



**SUBMISSION OF THE IIFB'S VIEWS ON THE REVIEW OF THE DRAFT
MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY
FRAMEWORK**

Reference-Notification 2020-045 (June 25, 2020) [Monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#)

Review comments on the draft monitoring framework for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework	
<i>Contact information</i>	
Surname:	1. Mullenkei 2. Batzin Chojoj
Given Name:	1. Lucy 2. Francisco Ramiro (IIFB Co-chairs)
Government (if applicable):	
Organisation:	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
Address:	4to. Pasaje 1-222 Colonia San Rafael, Zona 2 (IIFB Technical Secretariat)
City:	Chimaltenango, Guatemala.
Country:	Indigenous people of seven regions of the world. The regions are: Africa, Asia, The Arctic, Latin America and the Caribbean, North America, the Pacific, Eastern Europe, Central Europe and the Caucasus.
E-mail:	sotzil@gmail.com , iifbindigenouspeoples@gmail.com , mullenkei@gmail.com , batzinr@gmail.com web page: https://iifb-indigenous.org/

Views on the Process

The IIFB, together with its member organisations, takes this opportunity to make the following submission for the preparation of documents for the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 24).

The current COVID 19 pandemic occurring in the middle of a climate and biodiversity crisis is having negative impacts that have worsened the disadvantages of Indigenous Peoples, at a time when biodiversity, traditional knowledge and traditional medicine are essential to maintain and protect nature and life on Mother Earth.

The IIFB requests that the Parties ensure that the GBF have a human rights-based approach and prioritize the protection of nature and the human rights of Indigenous Peoples' defenders as our



brothers and sisters are suffering from the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic and at the same time from violations of their human rights.

In decision [14/34](#) para 1, the Conference of the Parties adopted a preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework noting that this process has to be flexible in order to adapt to changing circumstances, and respond to emerging opportunities and promote the active engagement and participation of all sectors, particularly Indigenous Peoples in order to foster strong ownership of the framework to be agreed and strong support for its immediate implementation. However, with the notification [2020-045](#) (25 June 2020) limiting our review comments to tables related to draft monitoring elements and indicators mean limiting our important contribution to the Goal and Targets, losing an important time and opportunity to progress in global biodiversity framework discussions. In addition, only considering indicators that have been "operationalised" inadvertently discounts the potential for Indigenous peoples' contributions to the development of culturally appropriate indicators through our knowledge, innovations, and practices, which face institutional obstacles to development, formal recognition, and acceptance. There is a need to operationalise the four traditional knowledge indicators adopted under the Convention and discuss the new indicators to monitor the implementation of the GBF.

The IIFB is concerned that the 2020-2050 Biodiversity Framework could revert to the targets of the 2011-2020 Framework. In order to make this process fully participatory and inclusive, the IIFB requests that the document on the Goals and Targets be made available for review in the six official UN languages and in word format with its user-friendly comment system. This way, the process will be participatory and have the flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances.

As resilient people, Indigenous Peoples can lead this new pathway to rebuilding our social, economic, and natural ecosystems in more sustainable and resilient ways in the face of uncertainty caused by concurrent global crises. Collaborations and partnerships with Indigenous Peoples will effect the necessary transformative changes in society's relationship with biodiversity, and ultimately enable us to achieve the shared vision of living in harmony with nature.

General Comments

A. Land, waters, territories and resources: (Relevant elements: Goal A, Target 1, Target 2)

Strategy/Rationale: The IIFB recalls that the Global Assessment report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services of the IPBES recognises:

- The contributions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to the enhancement and maintenance of wild and domesticated biodiversity and landscapes. Indigenous and local knowledge systems are locally based, but regionally manifested and thus globally relevant.
- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are central players, as at least **one quarter of the global land area is traditionally managed, owned, used or occupied by indigenous peoples**. These areas include approximately **35 per cent of the area** that is formally protected, and approximately 35 per cent of all remaining terrestrial areas **with very low human intervention**.
- Nature managed by indigenous peoples and local communities is under increasing pressure.
- Nature is generally declining less rapidly in indigenous peoples' land than in other lands, but is nevertheless declining, as is the knowledge of how to manage it.
- The areas managed (under various types of tenure and access regimes) by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities are facing growing resource extraction, commodity production, mining



and transport and energy infrastructure, with various consequences for local livelihoods and health.

- Some climate change mitigation programmes have had negative impacts on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and this needs to be avoided. The negative impacts of all these pressures include continued loss of subsistence and traditional livelihoods resulting from ongoing deforestation, loss of wetlands, mining, the spread of unsustainable agriculture, forestry and fishing practices and impacts on health and well-being from pollution and water insecurity.

