



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

CBD/WG8J/10/INF/4
27 September 2017

ENGLISH/SPANISH ONLY

AD HOC OPEN-ENDED INTER-SESSIONAL
WORKING GROUP ON ARTICLE 8(j) AND
RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Tenth meeting

Item 7 of the provisional agenda*

Montreal, Canada, 13-16 December 2017

**COMPILATION OF VIEWS ON THE INTEGRATION OF ARTICLE 8(j) AND PROVISIONS
RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE WORK OF
THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS**

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. As requested by the Conference of the Parties in paragraph 3 of decision XIII/26, the Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the tenth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, a compilation of views and comments submitted to the Secretariat regarding the integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols, to assist the Working Group in its discussions.

2. Submissions from Parties were received from: Australia; Bolivia; Brazil; the European Union with national contributions from Sweden and Finland; Mexico; Peru; Venezuela; Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica; Global Forest Coalition/Community Conservation Resilience Initiative; ICCA Consortium; Forest People Programme and other members organizations of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de America Latina y el Caribe; Red de Cooperación Amazonica and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat. Submissions have been reproduced in the form and languages in which they were provided to the Secretariat.

* CBD/WG8J/10/1.

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SUBMISSIONS

A. Submission from Parties

Australia

SUBMISSION

Australia is a strong supporter of achieving the full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in the work of the Convention and considers the full and effective participation of IPLCs as a critical component of this.

In this regard the Australian Government committed funding to the Voluntary Trust Fund to support the participation of IPLCs in all meetings of the CBD over the past biennium and we hope to be in a position to continue this practice over the upcoming biennium.

Australia considers the shift to the concurrent meeting format for CBD deliberations provide significant opportunity for consideration of how practices and approaches followed during Ad Hoc Open-ended working group on Article 8J and related provisions of the Convention of Biological Diversity meetings could also be integrated into the broader deliberations of the CBD and its Protocols. This could include consideration of mechanisms to enable IPLC's to verbally raise issues higher in the order of speakers during all meetings and allowing IPLC's to raise issues during smaller contact group and friends of the chair deliberations.

Australia looks forward to further discussions on this matter at the upcoming 10th meeting of Article 8J later this year.

Bolivia

SUBMISSION

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, propone la instauración de un Órgano Subsidiario de Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Locales sobre la Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Diversidad Biológica, tomando en cuenta el marco del Preámbulo y de los Objetivos del Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica, y sus artículos 8 (j), 10 (c), 17 y 18 (4) se reconoce el rol de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales y sus conocimientos tradicionales en la conservación de la diversidad biológica, la utilización sostenible de sus componentes y la estrecha y tradicional dependencia de muchos pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales que tienen sistemas de vida tradicionales basados en los recursos biológicos, y la conveniencia de compartir equitativamente los beneficios que se derivan de la utilización de los conocimientos tradicionales.

Se propone que tenga el Órgano Subsidiario como objetivo fortalecer, coordinar y articular la presencia de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales en la CDB misma que coadyuvará en la concretización de los objetivos del Convenio y a las Metas Aichi del Plan Estratégico para la Biodiversidad 2011-2020, considerando que las actividades de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales aportan de manera transversal, holística e integral a los objetivos, metas y acciones de la CDB.

Para lograr el objetivo, la participación debe ser garantizada de acuerdo con los derechos universalmente aceptados de los Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Locales lo que permitirá contribuir al fortalecimiento de los procesos de la CDB y a la profundización de su participación en todas las escalas.

De esta manera se plantea la siguiente estructura:

ESTRUCTURA DE LA ÓRGANO SUBSIDIARIO DE PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS Y COMUNIDADES LOCALES SOBRE LA CONSERVACIÓN Y USO SOSTENIBLE DE LA DIVERSIDAD BIOLÓGICA	
GRUPO PERMANENTE DE TRABAJO EN LA CDB Se nutre, intercambia ideas y opina del trabajo de las COPs del Convenio sus Protocolos Genera propuestas para las COPs y sus grupos de trabajo. Articula todo el trabajo de pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales en la CDB.	PLATAFORMA VIRTUAL Y FISICA Para compartir el aprendizaje y el intercambio entre PI y CL Promover el diálogo entre las diferentes redes de PI y CL y los responsables de la formulación de políticas Desarrollar y apoyar redes existentes de PI y CL sobre biodiversidad
FOROS DE DISCUSION Socializaran con los responsables de formulación de políticas las propuestas consolidadas dentro de la plataforma Presentación de nuevos temas o temas prioritarios para poder ser agendados durante las COPs	GENERACION DE CAPACIDADES Fortalecer y apoyar los sistemas de PI y CL a través de proyectos piloto que apoyen su contribución Crear oportunidades para compartir el aprendizaje y el intercambio entre PI, CL y otros actores políticos o académicos Mejorar el intercambio de los conocimientos, tecnologías y mejores prácticas sobre sus experiencias y necesidades en cuanto a la conservación y usos sostenible de la biodiversidad y alimentar las deliberaciones del foro permanente en cada COP.

Brazil

SUBMISSION

Indigenous people and traditional communities are members on Brazilian CBD related councils, such as The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) and The Genetic Heritage Management Council (CGen). Therefore, in Brazilian governance system they can contribute for achieving full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities. Nevertheless, their participation on COPs (CBD, Nagoya Protocol, Cartagena) and Working groups needs to be improved.

European Union and its member States with national contributions

SUBMISSION

The EU and its Member States would like to stress the important role of WG 8(j) for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention. Since the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions was established it has served as a critical space for cross-cultural interactions and learning between governments and representatives for indigenous peoples and local communities as holders of unique knowledge and practices related to biodiversity and ecosystem services in a global context, and other experts. We believe that the full and effective participation by indigenous peoples and local communities that are holders of traditional knowledge is crucial for the implementation of the Convention. Their participation provides a fundamental basis for achieving sustainable development at all levels, including in decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes. Article 8(j) is a cross-cutting issue and needs to be considered in all recommendations and decisions under the Convention.

