



Assembly of First Nations

Discussion Paper on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework

**Prepared for the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
(CBD) and the Canadian Delegation to the CBD**

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Contents

Introduction.....	2
Key Issues	3
Inclusion of United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.....	3
Indigenous Governance Operationalize Knowledge Systems	4
Safeguarding the Security and Sovereignty of Indigenous Food Systems	5
Suggested Amendments.....	6

Introduction

The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is a national advocacy and political organization for First Nations governments and their citizens, including those living on and off reserve. The AFN has 634 member First Nations within its assembly. The role and function of the AFN is to serve as a nationally delegated forum for determining and harmonizing effective, collective and co-operative measures on any subject matter that First Nations delegate for review, study, response or action, and to advance the priorities of First Nations. The AFN is a key institution that supports First Nations by coordinating, facilitating and advocating for policy change, while ensuring the leaders of this change are the First Nations themselves. The AFN is mandated by Resolutions 03/2019 *The Convention on Biological Diversity* and 07/2019 *First Nations Oceans Priorities at the Convention on Biological Diversity* to advocate for First Nations' priorities in terrestrial and marine biodiversity-based work both domestically and internationally.

This paper outlines our key issues for the negotiation of a post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which is set to be concluded at the 15th Conference of Parties in Kunming, China. We believe that well-developed indicators to monitor the implementation of conservation actions will be key to the success of the post-2020 framework. As such, the AFN provides feedback on Goal and Target Components, Monitoring Elements, and Indicators within the [Draft Monitoring Framework](#) in a section on Suggested Amendments. We strongly encourage Canada to incorporate these suggestions into its positions at the upcoming 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 24) and the 3rd meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI 3).

The post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will undoubtedly shape the next decade of domestic and international environmental policies and potentially impact the inherent and Treaty rights of First Nations in Canada. We urge Canada to adopt the progressive views in this paper that center on the rights of Indigenous peoples, as well as their governance and knowledge systems in the conservation of biodiversity. These recommendations are evidence-based and well-aligned with Canada's commitment to protecting the environment, reconciling with First Nations, and implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*.

The cumulative impacts of a pandemic occurring in the middle of a climate and biodiversity crisis have exacerbated existing inequality and highlighted that ecological burdens are unevenly borne. We must ensure that Indigenous peoples do not continue to disproportionately bear the burden of disturbances through loss of land, livelihood, culture, and identity. The COVID-19 pandemic has provided the world with an opportunity to pause, reflect, and realign our core values with our renewed understanding of the interconnected world. Understanding this global crisis from a resilience-based perspective acknowledges that while our natural, social, and economic systems will ultimately adapt to this major disturbance, we must work to strengthen their self-repairing capacity to avoid putting them at further risk.¹

Indigenous peoples have long championed a balanced relationship with nature that is deeply rooted in an inherent understanding of respect and responsibility. This relationship must now be held up as an example of a path forward to building Canada back better. As resilient people, First Nations can lead this new pathway to rebuild our social, economic, and natural ecosystems in ways that are more sustainable and resilient in the face of uncertainty caused by concurrent

¹ Walker et al. (2002) Walker, B., S. Carpenter, J. Anderies, N. Abel, G. Cumming, M. Janssen, L. Lebel, J. Norberg, G. D. Peterson, and R. Pritchard. 2002. Resilience management in social-ecological systems: a working hypothesis for a participatory approach. *Conservation Ecology* 6: 14.

global crises. Collaboration and partnership with First Nations will effect the necessary transformative change in society's relationship with biodiversity, and ultimately enable us to achieve the shared vision of living in harmony with nature.

Key Issues

Inclusion of United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

In May 2016, Canada announced its full and unqualified support for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration). First adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2007, the UN Declaration enshrines the rights that “*constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity, and well-being of the Indigenous Peoples of the World.*” This means that the UN Declaration must be understood as the foundation from which to begin crafting a process that respects and reaffirms the inherent or pre-existing collective human rights of First Nations’ as well as the human rights of First Nations individuals.