The authors recommend the following actions and pathways to achieve transformative changes:

- Promoting inclusive governance approaches through facilitating national recognition for land tenure, access and resources rights; and
- Promoting and strengthening community-based management and governance, including customary collective institutions and management systems, with their traditional knowledge and practices.

This global assessment report is the best evidence of our contribution to land, territory and water biodiversity conservation. Thus, the IIFB suggests that the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' lands, territories and water, including indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), be increased by becoming a strong and separate component of the GBF.

Indigenous Peoples' territories, lands and water often overlap with high-value conservation lands, including wildlife, and are often the local partners of Parties in implementing strategies on sustainable wildlife management.

The IIFB proposes an additional component in Goal A, and under Target 2 the legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples lands, waters and territories as a new land category separate from Protected Areas, OECMs, and the like in Target 1, which is about national planning processes. As such, we should also include a general comment regarding Target 2: data on trends of the different areas specified in the components should be disaggregated by land category. Therefore, should the final percentages of Target 2 not be in our best favor, the disaggregation by land category of the identified areas would allow for the monitoring of overlaps with Indigenous Peoples' territories.

Additionally, we could propose Community Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS) as a complementary monitoring mechanism to help Parties, as it is already supported by Parties under the Convention. CBMIS could also assist in overcoming the difficulty that Parties have in monitoring Indigenous Peoples-related indicators.

B. Customary sustainable use (Relevant elements: Goal B, Target 4, Target 8, Target 9 and others)

Strategy/Rationale: The legal security of Indigenous Peoples over their lands, waters and territories would also allow customary sustainable uses to be practiced. This would contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The IIFB proposes that customary sustainable use be recognized and supported in Goal B, as well as in relevant targets. The wording of the general goal emphasizes nature's contribution to people, but does not mention the contribution of peoples who are part of nature. The IIFB advocates for the relational values of people and nature, as well as linkages between nature/biodiversity and culture, and this needs to be emphasized under this goal. As such there should be an additional component on "Peoples' contributions as part of nature", in which we can include elements related to customary sustainable use, as well as under other relevant targets. For the new suggested indicators that are not monitored by national or international institutions, we could use CBMIS as a complementary monitoring mechanism (i.e. diverse food diet, IPLC uses of invasive alien species, etc.)



C. Equitable access and benefit-sharing (Relevant elements: Goal C, Target 12)

Strategy/Rationale: The IIFB proposes that the scope of benefit-sharing be broadened beyond genetic resources and include “biological resources” and “ecosystem services” after “genetic resources” throughout Goal C and Target 12, as the experience of Indigenous Peoples has shown that biological and ecosystem services are also part of the benefit-sharing regulations.

D. Indigenous knowledge (Relevant elements: Target 19)

Strategy/Rationale: The IIFB has been lobbying for traditional knowledge to be recognized at par with Western science. In Target 19.4, the IIFB suggests that the availability of traditional knowledge be conditional to obtaining free prior informed consent and respecting of Indigenous Peoples’ intellectual propriety rights. The IIFB is continuing its discussions on the wording of Target 19. Monitoring elements and indicators relevant to indigenous peoples should be cross-cutting in the framework, and should not only be associated with this target.

E. Equitable participation and governance (Relevant elements: Target 18, Target 20) and others

Strategy/Rationale: The IIFB suggests that it would be important that data on relevant targets be disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity across the GBF.

In relation to the protection of human and environmental rights defenders, an additional component could be included on the trends in the respect, protection and fulfillment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment taking into account the vulnerabilities and key contributions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, women, youth, and children. Mechanisms already exist that monitor human rights violations in relation to environmental justice.

There is a need to have a human rights-based approach. Life, food, water, culture, etc. all depend on healthy biodiversity and ecosystem services while at the same time the respect and fulfillment of human rights (both procedural and substantive, particularly the right to a healthy environment) help protect biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use. This would lend support to a more holistic approach to the Post 2020 global biodiversity framework as it integrates biodiversity, sustainable development and human rights.

The IIFB calls for synergies with other international processes, most notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

<i>Specific Comments</i>				
Table	Page	Column letter	Row number	Comment
1	2	A	1 (G. A.1)	The term “ natural ecosystems ” is misleading, as it obscures the time-immemorial and holistic guardianship and management by Indigenous Peoples of their territories and resources as part of an integrated socio-ecological system. In order to cover these customary sustainable use practices of Indigenous Peoples that have proven to result in effective conservation outcomes, the term “ low-human