Sweden

SUBMISSION

“Sweden would like to stress the important role of WG 8(j) for the integration of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention. Since the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and related provisions was established it has served as a critical space for cross-cultural interactions and learning between governments and representatives for indigenous peoples and local communities as holders of unique knowledge and practices related to biodiversity and ecosystem services in a global context, and other experts. The WG 8(j) has also developed methods and tools for full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention, that has been referred to as model for participation in other UN fora and elsewhere. Sweden would like to see WG 8(j) and this role maintained and even developed further, as an expert body to provide input and prepare for informed decisions which can enhance efficiencies, coherence and coordination that way provide the best possible opportunity for being implemented on the ground,

In the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body of Implementation in May 2016, 8(j) decisions under implementation were mainstreamed which is logic as Article 8(j) is a cross-cutting issue and need to be considered in all recommendations and decisions under the Convention. However, it became clear that in order to mobilize and provide effective input, the contributions from the Article 8(j) experts and actors to the crosscutting processes and decisions need careful preparation before each meeting such as SBI. The practice of the procedures developed under WG 8(j) in terms of the parallel IPLC Bureau, the indigenous co-chair, and the rules for opportunities to speak are equal important. We do believe that a combination of maintaining the WG 8(j) as an expert body, together with its procedures being implemented also in SBI and SBSTTA, would be the best way to enhancing efficiencies, coherence and coordination in the work of integrating Article 8(j) and 10(c).”

Finland

SUBMISSION

Finland is pleased to contribute to Notification No. 2017-006 Item 5, and provide views on how to achieve full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols. We believe that full and effective participation by indigenous peoples and local communities that are holders of traditional knowledge is crucial for the implementation of the Convention. Their participation provides a fundamental basis for achieving sustainable development at all levels, including in decision-making, planning, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes.

Finland would like to stress the important role of the open-ended WG 8 (j) for the integration of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention. Since the Programme of Work on Article 8j and related provisions, the WG has served both on the international level and on the national level as the motivating and coordinating factor for TK. The WG 8 (j) has also developed important methods and tools for full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the CBD, that has been referred to as the model of work for participation in other UN for a and elsewhere. Finland strongly supports the continuation of the WG 8 (j) and the role maintained as an independent open-ended working group and expert body to provide input to the CBD and its valuable and important decisions. The independent participation of the IPLCs is essential for the content and transparent and open dialogue.

In Finland the implementation of Article 8(j) work programme has a principal goal related to the implementation of the recommendations made by the national Article 8(j) working group. In more detail, the programme includes the following objectives: Protection of traditional Sami knowledge: The Sami Parliament takes part in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan effectively and promotes the swift implementation of goals

related to Sami people. The Sami Parliament took part effectively in the ratification process and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. The implementation of projects aiming at revitalising traditional knowledge is ongoing and continues. The Sami Parliament pays due regard to the needs of the intergenerational continuation, transmission and development of traditional Sami knowledge in its activities.

Protection of the Sami cultural environment is essential, and the Akwé: Kon guidelines have been followed in the land use planning of the Sami Homeland. The Sami Parliament follows the principles of sustainable development including the mitigation of climate change in all its activities to ensure the vitality of the Sami Homeland as well as the continuation of Sami culture to future generations.

The Finnish national Art 8 (j) working group will continue its work related to the national implementation of Mo'otz kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct and Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines by 2020 – and for using the glossary in their development and implementation of relevant national measures.

The Sami Parliament takes actively part in the implementation of the national action plan for improving the state of threatened habitat types in Finland in the Sami Homeland and this has also been reported in our Fifth National report to the CBD in 2014.

Mexico

En la 13ª Reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica (CDB), (Cancún, Quintana Roo, México, diciembre de 2016), México propuso que el tema central fuera “*Integración de la biodiversidad para el bienestar*” con énfasis en los sectores agrícola, forestal, pesquero y turístico.

La integración de la biodiversidad fue adoptada como una herramienta que apoya la implementación de los objetivos del CDB y su Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020 y las Metas de Aichi, para lo cual México elaboró cuatro estrategias para los sectores agrícola, forestal, pesquero y turístico como un trabajo colaborativo intergubernamental y la Agencia de Cooperación Alemana (GIZ).

1) Estrategia de integración para la conservación y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad. Sector agrícola (2016-2022)

La integración de la biodiversidad en el sector agrícola mexicano ha avanzado en años recientes a través de la inclusión de objetivos, metas y líneas de acción vinculados a la conservación y uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en los planes y programas sectoriales, así como en su marco legal. Sin embargo, aún existen oportunidades de mejora, principalmente para la promoción de la agricultura sustentable, la coordinación interinstitucional y el manejo integrado de los paisajes rurales con perspectiva ecológica. En la formulación de la estrategia, se identificaron 9 ejes agrupados en tres categorías: sustantivos, coordinación y soporte, y un total de 38 líneas estratégicas.

Categoría	Eje	Línea de acción
Ejes sustantivos: Se refieren a las tareas centrales para lograr integrar la conservación y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en el Sector, es	Participación: Acciones que tienen por objeto establecer esquemas de cooperación y corresponsabilidad para la conservación y el uso	Considerar los conocimientos tradicionales de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales dentro de los procesos de producción sustentable

decir, aquellas acciones esenciales para alcanzar la visión planteada; aquí está considerada la alineación de las políticas públicas, con los programas, proyectos y acciones que de ellas se deriven.	sustentable de la biodiversidad y sus servicios ambientales, a través del involucramiento activo de productores, prestadores de servicios y de la sociedad civil.	promovidos por el sector.
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2) Estrategia de integración para la conservación y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad. Sector forestal (2016-2022)

Para el sector forestal, la biodiversidad es un tema transversal en los instrumentos legislativos y de planeación nacional. Tal es el caso de la Ley General de Desarrollo Forestal Sustentable y el Programa Nacional Forestal 2013-2018, los cuales reconocen el valor y la importancia de la biodiversidad y establecen al desarrollo forestal sustentable, como una base confiable para salvaguardar el suministro de una amplia gama de servicios ecosistémicos.