Conservation and restoration efforts in Canada² and around the world have historically infringed on the rights of Indigenous peoples through further dispossession and displacement from their lands and waters.³ These displacements often enable activities which contribute most severely to biodiversity decline, or worse, can be the result of creating protected areas. This approach to conservation by nation states is rooted in a colonial dichotomy that divides nature and people and is less effective at achieving conservation objectives than traditional or contemporary approaches exercised on lands actively stewarded and governed by Indigenous peoples.⁴ The AFN supports international calls for ambitious conservation targets. However, action must be taken to protect the rights of Indigenous peoples as Parties commit to protect 30% of lands and waters by 2030.

Including the UN Declaration in the post-2020 framework is essential to safeguard against further injustices of this kind and to ensure that the inherent and constitutionally protected rights of Indigenous peoples in Canada are upheld. The standards and obligations within the UN Declaration should be woven throughout the fabric of the entire Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. This means including Indigenous peoples in decision-making processes regarding matters that would affect their rights (Article 18), including rights to their lands, territories, waters, coastal seas, and other resources, as well as the requirement to give legal recognition and protection to these lands and resources (Article 26). Furthermore, including these minimum standards involves consulting and cooperating in good faith to obtain the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples before implementing measures that may affect them (Article 19).

For these reasons, the engagement of Indigenous peoples within the post-2020 framework and across the Convention requires its own Targets, monitoring elements, and indicators that recognize the distinct rights of Indigenous peoples. While the AFN supports the participation of affected groups such as local communities, women and girls, and youth, the AFN is particularly concerned that the wording of Targets 19 and 20 of the draft post-2020 framework reduces the

² Indigenous Circle of Experts (2018). *We Rise Together: Achieving Pathway to Canada Target 1 through the creation of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas in the spirit and practice of reconciliation. Pathway to Canada Target 1 Initiative.*

³ Agrawal, A., & Redford, K. (2009). Conservation and Displacement: An Overview. *Conservation and Society*, 7(1), 1-10.

⁴ IPBES (2019): Summary for policymakers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.

inherent and Treaty rights of First Nations in Canada to that of inclusive participation. The relationship between First Nations in Canada and the Crown began as a nation-to-nation partnership — one that the current government has re-committed to. First Nations in Canada are collaborative partners on many initiatives, including through conservation programs. Success in these partnerships requires respect for the autonomy of First Nations and their control, management, and ownership over their knowledge systems, which contribute not only to the promotion, protection, and conservation of biodiversity, but enhance the benefits derived from it as well.

While the language of the Convention and the draft framework refers to “Indigenous peoples and local communities” as an inseparable unit, we think that it is in Canada’s best interests, and perhaps the strategic interests of other Parties, to make explicit the distinction between the rights of Indigenous peoples from those of non-Indigenous local communities. This is especially so in relation to the right to free, prior, and informed consent in the UN Declaration, as an international standard that is specific to Indigenous peoples. The language of the Convention erroneously equates the status of these two groups, which in Canada have distinctly different relationships with the Crown, making that aspect of the Convention inconsistent with domestic legislation and policies. Including the UN Declaration within the post-2020 framework is a way to bring the Convention up to date with international human rights standards. Distinguishing the rights of Indigenous peoples from those of non-Indigenous Canadians recognizes and respects the special constitutional status of Indigenous peoples in Canada and their nation-to-nation relationship with the Crown.

Indigenous Governance Operationalize Knowledge Systems

The [2019 global assessment of nature](#) by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) provides concrete evidence that Indigenous-led conservation can reverse the trend of nature’s decline. Biodiversity flourishes where Indigenous peoples have control and governance over their lands, waters, territories, and resources. Indigenous governance systems exist within the context of customary law and Indigenous legal orders, as the set of legitimate procedures, principles, rights, and obligations that order a society. These systems consist of structures of resource management and decision-making⁵ that make it possible to operationalize Indigenous knowledge for the purpose of conservation, among many others.

As the IPBES report notes, “governance...involving Indigenous peoples and local communities can be an effective way to safeguard nature and its contributions to people, incorporating locally attuned management systems and Indigenous and local knowledge.” Therefore, the systems of governance of Indigenous peoples must be affirmed, revitalized, and supported if that knowledge is to continue to be transmitted through generations. The use of Indigenous knowledge and the contributions of these systems to sustainability (Targets 11 and 18 of the framework) are deeply rooted in Indigenous governance systems. In the next section, we suggest indicators such as the legal recognition of Indigenous peoples’ title and rights over their lands and waters to monitor the use of traditional knowledge, practices, innovations, and technologies. The obligation on states to give legal recognition and protection to Indigenous territories is affirmed by Article 26(3) of the UN Declaration, which states that such legal

⁵ Berkes et al. (2000). Rediscovery of Traditional Ecological Knowledge as Adaptive Management.

recognition must be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions, and land tenure system of the Indigenous peoples.

Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs), which the Indigenous Circle of Experts recommend as the pathway towards achieving Canada Target 1,⁶ demonstrate how Indigenous governance and knowledge systems can contribute to conservation and sustainability. While Canada has taken steps to recognize and support the implementation of IPCAs in the terrestrial environment, work is still required to enable this concept in the marine environment. With less than a third of Canada's marine stocks considered as healthy,⁷ Indigenous leadership in marine conservation and sustainable use of ocean fisheries is necessary to reverse the overall trend of decline in Canada's marine stocks.

The language of marine environments is important, as the term "territories" is often understood as relating exclusively to land, and "lands and waters" may not be interpreted as including domestic marine environments. As Parties, including Canada, announce ambitious plans to protect marine and coastal areas, coastal Indigenous peoples must play a central role in the conservation of marine environments and fisheries with which their culture and livelihoods are inextricably linked. Canada should actively promote Indigenous concepts and practices of sustainable use of marine environments, including through the development of IPCAs in the marine environment. Canada must lead the international community to fully recognize and support Indigenous-led conservation efforts that are rooted in Indigenous governance as an evidence-based approach for the conservation of biodiversity.

Safeguarding the Security and Sovereignty of Indigenous Food Systems

Indigenous peoples have an inherent right to access their traditional food and control their food production systems in their territories. This is affirmed by UN Declaration Articles 26(2) and 29(1), which states that Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories, and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, and 29(1), which states that Indigenous peoples have the right to conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. Additionally, [Article 8\(j\)](#), [Article 10\(c\)](#), and [Article 18\(4\)](#) of the Convention state that the Indigenous traditional knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity must be respected, preserved, maintained, and the development of methods to include their use encouraged. The formation of a permanent subsidiary body on Article 8(j) in place of the Ad-hoc Technical Working Group will ensure the just implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions including Articles 10c and 18(4), across the Convention.

As reflected in the IPBES report, Indigenous peoples are most vulnerable to the destruction of nature due to their heavy reliance on the biodiversity of their lands and waters for their sustenance. Since time immemorial, First Nations have held sacred relationships with their lands and waters. The biodiversity found within First Nations' territories are the cultural, spiritual, physical, and economic backbone of their communities.⁸ First Nations across the country continue to practice hunting, gathering, and cultivating plants and animals for food, social,

⁶ Indigenous Circle of Experts (2018). *We Rise Together: Achieving Pathway to Canada Target 1 through the creation of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas in the spirit and practice of reconciliation*. Pathway to Canada Target 1 Initiative.

⁷ Oceana (2019). [2019 Fishery Audit: Unlocking Canada's Potential for Abundant Oceans](#).

⁸ Turner (2007). *Importance of Biodiversity for First Peoples of British Columbia*. Biodiversity Technical Subcommittee for The Status of Biodiversity in BC.

ceremonial, and medicinal purposes, with each First Nation's diet depending on what was and is available in their natural local environment. Economic relationships are established for the purpose of trading resources between First Nations, forming healthy, prosperous, and interdependent societies.

The long-term spiritual, economic, cultural, political, and physical health of First Nations individuals and communities relies upon their ability to secure their food sovereignty through, but not limited to, exercising their control over the harvesting and trade of food resources. With major disruptions to global markets and large-scale food production and supply chains, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of Indigenous and local food systems on the food security of Indigenous communities, who are uniquely impacted in times of emergency. First Nations in Canada are hopeful to emerge from this crisis stronger, together. Doing so requires the responsibility to ensure that our food systems are not only sustainable and secure, but also resilient in the face of unforeseen crises.

The AFN agrees with the elements in Target 8 of the post-2020 framework, which compels Parties to “enhance the sustainable use of wild species...including enhanced nutrition, food security, and livelihoods...especially for the most vulnerable.” However, the development of indicators to monitor the implementation of this Target should not only include physical health measures, but also measures that reflect the level of control Indigenous peoples have over their lands and waters. It is this control that determines the ability of First Nations to access culturally appropriate foods for their physical, cultural, and economic sustenance.