				impact critical ecosystems” should be used in the whole document.
1	2	B	New - after 14 (G.A.1)	Add “Numbers of initiatives supporting Indigenous Peoples’ territories, land and waters/Indigenous and Communities Conserved Areas.”
1	2	C	New after 14 (G.A.1)	Recognising and respecting the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) overlapped by protected areas (WCC Res. 6.030)
1	2	B	New after 14	Increase protection and legal recognition of collective land and waters rights of Indigenous Peoples
1	2	A	New After 14	An additional component of the 2050 goal should be added as follow A.1.bis Increased security of customary land tenure of Indigenous Peoples
1	2	B	New after 14	An additional monitoring element to reflect the suggested additional component above could be “Trends in area and quality of low-human impact ecosystems, including territories, lands and waters of indigenous peoples”.
1	2	C	New after 14	Under the element suggested above, add the indicator “Trends in tenure security of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women over territories , lands, waters, and resources (SDG indicator 1.4.2)”
1	3	B	New after 28	Enhanced and increased connectivity of biocultural sites and landscapes and seascapes within the natural ecosystems including in transboundary resource management areas
1	3	B	New after 28	Support Indigenous Peoples’ territories and governance for ecosystem connectivity
1	3	C	New after 31	The numbers of programmes for mitigating and preventing species extinction at national and global level is increased
1	3	C	After 33	Add as an indicator: Numbers and status of threatened species within indigenous peoples’ lands and territories (from Indigenous Navigator)
1	3	A	34	Add conserving healthy ecosystems
1	3	B	34	Add and diversity
1	3	A	After 34	Add a component: Full legal recognition of IPLC lands/territories as a distinct land category [contributing to conservation, sustainable use and restoration outcomes]
1	3	B	After 34	Add monitoring element above: Trends in IP lands monitored through community based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS)
1	4	A	36	Add: ensuring healthy ecosystems



1	4	B	New after 37	Increase the diversity of population of on-farm and domesticated species of flora and fauna
1	4	B	New after 37	Increase the support for traditional agricultural activities (storage, management) undertaken by Indigenous Peoples
1	4	B	New after previous	Establishment of mechanisms to protect Indigenous Peoples' innovation efforts of seed varieties and indigenous animal breeders through intellectual property rights
1	4	C	New after	Numbers of policies that ensure the implementation of Article 9 of International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
1	4	B	New	Trends in the recognition of rights on Indigenous Peoples on their lands, territories and waters.
1	4	C	After 35	Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of IPLCs (decision X/43)
1	4	C	After 35	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 indicator 1.4.2)
1	4	B	After 38	Add as an additional monitoring element: 'Trends in extent of recognition and support of land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities'.
1	4	C	After 38	The proposed indicators are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in land-use change and land tenure in traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43) • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG indicator 1.4.2) • the percentage of surface lands legally controlled by the inhabitants through formal and native title." [Adapted from the Arctic Social Development Index Indicator on "Fate Control"]
1	4	A	42	Add the bold text: "A.6. Protection of critical ecosystems and promote partnership with Indigenous Peoples
1	4	C	After 42	An additional indicator for this could be "Establishment and extension of State-designated protected areas on Indigenous peoples' territories with free, prior, and informed consent (adapted from Indigenous Navigator).



1	4	C	After 46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of surface lands and waters legally controlled by Indigenous inhabitants through formal and native title (adapted from Arctic Social Indicators 2014) Number of parties with legal recognition of high conservation value lands in Indigenous Peoples, land, territories and waters
1	4	C	49	The indicators do not reflect the overlap of key biodiversity areas and indigenous, land, territories and waters.
1	5	C	47	The percentage of surface lands and waters legally controlled by Indigenous inhabitants through formal and native title (adapted from Arctic Social Indicators 2014) Number of parties with legal recognition of high conservation value lands in Indigenous Peoples territories, land and waters
1	5	B	After 50	The percentage of Indigenous Peoples' territories, land and water designated as critical ecosystems are managed by them
1	5	C	After 50	Number of Parties that ensure the respect of rights of Indigenous Peoples' territories, land and water in areas identified and designate as critical ecosystems
1	6	B	70	Added the bold text: Supporting identities and customary sustainable use of biodiversity
1	6	C	70	Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
1	6	C	70	Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43)
1	6	B	71	Added the bold text: Maintenance of Cultural diversity values
1	6	C	71	Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
1	6	A	after 71 (Goal B3)	Additional component: "Peoples' contributions to nature"
1	6	B	after 71 (Goal B3)	In relation to the suggested additional component above, a monitoring element could be : Trends in recognition and support to customary sustainable use
1	6	C	after 71 (Goal B3)	Indicators could be the four (4) adopted indicators: - Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages; - Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities;