En este sentido, México se ha destacado históricamente por su liderazgo en el manejo silvícola comunitario que contribuye a proteger, conservar y restaurar la biodiversidad, ya que una gran parte de los ecosistemas forestales del país están en propiedad colectiva (ejidos y comunidades). Esta situación favorece que el sector forestal implemente estrategias integrales hacia la conservación de la biodiversidad y el desarrollo de las comunidades indígenas, ejidos y familias rurales.

En la elaboración de la Estrategia, se identificaron nueve ejes estratégicos y un total de 52 líneas de acción para el sector forestal.

Eje estratégico	Línea de acción
Impulsar y fortalecer la educación, comunicación y cultura para la biodiversidad. Implementar acciones que permitan el fortalecimiento y la mejora continua de las capacidades nacionales, funcionarios, asesores técnicos y productores, en materia de conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad, a través de la generación y difusión del conocimiento, así como del reconocimiento de la importancia de la biodiversidad y los beneficios que brinda.	Visibilizar socialmente la importancia de las buenas prácticas y el papel de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales en la conservación, restauración y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica de las regiones forestales.

3) Estrategia de integración para la conservación y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad. Sector turístico (2016-2022)

Tanto los instrumentos de planeación, como los económicos y financieros, se integran completamente en el marco legal que regula las actividades y el desarrollo del sector turístico en los tres órdenes de gobierno.

La Estrategia de Integración para la Conservación y Uso Sustentable de la Biodiversidad en el Sector Turístico busca consolidarse como un instrumento de coordinación efectivo, que se

circunscribe en la política pública nacional en materia de turismo, con el fin de aprovechar las ventanas de oportunidad que potencialicen el trabajo intersectorial y coadyuven a que la diversidad biológica con la que cuenta México se convierta en un elemento clave para contribuir al desarrollo económico y social del país.

Para la implementación de la estrategia se identificaron 9 ejes divididos en tres grupos: sustantivos, coordinación y soporte, en los cuales se integraron posteriormente 59 líneas estratégicas

Categoría	Eje	Línea de acción
Ejes sustantivos: Se refieren a las tareas centrales para lograr integrar la conservación y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad en el Sector, es decir, aquellas acciones esenciales para alcanzar la visión planteada; aquí está considerada la alineación de las políticas públicas, con los programas, proyectos y acciones que de ellas se deriven.	Participación: Acciones encaminadas a fortalecer o establecer esquemas de cooperación y corresponsabilidad para la conservación y el uso sustentable de la biodiversidad y sus servicios ambientales.	Establecer, actualizar e implementar programas permanentes de sensibilización y capacitación en materia de biodiversidad y cambio climático, con enfoque de género e interculturalidad, para fomentar el desarrollo de capacidades en tomadores de decisiones, generadores y ejecutores de política pública y de los distintos grupos y sectores sociales.

Además de lo anterior, este punto está estrechamente vinculado a las medidas y prácticas descritas en el punto 3 *Seguimiento de las tareas 7, 10 y 12 del Programa de Trabajo para el Artículo 8 j)* y *disposiciones conexas*.

Peru

SUBMISSION

Opinión e Información:

El Perú considera que es necesario realizar el fortalecimiento de los pueblos indígenas y comunidades locales, así como encontrar mecanismos de designación para que los representantes indígenas logren asistir las reuniones de la COP-CDB y a las del Grupo de Trabajo del Artículo 8 j). A nivel nacional, se viene impulsando lo siguiente:

- A fin de preservar, respetar y mantener los conocimientos tradicionales, mediante Decreto Supremo N° 006-2016-MC publicado en el Diario Oficial El Peruano el 23 de julio de 2016, se creó la “Comisión Multisectorial de Naturaleza Permanente para la Salvaguardia y Revalorización de los Conocimientos, Saberes y Prácticas Tradicionales y Ancestrales de los Pueblos Indígenas u Originarios”, presidida por el Ministerio de Cultura, la cual cuenta con 14 representantes de instituciones públicas y 2 representantes de organizaciones indígenas nacionales (CONAP,

ONAMIAP). Su objetivo principal es proponer la “Estrategia Nacional para la salvaguardia y revalorización de los conocimientos, saberes y prácticas tradicionales y ancestrales de los pueblos indígenas u originarios”.

A fin de lograr la plena integración del artículo 8 j) y las disposiciones relacionadas con los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales, se propone articular los procesos administrativos de otorgamiento de derechos sobre recursos biológicos y acceso a recursos genéticos, a cargo de autoridades competentes, con las normas sobre derechos colectivos de pueblos indígenas.

Igualmente se propone apoyar a las comunidades a desarrollar protocolos bioculturales que incluyan reglas para el uso de conocimientos tradicionales que tomen en cuenta los elementos involucrados en la generación, recuperación y mantenimiento de conocimientos tradicionales (normas consuetudinarias, instituciones tradicionales, lengua, prácticas culturales y religiosas), articulándolos con las normas sectoriales que otorga derechos sobre recursos biológicos y genéticos.

Venezuela

SUBMISSION

- **Posibles formas e instrumentos para lograr la plena integración del artículo 8 j) y las disposiciones relacionadas con los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales en la labor del Convenio y sus Protocolos, con la participación plena y efectiva de los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales, a fin de mejorar la eficiencia, la coherencia y la coordinación.**

A fin de alcanzar la plena integración de las tareas establecidas por el Grupo de Trabajo sobre el artículo 8(j) en la labor del Convenio y sus protocolos, la República Bolivariana de Venezuela sugiere fomentar la capacidad en áreas emergentes, a saber: biología sintética y pueblos indígenas, y enfoques de vida en armonía con la naturaleza, entre otras.