Suggested Amendments

The Table below outlines the AFN's comments and suggested amendments to the [Draft Monitoring Framework for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#) provided within the requested feedback template.

In introducing this section, the AFN feels compelled to provide feedback on this peer review process. Limiting feedback to existing draft Components, Monitoring Elements, and Indicators dismisses the concerns⁹ about the lack of consideration of Indigenous peoples' contribution to nature and nature's contributions to people in the existing Goals and Targets of the draft framework. Given that the lands occupied and managed by Indigenous peoples intersect with 40% of ecologically intact landscapes, indicators need to be disaggregated to quantify the contributions of Indigenous peoples, who will be key to achieving and monitoring biodiversity goals and targets.¹⁰ Community-based monitoring will be important for many of the suggested indicators, especially those regarding traditional and local knowledge. Additionally, only considering indicators that have been “operationalized” inadvertently discounts the potential for Indigenous peoples' contributions to the development of culturally appropriate indicators through their knowledge, innovations, and practices, which face institutional obstacles to development,

⁹ International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (Dec 2019). Submission of Views on Possible Targets, Indicators, and Baselines for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework and Peer Review of a Document on Indicators.

¹⁰ IPBES (2019). Chapter 3 Assessing progress towards meeting major international objectives related to nature and nature's contributions to people.

formal recognition, and acceptance.¹¹ The stipulations of this peer-review process may be aimed at efficiency but results in the omission of Indigenous peoples' potential contributions to the monitoring framework and a bias towards a western-science perspective, which conflicts with Article 8(j) of the Convention.

Furthermore, the [IPBES Approach to recognizing and working with Indigenous and Local Knowledge](#)¹² recommends a series of best practices that could prove helpful in the future for the continued development of the post-2020 framework and relevant documents. These recommendations include the use of effective tools and strategies to allow dialogue across diverse knowledge systems. Additionally, IPBES recommends accounting for appropriate aspects relevant to Indigenous and local knowledge as well as Indigenous peoples and local communities in the list of assessment indicators, classifications of units of analysis, and classification of nature's contribution to people. We think that the adoption of the best practices in the IPBES Approach on Recognizing and Working with Indigenous and Local Knowledge will result in a more inclusive and participatory process.

Nonetheless, the suggested amendments and comments rely on a combination of indicators from Sustainable Development Goals and those identified in Decisions X/43 and XIII/28 as well as indicators adapted from resources such as the [Indigenous Navigator Indicators Toolkit](#),¹³ [Arctic Social Indicators](#),¹⁴ and the [Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes](#) (SEPLS).¹⁵

Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework				
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Table	Page	Column letter	Row number	Comment

¹¹ The 2019 IPBES global assessment notes that "a more detailed global synthesis of trends in nature observed by Indigenous peoples and local communities is hindered by the lack of institutions that gather data for these locations and then synthesize them within regional and global summaries"

¹² IPBES (2017). Report of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services on the work of its fifth session. Annex II to Decision IPBES-5/1. Approach to recognizing and working with indigenous and local knowledge in the IPBES.

¹³ Indigenous Navigator (2018). Indicators for Monitoring the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

¹⁴ Nordic Council of Ministers (2014). Arctic Social Indicators. ASI II: Implementation.

¹⁵ Bergamini et al. (2014) Toolkit for the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS).