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trends in the practice of traditional occupations; - Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan.
1	6	A	72	Add “biological resources and ecosystem services” after “genetic resources”
1	6	B	72	Add “biological resources and ecosystem services” after “genetic resources”
1	6	C	After 72	Number of countries recognising the rights of Indigenous Peoples over genetic resources, biological resources and ecosystem services, in their land, territories and waters
1	6	C	After 72	Number of international compliance certificate for the access to genetic resources that are held by Indigenous Peoples
1	6	B	After 74	Trends in access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources based on the FPIC of Indigenous Peoples
1	6	C	After 73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with national mechanism on ABS with focus on traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources according the international standards establish in the Nagoya Protocol. • Number of countries which ensure that the access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is done with the FPIC of IPLCs.
1	6	B	New After 73	Trends in protection and sustainable use of genetic resources
1	6	C	New After 73	Number of policies that promote and protected sustainable use of genetic resources, biological resources and ecosystem services
1	6	C	74	<p>Number of policies in place that ensure benefit-sharing for the utilisation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are based on FPIC and MAT with Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Number of national-regional regulation on benefit-sharing</p>
1	6	C	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cases on the use of GR for commercial and non commercial use



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 IPLCs
1	6	C	76	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of monetary benefit sharing for IPLCs Percentage of non-monetary benefit sharing for IPLCs Monetary and non-monetary benefits, arising from the use of, inter alia, genetic resources, indigenous and local knowledge, biological resources, protected areas and OECMs, ecosystem services, carbon credits, tourism, that are shared equitably with indigenous peoples and local communities.
1	6	A	After 76	Trends in access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
1	7	A	81	Add the bold text: Trends in capacity building activities including capacity building for Indigenous Peoples
1	7	C	81	Number of programs that support for indigenous capacity, leadership, policy and program development by state and indigenous governance, including number of programs and persons participating in and completing trainings'
1	7	B	84	Trends in scientific cooperation including traditional and indigenous technologies (Article 18.4 of CBD)
1	7	C	84	Number of community based monitoring systems initiated and implemented by IPLCs 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)
1	7	A	New After 85	New component to be added as follow: Linking work on biological and cultural diversity
1	7	B	New After 85	Trends in expenditure on cultural and natural heritage conservation
1	7	C	New After 85	Total expenditure per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal) (SDG Indicator 11.4.1)
2	8	C	24	Number of terrestrial ecosystems restored through traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples



2	10	A	After 34	New component to be added T.1. 6 Full legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples lands/territories, and water as a distinct category contributing to conservation, sustainable use and restoration
2	10	C	After 34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure (SDG indicator 1.4.2) • Trends in land-use change and land tenure in traditional territories of IPLCs (decision X/43) • Trends in low-impact ecosystems under customary tenure • Trends in forest and agricultural land under customary tenure
2	11	B	After 38	Trends in extent of recognition and support of land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities'
2	11	C	After 38 (T2.1.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in land-use change and land tenure in traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43) • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDG indicator 1.4.2) • The percentage of surface lands legally controlled by the inhabitants through formal and native title." [Adapted from the Arctic Social Development Index Indicator on "Fate Control"]
2	11	C	After 42 (T.2.2)	Protected Areas safeguarded by cultural measures and traditional knowledge "Establishment and extension of State-designated protected areas on Indigenous peoples' territories with free, prior, and informed consent (adapted from Indigenous Navigator).
2	12	C	After 48 (T.2.4)	Number of forest areas under Indigenous Peoples management and management based on traditional knowledge
2	12	C	51(T.2.6)	Number of countries with national actions and plans recognising community conservation areas
2	12	C	After 53 (T.3.1)	Numbers of national species recovery plans, including species of cultural and traditional importance for Indigenous Peoples.
2	12	B	After 54 (T.3.1)	Trends in enhanced participatory management with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples



2	12	B	After 54 (T.3.1)	Trends in sustainable tourism
2	12	C	55	Number of national plans on wildlife management, including Indigenous Peoples management plan and recognition of Indigenous Peoples models to deal with human-wildlife conflicts
2	13	C	After 58 (T.4.1)	Number of endangered flora and fauna linked to Indigenous Peoples' current and future subsistence needs, and dependence based upon ceremonial and cultural practices (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being)
2	13	A	After 58 (T.4.1)	Trends in proportion of biological resources harvested through sustainable harvest practices, that included the Indigenous Peoples territories.
2	13	C	After 58 (T.4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that have established strategic plans and action plans for the integration of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples into harvested biological resources • Number of countries that have established monitoring and verification systems on human health impacts on biological and wildlife resources in the territories of Indigenous Peoples done by them • Number of countries that have established agreements with Indigenous Peoples for the purpose of taking inventories of biological and fauna resources and establishing management plans for the conservation and sustainable use of these resources in the territories of the Indigenous Peoples done by them.
2	13	C	62	Number of countries that have established biological resource use management plans, respecting customary use and traditional rights, through agreement and coordination with Indigenous Peoples.
2	14	A	After 66	New component is suggested as follow: T4.4 “Recognition of customary sustainable use for human health and biodiversity”
2	14	B	After 66	Trends in proportion of country recognising traditional medicine.
2	14	C	After 66	Number of countries recognising traditional medicine of Indigenous Peoples.
2	14	C	70	Increase participation of Indigenous Peoples in the detection of IAS



