradun, India
Second Regional Workshop for South, East, and South-East Asia on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	6 - 10 December 2011, Dehradun, India
Sub-Regional Workshop for Central, South and East Africa on Capacity-building for Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas	30 January - 3 February 2012 Cape Town, South Africa
Regional Workshop for Africa on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	27 February - 1 March 2012 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
Dialogue seminar on scaling up finance for biodiversity	6 - 9 March 2012, Quito, Ecuador
Subregional Workshop for the Caribbean on Capacity-building for Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas under the CBD	1 - 5 April 2012, Christ Church, Barbados
Subregional Workshop for West Asia and North Africa on Capacity-building for Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas	16 - 20 April 2012, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Regional Workshop on Valuation and Incentive Measures for South America	15 - 17 May 2012, Santiago, Chile
Sub-Regional Workshop for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia on Capacity-building for Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas	4 - 8 June 2012, Belgrade, Serbia

African Regional Indigenous and Local Community preparatory meeting for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD	9 - 14 June 2012, Bujumbura, Burundi
Capacity-building Workshop on Access and Benefit-sharing	30 June - 1 July 2012, New Delhi, India
The Asia Regional preparatory workshop for Indigenous and Local Community representatives for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD	9-12 July 2012, Chiang Mai, Thailand,
Southern Indian Ocean Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs)	30 July - 3 August 2012, Flic en Flac, Mauritius
Regional Workshop for Pacific Region on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans	6 - 9 August 2012, Rotorua, New Zealand
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Indigenous and Local Community preparatory meeting for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the CBD	13 - 16 August 2012, Asunción, Paraguay
Regional Workshop for Indigenous and Local Community Trainers of the Latin American and the Caribbean Region on Articles 8(j), 10(c), and related provisions of the CBD and Nagoya Protocol on ABS	17 - 18 August 2012, Asunción, Paraguay
Regional Workshop on the Inter-Linkages between Human Health and Biodiversity in Africa	2 - 5 April 2013, Maputo, Mozambique
Online discussion groups on Article 10 of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing	8 April - 24 May 2013, Online
Regional Workshop for Latin America on the Clearing-house Mechanism (CHM)	6 - 10 May 2013 Villa de Leyva, Colombia
Regional Workshop for Latin America on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)	6 - 10 May 2013 Villa de Leyva, Colombia