Igualmente, la Dirección General de Diversidad Biológica (DGDB) del Ministerio del Poder Popular para Ecosocialismo y Aguas, ha realizado actividades locales fundamentalmente bajo la metodología de congresos, talleres, ponencias, charlas y seminarios, a los fines de dar a conocer el contenido y las diferentes acciones discutidas en el marco del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica, en concordancia con la normativa nacional vigente y la Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica 2010-2020 y su Plan de Acción Nacional. Estos instrumentos de divulgación han sido dirigidos a comunidades locales y actores vinculados: sector académico, de investigación, organizaciones conservacionistas, entre otros.

B. Submission from relevant organizations

Coordinadora de Organizaciones Indígenas de la Cuenca Amazónica

SUBMISSION

La integración del Art. 8J y disposiciones relacionadas, así como la permanencia del GT8J, tiene una importancia vital para los pueblos indígenas, pues en el momento es el único espacio dentro del ámbito del Convenio que puede desempeñar roles de articulación con las otras áreas temáticas del Convenio, como con las Metas de Aichi y el Plan Estratégico Global, y establecer contribuciones para el proceso de

implementación del Protocolo de Nagoya., y con los esfuerzos de otros organismos pertinentes en materia de conocimientos tradicionales como el Protocolo sobre Bioseguridad, la FAO, UNESCO y la OMPI

El Plan de Trabajo del GT8J debería ser evaluado y revisado, adecuando a las nuevas tendencias del tratamiento de los conocimientos tradicionales en relación a la conservación de la diversidad biológica, sus relaciones con esta misma temática con el ámbito de acción de otros Convenios y que bien ya se encuentran en ese proceso sobre todo la UNESCO, con una acción colaborativa interinstitucional para la conservación de la diversidad biológica y cultural.

Bolivia, presentó una propuesta de integración del Art. 8J y Disposiciones Conexas en todo el ámbito del Convenio y con otros Protocolos, el cual debería ser considerada con toda la seriedad del caso, debido a que desde la COP9 del CDB, se han venido generando ambientes no favorables para la continuidad del GT8J, sin embargo, no será suficiente sólo continuar ampliando el mandato. Por lo tanto, sería recomendable que la Secretaría del CDB, realizará un estudio pormenorizado sobre un Submission para la reestructuración del GT8J, que le dé una nueva categoría para la creación de un órgano permanente sobre pueblos indígenas en todo el contexto del CDB. Los pueblos indígenas, pueden ser aliados estratégicos para el cumplimiento de todos los planes de acciones y medidas de cumplimiento sobre todo en cuanto a los dos Protocolos del Convenio: Bioseguridad y de Acceso y Distribución de Beneficios. Este informe técnico, debería ser puesto a consideración de un grupo de expertos con integración de PICL, para su revisión y presentación del informe para la próxima COP14 del CDB.

Global Forest Coalition/Community Conservation Resilience Initiative

SUBMISSION

1. As requested in **Decision XIII/26**, para. 3, the Executive Secretary is inviting views on possible ways and instruments for *achieving full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention* and its Protocols, with full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and aiming at enhancing efficiencies, coherence and coordination. The Working Group is expected to consider this information and make recommendations to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.
2. In **Decision XIII/31** (“Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related research”), Parties requested the Executive Secretary to “*collaborate with relevant organizations to promote tools and methodologies for assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity*” (para. 5(b)). Parties were also encouraged to “*continue to promote awareness about the role of traditional knowledge systems and the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to complement the scientific knowledge in support of the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan*” (para. 6(h)).
3. In **Decision XIII/25** (“Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation”), para. 7 requests the Executive Secretary to identify options to *strengthen processes for integrating matters related to indigenous peoples and local communities* into the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in accordance with the process referred to in Decision XIII/26, para 3 (above).
4. In addition, **Decision XIII/25** (para. 3) invites Parties to review and share information through the clearinghouse mechanism about measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and related strategic plans – *including participatory approaches and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women and youth* – to identify obstacles that may exist to such implementation. Para. 4 of the same decision requests information on obstacles and effective practices related to implementation of national and global targets, including possible elements of mechanisms for review of implementation (such as the voluntary peer review mechanism for NBSAPs).

5. From these most recent decisions, *inter alia*, it is clear that Parties are committed to integrating matters concerning indigenous peoples and local communities into the work of the Convention and its subsidiary bodies. We wish to underscore the central role played by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions as the dedicated platform for discussing such matters, and urge Parties to support its continuation.

Including NBSAPs and national reports in the voluntary peer review mechanism

6. According to SBI/1/2/Add.3, para. 36, only 30 percent of NBSAPs referred to indigenous peoples and local communities, only 5 percent mentioned customary sustainable use, and only two Parties reported participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in their NBSAP Committees.
7. As communicated in our joint position paper for COP13 with ICCA Consortium, indigenous peoples and local communities are integral to implementation of the Convention and to the achievement of the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets. Traditional knowledge and innovations, customary practices and collective action such as ICCAs contribute significantly to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity around the world. The lack of consideration in NBSAPs of indigenous peoples, local communities and women demonstrates the continuing significant gaps between their *de facto* contributions and Parties' commitments to ensure their full and effective participation in the work of the Convention and in national planning, implementation, reporting and review processes and mechanisms.
8. In the context of the development of a voluntary peer review mechanism for NBSAPs (as per Decision XIII/25), we thus wish to underscore the critical importance of the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and women in this mechanism. For example, indigenous peoples, local communities and women's groups should be invited to provide comments and have the opportunity to pose questions to Parties during the review process.
9. In addition to NBSAPs, we also wish to recommend the inclusion of CBD national reports in the voluntary peer review mechanism. NBSAPs and national reports go hand-in-hand as the two main tools for implementation of the Convention and should be considered in tandem. Regardless of how clear and ambitious an NBSAP may be, it tells us little if anything about actions taken in practice to achieve the Strategic Plan and Convention as a whole. Consideration of national reports should thus be a necessary complement to consideration of NBSAPs in the peer review mechanism, and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, local communities and women should again be integral to this process.