2	14	C	71	Participation of Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of national plan for the identification of IAS
2	14	C	72	Increase in the numbers of monitoring of invasive alien species mechanisms including Indigenous Peoples mechanisms.
2	15	C	77 (T. 5.4)	Percentage of IAS impact on Indigenous Peoples land, territories, waters, and traditional knowledge.
2	15	B	After 77	Trends in Indigenous Peoples uses of invasive alien species
2	15	C	86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticides with high and extremely dangerous acute toxicity according to WHO • Pesticides with class A and B carcinogenicity according to EPA
2	16	C	87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed resistance • Toxicity according to WHO • Residuality • Leachate contamination of the water table • Runoff contamination of water bodies
2	16	C	88	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weed resistance • Toxicity according to WHO • Residuality • Leachate contamination of the water table • Runoff contamination of water bodies • Pesticides with class A and B carcinogenicity according to EPA
2	16	A	89	Add the bold text: T6.3. Reduction of pollution from ADD microplastics, macro plastics, plastic
2	16	B	89	Add the bold text: Trends in levels of pollution from microplastics and macroplastics, plastic in marine ecosystems
2	16	C	89	Add the bold text: Index of marine space affected by microplastics and macroplastics
2	16	B	90	Add the bold text: Trends in levels of pollution from plastic, microplastics and macroplastics in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems
2	16	C	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of national plans and policies for the reuse and recycling of plastic with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples • Number of national clean-up plans in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of residuals in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems Percentage of residuals in flora and fauna of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems Reduction due to the increase of tons of recycled plastic
2	16	C	91	Organic waste generated per capita reduced and in treatment
2	16	C	92	Decrease in the use of lead based products Ecosystems and populations exposed to lead contamination
2	16	C	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease cases of deafness in IPLCs (due to the use of electric machines) Inventory of noise pollution sources. Decibel reduction.
2	16	C	94	Countries establish a legal framework for the regulation of pollution by artificial light.
2	16	C	95	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national plans on efficient sediments reduction mechanisms rates and number of reports of toxic contamination and industrial damage to the aquatic ecosystem that affects indigenous peoples consumption of fish, shellfish, aquatic plants (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being) Number of basins implementing management plans
2	16	C	96	Number of Indigenous Peoples affected hazardous waste (Minamata Convention on Mercury)
2	16	C	97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of native reforestation plans at national level Number of mitigation plans at national level, including proposal made by Indigenous Peoples
2	16	C	98 (T.7.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national adaptation and ecosystem strategies Increase the participation of IPLCs in national climate change plans Number of adaptation plans with local focus and cultural perspective of Indigenous Peoples Number of countries recognising Indigenous Peoples contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation Number of countries participating in the global REDD+ strategy
2	17	C	101	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of national adaptation plans with effective participation of the most vulnerable populations (IPLCs, women, youth) Number of risk reduction plans in Indigenous Peoples land, territories and waters



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries that have integrated NDCs for reducing emissions from avoided deforestation in Indigenous Peoples lands. Number of countries, with mitigation and adaptation plans and programmes for climate change resilience in Indigenous Peoples territories Financial mechanism of the UNFCCC in support of IPLCs including indigenous women, for mitigation and adaptation to climate change resilience
2	17	C	102	Number of countries that have established plans and programmes for mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction.
2	19	C	After 109	Sustainable fisheries management based on the customary laws of Indigenous Peoples.
2	19	B	New-After 113	Promote subsistence livelihoods and food security of vulnerable peoples especially IPLCs, and Women through the support of ecosystems management and conservation
2	19	B	New-After 113	Support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in management of fish stock.
2	19	B	New-After 113	Promote aquaculture as a source of livelihood for Indigenous Peoples
2	19	C	After 116	Number of campaigns against illegal trafficking of wild flora and fauna
2	19	A	After 113	Protect and encourage Customary sustainable use of wild species of fauna and flora(article 10 (c))
2	19	B	After 113	Trends in practice of customary sustainable use
2	19	C	After 113	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries implementing Article 10 (c) of the CBD and the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Number of Parties adopting policies and action plans on customary sustainable use Number of Parties including collective actions of Indigenous Peoples in financial reporting framework Number of IPLCs Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans / Land Use and Management Plans formulated Number of countries with action taken to enhance decent rural employment opportunities, entrepreneurship and skills development, especially for youth (UN Decade on Family Farming)