1	2-3	B-C	0	Goal A.2 should include a monitoring element that looks at enhancing connectivity in urban spaces using SDG indicators 9.4.1, 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.7.1 and 17.17.1
1	2-7	B-C	0	Goals A.1, A.2,A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6, B.1, B.2, B.3, C.1,C.2, D.1, D.2, and D.3 should include a monitoring element looking at trends in Indigenous land/water use and tenure using SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2 and 17.16.1
1	2-7	B-C	0	Goals A.1, A.2, A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6, B.1, B.2, B.3,C.1, C.2, D.1, D.2, and D.3 should include a monitoring element looking at trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, building on Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators.
1	3	B-C	0	Goal A.4 should include a community-based monitoring element with frameworks and indicators coming from WHO and applying One Health principles.
1	6	B-C	0	Goals C.1 and C.2 should include SDG indicator 15.6.1 and a qualitative indicator about the satisfaction with ABS agreements, perhaps looking to rates of dispute or litigation.
1	7	B-C	0	Goals D.2 and D.3 should include a monitoring element looking specifically at trends in Indigenous technologies and Indigenous traditional technologies consistent with Article 18(4) of the Convention.
1	2	C	1-2	Suggested Indicator: Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (Decision X/43). Based on findings from IPBES report that nature is declining less rapidly in Indigenous peoples' lands and territories
1	2	C	11-12	Suggested Indicator: Trends in marine use change and title in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (adapted from Decision X/43). Based on findings from IPBES report that nature is declining less rapidly in Indigenous peoples' lands and territories.
1	6	C	65	Suggested Indicators include: 1) Consumption and harvest of Traditional Food by Indigenous peoples (Arctic Social Indicators) and 2) Diversity of local food system: Foods consumed in the landscape or seascape include locally grown, gathered from local forests and/or fished from local waters (International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative). Access to and ability to harvest traditional foods promotes food sovereignty and facilitates the transmission of culture and knowledge for Indigenous peoples. Additionally, diverse local/indigenous food system promotes resilience to potential disasters/disturbances and facilitates food

				security, which is a concern for many Indigenous peoples.
1	6	C	64-67	Suggested Indicator: Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (Decision X/43). Based on findings from IPBES report that nature is declining less rapidly in Indigenous peoples' lands and territories.
1	6	C	70	Suggested Indicator: Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (Decision X/43) as traditional occupations are linked to customary sustainable use. Importance of maintenance of culture and identities of Indigenous Peoples, which is connected to their relationship with nature and the practices that safeguard and conserve biodiversity
1	6	C	71	Suggested Indicator: Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity (UNESCO Culture for Development Indicators). Nature's contributes to Indigenous peoples' cultures, which make vast contributions to nature (e.g. conservation and stewardship values that are embedded in culture and operationalized through management interventions)
1	7	C	81	Suggested Indicator: National action plans developed by States, with the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples, to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP (Indigenous Navigator). Incorporating UNDRIP in the post-2020 framework is essential to safeguard against historical injustices in which efforts to conserve biodiversity have led to the displacement and dispossession of Indigenous peoples from their lands, territories, and resources.
2	8-10	B-C	0	Target 1 components 1.1, 1.4, and 1.5 should include a monitoring element looking at trends in Indigenous land/water use and tenure using SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2 and 17.16.1
2	8-10	B-C	0	Target 1 components 1.1, 1.4, and 1.5 should include a monitoring element looking at trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, using Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators
2	8	C	3	Suggested Indicator: The percentage of surface lands and waters legally controlled by Indigenous inhabitants through formal and native title (from Arctic Social Indicators 2014). Based on findings from IPBES report that nature is declining less rapidly in Indigenous peoples' lands and territories.

2	8	C	4	<p>Suggested Indicators include: 1) Community-based seascape governance – the seascape has capable, accountable and transparent local institutions in place for the effective governance of its resources and the local biodiversity (from Partnership for Satoyama Initiative) and 2) Trends in marine use change and title in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (adapted from Decision X/43).</p> <p>Marine spatial planning requires coordination of several actors, including Indigenous peoples whose traditional territories span coastal and marine areas. The development of effective, inclusive, and transparent planning is key to success.</p>
2	9	C	23	<p>Suggested Indicators include: 1) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG 1.4.2), 2) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (Decision X/43) and 3) Proportion of overlap between intact/wilderness ecosystems and land, marine, and coastal areas traditionally managed by Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Based on IPBES findings that community-based conservation institutions and local governance regimes are at times even more effective than formally established protected areas in preventing habitat loss.</p>
2	10	C	26-27	<p>Suggested Indicator: Trends in marine use change and title in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (adapted from Decision X/43). Based on findings from IPBES report that nature is declining less rapidly in Indigenous peoples' lands and territories.</p>
2	10-11	C	35-38	<p>Suggested Indicators Include: 1) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG 1.4.2), 2) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (Decision X/43), and 3) Establishment and extension of State-designated protected areas on Indigenous peoples' territories with free, prior, and informed consent (adapted from Indigenous Navigator). Importance of measuring efforts to reverse historical injustices in which efforts to establishment of protected areas led to the displacement and dispossession of Indigenous peoples from their lands, territories, and resources.</p>