Global Biodiversity Outlook and Local Biodiversity Outlooks

10. In Decision XIII/29, Parties decided to start preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which they agreed should draw upon "official and the best available scientific information", including "[i]nformation provided by indigenous peoples and local communities, including information on the contributions of collective actions to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020" (para. 1(c)(v)).
11. This is a positive decision and it is hoped that the fifth edition will accordingly have a much stronger focus on the contributions of indigenous peoples, local communities and women to achieving the Strategic Plan.

12. We welcome the publication of the first edition of *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* in 2016.¹ We also acknowledge the request from Parties in Decision XIII/29 (para. 2) to prepare a second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*, and encourage Parties and the Secretariat to allocate financial resources to assist in its timely production and broad dissemination. The *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* is an excellent initiative for documenting the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities and their collective actions towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the integration of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use into the work of the Convention. In light of the vital role of women in biodiversity conservation, we reiterate the importance of integrating a gender perspective in the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*.

Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use

13. **Decision XIII/1** (“Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) encourages Parties to “reinforce and strengthen efforts to mainstream Article 8(j) and Article 10(c), including the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity... in the development, updating and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans” (para. 18).
14. Decision XIII/1 also invites Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities, and others “to submit updated information on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 ... including on the various elements of the target, as well as implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use...” for consideration by the next meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (para. 22).
15. The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use was also mentioned in several other COP13 decisions, including:
- **Decision XIII/3** (“Strategic actions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including with respect to mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity within and across sectors”), preamble;
 - **Decision XIII/5** (“Ecosystem restoration: short-term action plan”), para. 8 and Annex, para. 9;
 - **Decision XIII/19** (“Article 8(j) and related Articles: other matters related to the programme of work”), Annex, para. 7; and
 - **Decision XIII/20** (“Resource mobilization”), para. 19.
16. We support the points raised in the submission of the Forest Peoples Programme (in response to the same call as the present submission), calling for a concerted focus on Phase 2 of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use.

Biodiversity Liaison Group

17. As a final suggestion, we wish to propose greater emphasis on indigenous peoples and local communities in the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions.² As the Secretariat for the Liaison Group, the CBD Secretariat has an important leadership role to play and is well

¹ Forest Peoples Programme, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2016) *Local Biodiversity Outlooks. Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Communities’ Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. A complement to the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*. Moreton-in-Marsh, England. Available online at: <http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net>.

² See Modus Operandi for the Liaison Group of the Biodiversity-related Conventions: <https://www.cbd.int/cooperation/doc/blg-modus-operandi-en.pdf>.

placed to convey the good practices and benefits of integrating indigenous peoples and local communities into the work of the CBD.

18. One option is to invite representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities as observers to the Liaison Group.
19. Another option is to add a standing agenda item to Liaison Group meetings on indigenous peoples and local communities. This could consider topics such as (*inter alia*) assessing the contributions of collective actions (such as ICCAs) to achieving all of the biodiversity-related conventions, including through opportunities for harmonised national reporting, and enhancing cooperation of the respective scientific advisory bodies on matters concerning indigenous peoples and local communities.

ICCA Consortium

SUBMISSION

1. As requested in **Decision XIII/26**, para. 3, the Executive Secretary is inviting views on possible ways and instruments for *achieving full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention* and its Protocols, with full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and aiming at enhancing efficiencies, coherence and coordination. The Working Group is expected to consider this information and make recommendations to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.
2. In **Decision XIII/31** (“Key scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011--2020 and related research”), Parties requested the Executive Secretary to “*collaborate with relevant organizations to promote tools and methodologies for assessing the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity*” (para. 5(b)). Parties were also encouraged to “*continue to promote awareness about the role of traditional knowledge systems and the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities to complement the scientific knowledge in support of the effective implementation of the Strategic Plan*” (para. 6(h)).
3. In **Decision XIII/25** (“Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and mechanisms to support review of implementation”), para. 7 requests the Executive Secretary to identify options to *strengthen processes for integrating matters related to indigenous peoples and local communities* into the work of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in accordance with the process referred to in Decision XIII/26, para 3 (above).
4. In addition, **Decision XIII/25** (para. 3) invites Parties to review and share information through the clearinghouse mechanism about measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and related strategic plans – *including participatory approaches and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society, women and youth* – to identify obstacles that may exist to such implementation. Para. 4 of the same decision requests information on obstacles and effective practices related to implementation of national and global targets, including possible elements of mechanisms for review of implementation (such as the voluntary peer review mechanism for NBSAPs).
5. From these most recent decisions, *inter alia*, it is clear that Parties are committed to integrating matters concerning indigenous peoples and local communities into the work of the Convention and its subsidiary bodies. We wish to underscore the central role played by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions as the dedicated platform for discussing such matters, and urge Parties to support its continuation, including in the post-- 2020 framework to be developed in the next 2--3 years.