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries with an improved set of institutions and strategies—including policies, guidelines, regulations and tools and programmes—aiming to generate decent rural employment, particularly for youth (UN Decade on Family Farming) Number of countries with action taken to accelerate gender equality and rural women’s economic empowerment (UN Decade on Family Farming)
2	20	C	After 119	Sustainable agriculture oriented towards organic crops and partners rescuing traditional knowledge with gender perspective, particularly indigenous women.
2	20	C	121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rescue of native seeds with the contribution of the traditional knowledge of the Indigenous Peoples, which do not generate harmful effects for the sterility of the soils Number of plans and projects implemented in support of Indigenous Peoples, for the rescue of native seeds
2	20	C	122	Reintroduction of native animals to their home ecosystems to restore fertility and prevent soil degradation under the protection and management of Indigenous Peoples.
2	20	C	124	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries that have established and recovered sustainable practices in the traditional management of sustainable aquaculture with the participation of the Indigenous Peoples with gender perspective Number of species in aquaculture systems. Area under aquaculture traditional management
2	20	C	126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add the bold text: Area of forest under sustainable management: total FSC and PEFC forest management certification, bearing in mind the traditional forest management and consumption patterns of Indigenous Peoples in their territories that prevent indiscriminate logging. Number of plans and programmes that support the integrated approach to environmental services in forests of the territories of the Indigenous Peoples, for their conservation, and sustainable use with a gender perspective.
2	20	A	After 126	T9.4 Trends in the recognition of customary sustainable use in agriculture, aquaculture, and native forests
2	20	B	After 126	Proportion of Indigenous Peoples engaged in sustainable agricultural production
2	21	C	After 126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status (SDG indicator 2.3.2)



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43) • Possibility to perform traditional occupations (such as pastoralism, hunting/gathering, shifting cultivation, fishing) without restrictions (from Indigenous Navigator) • Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) incentivises generational turnover in agriculture (UN Decade on Family Farming) • Percent of indigenous community members that participate and are employed in traditional and subsistence activities (FAO) • Percent of indigenous peoples that participate in modern/nontraditional economic activities (FAO) • Percent of indigenous community economy generated through traditional subsistence activities (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being)
2	21	B	After 126	Proportion of production areas in agriculture, aquaculture and native forests using customary sustainable use
2	21	C	After 126	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDGs 5.a.1 (a)) • trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of IPLCs (decision X/43) • Cultural Well-being and Cultural Vitality – cultural vitality index for indigenous and local knowledge [from the Arctic Social Development Index] • Legal recognition of indigenous peoples traditional occupations (e.g. hunting-gathering, shifting cultivation, pastoralism) • Existence of special programmes to strengthen indigenous peoples' traditional occupations
2	21	C	131	Meaning and cultural role of water in the life of Indigenous Peoples.
2	21	C	132	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sacred spaces in cities for the practice of indigenous spirituality • Trends in the implementation of the New Urban Agenda (UN Habitat) • Number and size of open spaces used for cultural purposes by type of use (Culture for Agenda 2030, UNESCO)



2	22	B	140	Add the bold text: Trends in access to genetic resources, biological resources, derivatives in any format, and ecosystems services.
2	22	C	140	Number of countries that recognise rights of Indigenous Peoples over genetic resources, biological resources, derivatives in any format, and ecosystems services.
2	24	A	140	Add “biological resources and ecosystem services” after “genetic resources”
2	24	B	140	Add “biological resources and ecosystem services” after “genetic resources”
2	24	C	146	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries integrating monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing for Indigenous Peoples from access to shared genetic resources, biological resources and ecosystem services • Number of transboundary countries sharing the benefit from the access to genetic resources, shared • Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits (SDG Indicator 15.6.1) • Number of countries that require disclosure, free prior informed consent and benefit sharing prior to granting intellectual property rights over inventions and works based genetic resources or biological resources of Indigenous Peoples
2	24	C	148	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated % of monetary and non-monetary benefit shared with Indigenous Peoples • Number of internationally recognised certificate of compliance (IRCC) related to genetic resources of indigenous peoples • Number of national competent authorities related to the access to genetic resources that are held by indigenous peoples designated. • Number of community protocols and procedures and customary laws published in the ABS Clearing House.
2	24	C	149	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add the bold text: Estimated % of monetary and non-monetary benefits directed towards conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and traditional knowledge recovery • Estimated assessment of contribution of collective action of Indigenous Peoples to conservation of genetic resources. • Number of countries implementing the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.