2	11-12	C	46-47	Target 2 component 2.4 monitoring element on management effectiveness should add SDG indicators 16.7.2 and 17.16.1
2	11-12	B-C	46-47, 51	Target 2 components 2.4 and 2.6 should include a monitoring element looking at trends in Indigenous land/water use and tenure using SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2 and 17.16.1
2	11-12	B-C	46-47, 51	Target 2 components 2.4 and 2.6 should include a monitoring element looking at trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, using Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators
2	12	C	51	Target 2 component 2.6 monitoring element on conservation effectiveness should include SDG indicators 16.7.2 and 17.16.1
2	12	C	52	Suggested Indicator: The percentage of surface lands and waters legally controlled by Indigenous inhabitants through formal and native title (from Arctic Social Indicators 2014). Based on findings from IPBES report that governance that involves Indigenous peoples and local communities can be an effective way to safeguard nature.
2	12	C	53	Target 3 component 3.1 monitoring element on trends in ex-situ conservation should add SDG indicator 15.6.1 on ABS frameworks
2	12	C	55	Target 3 component 3.2 monitoring element on trends in human wildlife conflict should add SDG indicator 4.7.1
2	12-14	B-C	56-66	Target 4 components 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 should add “Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to align with UNDRIP” as an indicator across each monitoring element (language from SDG indicator 15.6.1).
2	16	B-C	91-95	Target 6 component 6.4 should add a monitoring element on synthetic genetic pollution with an indicator based on SDG indicator 15.6.1 “Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure biosafety.”
2	17	C	101	Target 7 component 7.2 monitoring element on integration of biodiversity consideration in in design of mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects should add SDG indicators 9.4.1, 11.3.1, 11.4.1, 11.7.1 and 17.17.1. Indicators should also include: 1) The percentage of surface lands and waters legally controlled by Indigenous inhabitants through formal and native title (adapted from Arctic Social Indicators 2014) and 2) Recovery and regeneration of the landscape/seascape – the landscape and seascape has the ability to recover and regenerate from

				<p>environmental shocks and stresses (from International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative).</p> <p>Indigenous peoples strengthen the resilience of the landscapes and seascapes that they occupy, manage, and govern (e.g. fire and habitat management practices).</p>
2	17	C	102	<p>Target 7 component 7.2 monitoring element on trends in environmental impacts assessments of mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction projects should include a sub- monitoring element looking at trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, using Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators</p>
2	17-18	C	103	<p>Suggested Indicators:</p> <p>1) Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale indigenous fisheries (modified SDG indicator 14.B.1). Not all indigenous fisheries can be categorized under “small-scale,” but the traditional practices of Indigenous peoples in harvesting their resources share common respect, conservation, and stewardship principles that contribute to sustainable management of fisheries.</p> <p>2) Innovation in agriculture and conservation practices: New practices in fisheries are developed, adopted, and improved and/or traditional practices are revitalized (International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative). Indigenous peoples strengthen the resilience of the landscapes and seascapes that they occupy, manage, and govern through traditional fisheries practices (e.g. habitat restoration and seagrass cultivation, etc.).</p> <p>3) Percentage of stocks identified as currently depleted that are covered by a rebuilding plan within a specified time frame. IPBES recommendation in Global Assessment and CBD Technical Report 87 Assessing Progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 6 on Sustainable Marine Fisheries.</p>
2	19-20	B-C	114-116	<p>Suggested Indicator: Consumption and harvest of Traditional Food by Indigenous peoples (Arctic Social Indicators 2014). Access to and ability to harvest traditional foods promotes food sovereignty and facilitates the transmission of culture and knowledge for Indigenous peoples.</p> <p>An additional monitoring element should include: Trends in recognition of rights over relevant resources, using SDG indicator 1.4.2. The level of control that Indigenous peoples have over their lands and waters determines</p>