Including NBSAPs and national reports in the voluntary peer review mechanism

6. According to SBI/1/2/Add.3, para. 36, only 30 percent of NBSAPs referred to indigenous peoples and local communities, only 5 percent mentioned customary sustainable use, and only two Parties reported participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in their NBSAP Committees.
7. As communicated in our joint position paper for COP13 with the Community Conservation Resilience Initiative and Global Forest Coalition, indigenous peoples and local communities are integral to implementation of the Convention and to the achievement of the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets. Traditional knowledge and innovations, customary practices and collective action such as ICCAs contribute significantly to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity around the world. The lack of consideration in NBSAPs of indigenous peoples and local communities demonstrates the continuing significant gaps between their *de facto* contributions and Parties' commitments to ensure their full and effective participation in the work of the Convention and in national planning, implementation, reporting and review processes and mechanisms.
8. In the context of the development of a voluntary peer review mechanism for NBSAPs (as per Decision XIII/25), we thus wish to underscore the critical importance of the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in this mechanism. For example, indigenous peoples and local communities should be invited to provide comments and have the opportunity to pose questions to Parties during the review process.
9. In addition to NBSAPs, we also wish to recommend the inclusion of CBD national reports in the voluntary peer review mechanism. NBSAPs and national reports go hand-in-hand as the two main tools for implementation of the Convention and should be considered in tandem. Regardless of how clear and ambitious an NBSAP may be, it tells us little if anything about actions taken in practice to achieve the Strategic Plan and Convention as a whole. Consideration of national reports should thus be a necessary complement to consideration of NBSAPs in the peer review mechanism, and the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities should again be integral to this process.

Global Biodiversity Outlook and Local Biodiversity Outlooks

10. In Decision XIII/29, Parties decided to start preparation of the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which they agreed should draw upon "official and the best available scientific information", including "[I]nformation provided by indigenous peoples and local communities, including information on the contributions of collective actions to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011--2020" (para. 1(c)(v)).
11. This is a positive decision and it is hoped that the fifth edition will accordingly have a much stronger focus on the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to achieving the Strategic Plan.
12. We congratulate the Forest Peoples Programme (a Member of the ICCA Consortium), IIFB and the CBD Secretariat for the publication of the first edition of *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* in 2016.³ We also acknowledge the request from Parties in Decision XIII/29 (para. 2) to prepare a second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*, and encourage Parties and the Secretariat to allocate financial resources to assist in its timely production and broad dissemination.
13. The *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* is an excellent initiative for documenting the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities and their collective actions towards the Aichi

³ Forest Peoples Programme, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2016) *Local Biodiversity Outlooks. Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011--2020. A complement to the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*. Moreton-in-Marsh, England. Available online at: <http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net>.

Biodiversity Targets, as well as the integration of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use into the work of the Convention.

14. The ICCA Consortium expresses its interest in contributing to the second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*, including through our Members and our global Secretariat, as a follow-up our 2014 policy brief on the contributions of ICCAs to the Aichi Targets,⁴ and to contribute to COP decisions that identify ICCAs as forms of collective actions (for example, Decision XII/3, para. 29 and Annex IV, para. 36).

Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use

15. **Decision XIII/1** (“Progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011--2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) encourages Parties to “reinforce and strengthen efforts to mainstream Article 8(j) and Article 10(c), including the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity... in the development, updating and implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans” (para. 18).
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18. We support the points raised in the submission of the Forest Peoples Programme (in response to the same call as the present submission), calling for a concerted focus on Phase 2 of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use.

Biodiversity Liaison Group

19. As a final suggestion, we wish to propose greater emphasis on indigenous peoples and local communities in the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions.⁵ As the Secretariat for the Liaison Group, the CBD Secretariat has an important leadership role to play and is well placed to convey the good practices and benefits of integrating indigenous peoples and local communities into the work of the CBD.

⁴ Kothari, A. and Neumann, A. 2014. *ICCAs and Aichi Targets: The Contribution of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011--20*. Policy Brief of the ICCA Consortium, No. 1, co-produced with CBD Alliance, Kalpavriksh and CENESTA and in collaboration with the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme. Available online at: <http://www.iccaconsortium.org/wp-content/uploads/ICCA--Briefing--Note--1--200--dpi.pdf>.

20. One option is to invite representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities as observers to the Liaison Group.
21. Another option is to add a standing agenda item to Liaison Group meetings on indigenous peoples and local communities. This could consider topics such as (*inter alia*) assessing the contributions of collective actions (such as ICCAs) to achieving all of the biodiversity-related conventions, including through opportunities for harmonised national reporting, and enhancing cooperation of the respective scientific advisory bodies on matters concerning indigenous peoples and local communities.

Forest People Programme and other members organizations of International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity

Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios Aymara. Bolivia; Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad; Nirmanie Development Foundation- Sri Lanka; La Federación Indígenas Empresarial y Comunidades Locales de México; Fundacion para la Promocion del Conocimiento Indigena (FPCI)

SUBMISSION

Mainstreaming and Integrating Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Customary Sustainable Use (CSU)

We note that the first edition of the Local Biodiversity Outlooks (LBO)⁵, welcomed by the Parties in Decision XIII/3, has illustrated and continues to serve as an exemplary tool for showing concretely how TK and CSU are cross-cutting themes fully relevant to all the work of the Convention. For each of the five Strategic Goals and each of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the LBO clearly demonstrates their significance and importance for indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs). It describes in detail the contributions of IPLCs to these goals and targets through their collective actions, and also their experiences in relation to progress or lack thereof at the local and national level, including the impacts on their lives and livelihoods. The LBO underlines the need to approach biological and cultural diversity as inextricably linked.

The symbiotic relationship between biological and cultural diversity should be taken forward in a more direct and effective way. For example, the new 10-year plan from 2020 onwards should mainstream biological and cultural diversity, using a social-ecological framework, rather than formulating one single Target on TK and CSU.

The documentation for the First Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-1) highlighted that only 30 per cent of the Parties regularly report on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. The LBO, based on an analysis of national reports and NBSAPs (September 2016) highlighted that 34 per cent of NBSAPs had no targets relating to Aichi Target 18 and only 20 per cent of 98 NBSAPs that were examined mentioned customary sustainable use⁶. This poor reflection of TK and CSU in national plans and reports is a concern in itself, but especially so if TK and CSU are not fully addressed under other targets. This underscores the need for mainstreaming and integration.