2	24	A	150	Add the bold text: T12.3. ADD Access and Benefits-sharing resulting from CHANGE use-utilisation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources
2	24	B	150	Add the bold text: Trends in use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources ADD by users.
2	24	C	150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure that the access and fair and benefit-sharing for the utilisation of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is based on FPIC and MAT of IPLCs. • Number of countries that have published in the ABS Clearing-House their legislative, administrative or policy measures related to the access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resource according the Nagoya Protocol standard • Monitoring elements on trends in use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (SDGs indicator 1.4.1; 2.32; 2.5.2;15.6.1. and 17.17.1) • Number of countries with local community-based monitoring on traditional knowledge innovations and practices of IPLCs relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (International Partnership for Satoyama Initiative)Number of • Number of countries that require the disclosure of origin or source of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and FPICs- in Intellectual Property Rights application • Number of countries with measures to protect traditional knowledge • Number of countries that have set national targets on the number of public policies on traditional knowledge adopted through the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples, with a gender perspective • Number of countries that have set national targets on the number of policy frameworks, including laws and regulations on traditional knowledge, adopted through the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples. • Number of countries that have set national targets on the number of protocols on Free Prior Informed Consent and Fair and Equitable Sharing with Indigenous Peoples.
2	25	B	After 151	Add the bold text: Trends in benefits generated and shared from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources with Indigenous Peoples based on FPIC and MAT according the Nagoya Protocol



2	25	C	After 151	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Estimate amount of monetary and non-monetary benefits, arising from the utilisation of, inter alia, genetic resources, traditional knowledge, biological resources, protected areas and OECMs, ecosystem services, carbon credits, tourism, that are shared equitably with Indigenous Peoples Number of countries that require the disclosure of origin or source of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and FPICs- in Intellectual Property Rights application
2	25	B	After 151	Trends of countries supporting the use of Community Protocols
2	25	C	After 151	Number of community protocols publish in the ABS Clearing-House.
2	25	B	After 151	Trends in the number of states parties that have recognised existing or established competent authorities for IPLCs engagement in ABS
2	25	C	After 151	Number of countries reporting practical experiences and lessons learned on fair and equitable sharing of monetary and non-monetary benefits from access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, through ABS CH
2	25	A	152	Add the bold text: T13.1. Biodiversity Biological and cultural diversity reflected in policies and planning at all levels
2	25	B	152	Add the bold text: Trends in effective integration of biodiversity biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem service values into planning Processes
2	25	C	152	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of NBSAPs that contain programs or projects that promote cultural and biological diversity values. Number of NBSAPs that contain programs or projects that support community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) Number of countries that have implemented the NBSAPs with the full and effective participation of IPLCs including women
2	25	B	154	Add the bold text: Trends in biodiversity effective integration of biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem service values into development processes
2	25	C	154	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new economic models that recognise, respect and integrate diverse values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the development process revalorisation the biodiversity values and ecosystems services in the face of COVID 19



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries applying the Akwé: Kon Guidelines' • Number of countries that have set national targets integrated into development processes through participatory gender-sensitive IPCC processes • Number of countries that have set national targets integrated into development processes through interaction with the public and private productive sectors
2	26	B	155	Trends in effective integration of biodiversity biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem service values into poverty reduction strategies for their contribution to the SDG, in terms of objectives 1 and 2
2	26	C	155	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Indigenous Peoples enjoying basic services and human rights, including right to secure land tenure, right to secure use of natural resources, right to safe water, food security and sovereignty • Number of countries with sustainable development models and identity • Number of countries that have set national targets in poverty reduction processes, ensuring access to biodiversity goods and services by Indigenous Peoples
2	26	B	156	Add the bold text: Trends in integration of biodiversity biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem service values into sectoral plans
2	26	C	156	Number of intersectoral plans that coordinate and integrate the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services
2	26	A	157	T13.2. Biodiversity biological and cultural diversity reflected in national and other accounts
2	26	B	157	Add the bold text: Trends in integration of biodiversity biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem service values into national accounts of the central and sectional level of decentralised self-governments
2	26	C	157	Number of countries that have established national targets integrated into strategic economic planning, ensuring the allocation of financial resources from the state at the central and sectional levels, through the relevant entities for this purpose.
2	26	B	158	Add the bold text: Trends in integration of biodiversity biological and cultural diversity and ecosystem service values into other accounts
2	26	C	158	Number of countries that have established national targets for strategic partnerships with the private sector, international cooperation and PICLS