				their ability to access culturally appropriate foods for their physical, cultural, and economic sustenance.
2	20	C	117-119	Target 9 component 9.1 monitoring element on trends in area of agriculture under sustainable practices should add SDG indicator 2.3.2
2	20	C	124	Target 9 component 9.2 monitoring element on trends in production of aquaculture under sustainable practices should add SDG indicator 2.3.2
2	20	B-C	117-119	Target 9 component 9.1 monitoring element on trends in area of agriculture under sustainable practices should add a sub-monitoring element looking at trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, using Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators
2	20	C	124	<p>Target 9 component 9.2 monitoring element on trends in production of aquaculture under sustainable practices should add a sub-monitoring element looking at trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, using Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators.</p> <p>Suggested Indicator: Innovation in agriculture and conservation practices – New practices in aquaculture are developed, adopted, and improved and/or traditional practices are revitalized (adapted from International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative). Indigenous peoples strengthen the resilience of the landscapes and seascapes that they cultivate, manage, and govern through traditional aquaculture practices.¹⁶</p>
2	21-22	C	132	Target 11 component 11.1 monitoring element trends in access to green/blue places should add SDG indicators 9.4.1, 11.3.1, 11.4.1, and 17.17.1
2	24	C	146	Target 12 component 12.2 monitoring element on trends in the benefits from the access to genetic resources shared should add SDG indicators 15.6.1 and 16.7.2
2	24	C	150	<p>Target 12 component 12.3 monitoring element on trends in use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources should add SDG indicators 1.4.2, 2.3.2, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 4.7.1, 15.6.1, 16.7.2, and 17.17.1.</p> <p>Suggested Indicator: Number of countries with local community-based monitoring on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and</p>

¹⁶ Grosbeck et al. (2014). Ancient Clam Gardens Increased Shellfish Production: Adaptive Strategies from the Past Can Inform Food Security Today. PLOS One.

				sustainable use of biodiversity (International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative)
2	24	C	150	Target 12 component 12.3 monitoring element on trends in use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources should add number of parties adopting UNDRIP and following FPIC principles. Suggested Indicator: Number of Countries that require disclosure, FPIC and benefit sharing prior to granting intellectual property rights over inventions and works based on indigenous and local knowledge, genetic resources or biological resources of Indigenous peoples and local communities.
2	25	C	151	Target 12 component 12.3 monitoring element on trends in benefits generated and shared from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources should add SDG indicators 1.4.2, 2.3.2, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 4.7.1, 15.6.1, 16.7.2, and 17.17.1. Suggested Indicator: Number of community-based monitoring systems initiated and implemented by Indigenous peoples and local communities on their indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, with full technical and financial support from government and other donors (from Decision XIII/28)
2	31	C	190-192	Target 15 component 15.2 monitoring element on trends in public engagement and attitudes towards biodiversity should add SDG indicators 4.7.1 and 16.7.2
2	35	C	217	Add SDG indicator 17.17.1
2	35	C	218	Add SDG indicator 17.17.1
2	36	C	223	Add SDG indicator 17.17.1
2	38	C	237	Add trends in application of Indigenous knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies through traditional occupations, using Decision X/43 indicator 18.2, SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2, and 17.16.1 as well as looking to WIPO and UNESCO for additional indicators
2	38	C	237	Add trends in Indigenous land/water use and tenure using SDG indicators 1.4.2, 4.7.1, 16.7.2 and 17.16.1
2	38	C	237	Add SDG indicator 15.6.1
2	38	C	238	Suggested Indicators include: 1) Trends in which indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of Indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework (from Decision XIII/28), 2) Traditional knowledge related to biodiversity – local knowledge and cultural traditions related to biodiversity are transmitted from elders and parents to young people

				in the community (from International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative), 3) The percentage of surface lands and waters legally controlled by Indigenous inhabitants through formal and native title (adapted from Arctic Social Indicators 2014) as Indigenous governance systems mobilize and operationalize Indigenous knowledge, 4) Number of Countries that require disclosure, FPIC and benefit sharing prior to granting intellectual property rights over inventions and works based on indigenous and local knowledge, genetic resources or biological resources of Indigenous peoples and local communities, and 5) Number of Indigenous communities with protocols regarding how information on Traditional Knowledge, practices, and innovations are collected, used, stored, and shared and ensure that the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous peoples has been sought.
2	38-39	C	239-243	Target 20 component 20.1 should add SDG indicators 1.4.2, 2.3.2, 2.5.1, 2.5.2, 4.7.1, 15.6.1, 16.7.2, and 17.17.1 to each of its monitoring elements