⁵ Forest Peoples Programme, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2016) *Local Biodiversity Outlooks. Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. A complement to the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook*. Moreton-in-Marsh, England. <http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net/>

⁶ LBO page 125 (English version)

The WG8(j) a subsidiary expert body of the CBD should play a key role in developing proposals to guide national implementation - including targets for the post-2020 period. This work will need to be based on an assessment of the current state of implementation of TK and CSU within the Convention, including shortcomings in the implementation of Target 18 and the failure to fully implement several other targets.

Reports and updates, including on progress on mainstreaming and integration of cultural and biological diversity could be used and integrated in next LBO editions, which would also respond to the request from Parties in Decision XIII/29 (para 2) to prepare a second edition of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*. At this point, having the LBO as a continuing and evolving tool to document the contribution of IPLCs towards the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the integration of TK and CSU in the Convention seems to be one the best tools available. It is also a productive partnership between the SCBD, the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the Forest Peoples Programme.

Plan of Action on CSU – phase 2

COP13, in Decision XIII/3, noted the relevance of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in enabling indigenous peoples and local communities to further address biodiversity considerations in agriculture, forests, fisheries and aquaculture, and tourism.

Implementation and effective partnerships

The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (Decision XII/12 B, paragraph 1, Annex), contains excellent considerations and guidance and, endorsed and opened for implementation only in 2014, is still completely valid. It needs carrying over, with some updating for the post 2020 period. It is the implementation that is the crucial step and bottleneck in many cases.

Phase 2 should focus on enhanced understanding and application of the (first phase of) the Plan of Action including the three priority tasks. The key word here is better partnerships and collaboration and improved participation of IPLCs at local and national levels, responding to the specific contexts and needs in each country for implementation of the Plan.

In the coming years, the CBD should more pro-actively invest in this. In addition to the existing and trainings and regional workshops on traditional knowledge, these could be enhanced by facilitating inter-cultural dialogues and work sessions alongside national (or sub-regional) events where exchanges can happen between IPLC organisations, NGOs, policymakers, scientists/academia and others, and where collaboration can take place. The agreements, and outcomes should be reflected in the NBSAPs and national reports (including specific targets, indicators or plans and information on TK/CSU). Also, (multi-country) projects could be promoted which focus on direct collaboration and implementation between governments and IPLCs at country level to support CSU and collective action. Financial resources for IPLCs to implement the plan are also essential.

The LBO further proposed a number of key potential actions for better partnerships and collaboration that can be used as guidance to establish more inclusive mechanisms (see relevant sections in the LBO publication or in the LBO Summary and Conclusions document, www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net)

Better reporting against the Plan of Action is vital. All Parties should be encouraged to report updates in their national reports (in collaboration with IPLCs) while at the same time separate products such as the LBO can be used to more deeply examine and discuss implementation of the Plan of Action and mainstreaming of CSU. IPLCs in some countries or regions may want to develop their own LBO, which could be done in collaboration with Parties but should remain under the main control of IPLCs.

Revisiting the list of indicative tasks for future consideration

In their recommendation to COP11 (UNEP/CBD/COP/11/7), WG8(j)-7 proposed to develop a Plan of Action on customary sustainable use, and proposed an initial list of 15 ‘indicative tasks’ for this Plan, based on the report⁷ of the international expert meeting on Article 10(c) in Montreal, Canada (2011) that was tasked to develop advice on the content and implementation of the new major work component. Parties at COP11 felt that more work had to be done to clarify the proposed tasks that there were on the table and that were too many tasks proposed at once to carefully examine, refine and agree on all of them at once. Therefore, in Decision XI/14 three priority tasks were selected from the list of indicative tasks, that would be further operationalized as a first step. It was agreed that other tasks would be considered after the review of the first phase (list of indicative tasks for future consideration, Decision XI/14, Annex).

In revisiting this list, realising that most actions were formulated in 2011, some may have been overtaken by recent developments within the CBD and other global processes

For instance, several tasks will already be addressed or included in the process of mainstreaming and integrating TK and CSU.

Other indicative tasks from the list, dealing with increased engagement and involvement of IPLCs, will likely have been addressed in the collaborative work at national level. These would bring to the fore existing initiatives, actions and priorities.

We recommend that a revisiting of the list of tasks be done by a new expert group, under the auspices of WG8j, taking into consideration and based on:

- Decisions and guidance relevant to CSU since COP11, including on collective action of IPLCs.
- Recent practical, concrete and relevant recommended tasks and actions, including those contained in the first edition of the LBO.
- Assessment of recent data on efficacy of IPLC tenure and resource management systems in ecosystem management and in the conservation of habitats and genetic diversity, and information and examples on bringing traditional and scientific knowledge together to improve natural resource management.
- Outcomes from the process in mainstreaming and integration of TK and CSU in the post-2020 plan for biodiversity The progress and feedback, based on targeted reporting, on the implementation of the current three tasks of the Plan of Action, and any appropriate updates/adjustments that arise in this process.

This expert group, based on its findings, could propose a revised and updated list of priorities/tasks.

Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de America Latina y el Caribe

SUBMISSION

La integración del Artículo 8 (j) y disposiciones conexas relacionadas con los Pueblos Indígenas y las Comunidades Locales en el trabajo del Convenio y sus Protocolos, es un tema fundamental que permitiría optimizar los esfuerzos, los tiempos y los recursos, y seguramente facilite la posibilidad de alcanzar los objetivos de la Convención.

Más aún, como mujeres indígenas consideramos que la integración debería incluso trascender el ámbito del convenio y establecer diálogo, sinergias y coordinación con otros escenarios e instrumentos como la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, ya que la misma

⁷ UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/5/Add.1

constituye uno de los instrumentos más completos sobre derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas a nivel internacional. En el ámbito del GT8J, por ejemplo, se ha hablado también de la necesidad de buscar sinergias y esfuerzos inter-agenciales con otros órganos del Sistema de las Naciones Unidas, para los temas que les atañen, y en ello, bien se podrían ir consolidando las relaciones de cooperación ya iniciadas con la UNESCO, la OMPI y la propia FAO.

De igual forma, vemos importante que, en el proceso de integración, se revise la manera en que algunos temas que se han quedado rezagados en los diferentes instrumentos, tal como el Plan de Género sobre Biodiversidad que ya fue aprobado por la 12va Conferencia de las Partes en el año 2014 (Decisión XII/7), ya que al interior de los países no se conoce que se estén implementando las acciones definidas en este plan, ni tampoco acciones concretas impulsadas desde la propia Secretaría del Convenio.

El tema de la integración del Artículo 8j es importante para los Pueblos Indígenas y Comunidades Locales porque es parte de la experiencia de vida de los pueblos indígenas, traducido en la experiencia de vida, y que ha sido motivo de lucha y defensa de los territorios indígenas. El Grupo de Trabajo sobre el Artículo 8 j) ha jugado un rol fundamental en la discusión y adopción de directrices que ayuden a los países a implementar más el Artículo 8 j) a nivel nacional, particularmente ha realizado una contribución muy importante en las negociaciones del Protocolo de Nagoya. Su permanencia, duración tiene una importancia vital para los pueblos indígenas. Es importante la continuidad del Grupo de Trabajo del 8 (j), porque hasta el momento ha sido el único espacio de debate. Es necesario la integración de los otros órganos dentro de su carácter integral.

Se considerará la relación el Grupo de Trabajo con los otros órganos del Convenio. Bolivia presentó una propuesta en Cancún que trata sobre la creación de un Órgano Permanente sobre Pueblos Indígenas, este órgano tendría como mandato analizar todas las cuestiones relacionadas con Pueblos Indígenas en el marco del Convenio, y sus Protocolos (Nagoya y Cartagena) y garantizaría una plena participación, para darle mayor continuidad respecto a temas de incumbencia para los Pueblos Indígenas.

Consideramos importante el establecimiento de un órgano permanente sobre Pueblos Indígenas ya que es necesario contar con un espacio institucionalizado que aborde de manera sistemática los aspectos que tengan relación con los Pueblos Indígenas. Al respecto proponemos que se continúe madurando la propuesta con participación plena y efectiva de los Pueblos Indígenas, y especialmente de las mujeres indígenas, pues el abordaje de los temas que le atañen a los Pueblos Indígenas en el Convenio, no sólo deben verse limitados al ámbito del GT8J, sino también al ámbito de acción de sus Protocolos y el cumplimiento integral de las Metas de Aichi.

Se debe dar mayor capacitación a las personas que sean miembros de los organismos para asegurar que tienen compromiso con su cultura y su pueblo indígena, que lo conocen y asumen sus prácticas culturales y a partir de ese conocimiento pueden aportar al Convenio y sus Protocolos mejorando la participación de los Pueblos Indígenas y mujeres Indígenas.

Para continuar con el trabajo del Grupo de Trabajo 8j se necesitará: Mayor recurso económico para la participación de los Pueblos Indígena, apoyo en proyectos sobre recuperación del conocimiento tradicional, proyectos dirigidos a la investigación en recuperación de conocimientos tradicionales, apoyo financiero con investigación, su difusión y la sensibilización para la sociedad en general.

Red de Cooperación Amazonica

SUBMISSION

Nuestras propuestas se basan en la diversidad de visiones que desde las comunidades locales a quienes hemos consultados y con quienes hemos discutido la manera y el proceso en el que podemos tener una relación y acción mas profunda e integrada con el CBD y en particular con el Grupo de Trabajo 8-J.

En primer lugar Creemos necesaria actualizar la información y aportes promovidos por el Grupo de Expertos Ad Hoc sobre comunidades locales y cuyo informe (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8)

<https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/tk/wg8j-07/official/wg8j-07-08-add1-es.pdf> y cuyo informe dio como resultado la decisión XI/14/B párrafos 17 al 21, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-11/cop-11-dec-14-es.pdf> por lo cual solicitamos se convoque una reunión del AHTEG similar al arriba mencionado ,para el periodo entres sesiones previa a la 15va Conferencia de la Partes y/o un Foro en Línea que permita actualizar información sobre la situación de las comunidades locales.

Igualmente opinamos que se instituya un Grupo de Expertos de Comunidades Locales ,que pueda hacer seguimiento, elaborar propuesta, servir de enlace con las mismas ,y que el mismo opere en el seno del Grupo 8 –J, de forma consultiva través de medios electrónicos o de forma concurrente durante las diversas ocasiones de reuniones del CBD. Asimismo es oportunidad para ampliar el trabajo de 8-J profundizando su acción y de ser posible delegando acciones en representantes de Pueblos indígenas y Comunidades Locales, dado el volumen de trabajo, que en los últimos años ha ido en aumento.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat

SUBMISSION

1. **Submission of inputs relevant for** *Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols*

The international climate policy arena has recognized the unique role that indigenous peoples and local communities play in exchanging knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change. Therefore, the UNFCCC is facilitating the operationalization of a platform for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner. The newly established platform came into existence through the decision adopting the Paris Agreement in December 2015 at COP21.

In the climate conference (COP22) held in Marrakech in November 2016, Parties decided to adopt an incremental and participatory approach to developing the local communities and indigenous peoples platform.

The platform will break fresh ground in 2017 by giving indigenous peoples and local communities an active role in shaping climate action, including a prominent role in the first open multi-stakeholder dialogue. Parties and accredited organizations can get involved by writing a submission of your ideas on the local communities and indigenous peoples platform by 31 March 2017. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) will be requested to consider this report of the dialogue under a new agenda item, “Local communities and indigenous peoples platform”. Next, the SBSTA will be requested to forward recommendations for operationalization of the platform to COP 23.