2	27	C	159	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies and regulations related to biological diversity through the corresponding budget, regulations and political support • Recognition of the state duty to consult with indigenous peoples before adopting or implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them and prior to approval of any project that affects their lands, territories and resources in national legislation.’ (from Indigenous Navigator) • Number of countries that have set national targets on the number of public policies adopted through full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples
2	27	C	160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative and cultural assessment of IPLCs on the environmental impact on mother earth and its ecosystems. • Number of countries that have set national targets on the number of public policies and regulations on environmental and cultural impact assessment adopted through the full and effective participation of IPLCs
2	27	C	161	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact assessments are undertaken prior to approval of projects that may affect indigenous peoples’ lands, territories or resources, with the participation of indigenous peoples’ representative institutions’ (from Indigenous Navigator)
2	30	C	179	Number of IPLCs supply chains
2	31	C	193	‘Trends in consumption of diverse locally-produced food.’ (from Indigenous Navigator)
2	32	A	194	Add the bold text: T16.1. Measures to prevent potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health ADD ‘lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources of IPLCs, including potential impact to their indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity’
2	32	C	194	Add the bold text: Percentage of Parties that have the necessary biosafety legal and administrative measures in place with the full and effective participation of IPLCs
2	32	C	After 197	Number of safeguards to defend the lands, territories, waters and resources of IPLCs against the risks and unknown consequences of biotechnology
2	32	B	After 197	Percentage of Parties who has established legislations or policies that address IPLCs concerns about biotechnology



				and possible introduction of LMOs on IPs traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and resources, with their full and effective participation'
2	32	C	After 197	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries upholding the rights of IPLCs to FPIC for biosafety decisions • Number of Counties applying the Guidance on the Assessment of Socio-economic considerations in the Context of Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
2	32	A	198	Add the bold text: T16.2. Measures to manage adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health and socio-economic considerations especially with regard to the values of biological diversity to IPLCs'
2	32	B	198	Add the bold text: Trends in scientifically sound risk assessments ADD and considering other available scientific evidence, referred to in Article 15 and management of the identified risks.
2	32	C	After 200	Add the bold text: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of Parties that establish and implement risk management measures ADD and incorporating indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices, and technologies in risk assessment and risk management measures' • Number of biosafety project based on consultation and FPIC of IPLCs which were develop on their lands, territories and waters.
2	33	A	201	Add the bold text: T16.3. Measures to control adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health and socio-economic considerations especially with regard to the values of biological diversity to IPLCs'
2	33	C	201	Number of Indigenous Peoples with cross-cultural knowledge and training on biosafety and safe use of biotechnology products
2	33	C	After 206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of incentive public actions adopted for conservation • Number of countries implementing penalties to decrease the use of biodiversity that are harmful • Number of actions of public incentives adopted for conservation



2	33	C	After 207	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of actions of private incentives adopted for conservation • Number of incentive private actions adopted to promote conservation
2	33	C	206	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DELETE Trends ADD Number in potentially environmentally harmful elements ADD remove of government support to agriculture (producer support estimate), fishing, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, energy and extractive industries • DELETE Trends in the ADD Number and value of government fossil fuel support measures ADD remove • Number of country actions reporting biodiversity-related measures and risks • Increased incentives or subsidies that encourage positive actions for biodiversity • Number of countries applying environmental and cultural protocols and safeguards according international standards.
2	34	C	211	Assessment and role of collective action of IPLCs
2	35	C	217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of private initiatives funded for capacity building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation for IPLCs • Dollar value of private sector funding
2	35	B	218	Add the bold text: Trends in the mobilisation of financial resources from charitable international organisations
2	35	C	218	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of international organisations funded for capacity building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation for IPLCs • Dollar value of international organisations for IPLCs to promote capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation
2	35	B	After 218	Creation of financial mechanisms aimed to support IPLCs for biodiversity conservation
2	35	C	After 218	Number of countries with specific financial mechanisms for IPLCs , including women , for biodiversity conservation efforts
2	36	B	219	Add the bold text: Trends in the mobilisation of financial resources from charitable international organisations
2	36	C	219	Amount of dollars of domestic public resources for capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation



2	36	B	219	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase recognition of monetary and non-monetary contributions arising from collective actions of Indigenous Peoples • Increase in direct funding and support for capacity building and technology transfer for Indigenous Peoples
2	36	C	After 221	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in recognition of monetary and non-monetary contributions arising from collective actions of IPLCs • Trends in direct funding for Indigenous Peoples • trends in capacity building with IPLCs • Trends in technology transfer to Indigenous Peoples • Trends in sustainable financial resource mechanisms to support the participation of IPLCs in the CBD meetings and negotiation
2	36	C	222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of dollars of domestic public resources for capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation • Number of CB Workshop for IPLCs with different stakeholders and at different levels using culturally appropriate methodologies, tools and languages in response to current needs and cultural perspective • Numbers of workshop on biodiversity designed and implemented by IPLCs • Numbers of exchange of learning experiences on biodiversity between IPLCs including indigenous women and with Gov rep. • Support for indigenous capacity, leadership, policy and program development by state and indigenous governance, including number of programs and persons participating in and completing trainings' (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being)
2	36	C	222	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of dollars of domestic public resources for capacity-building, technology transfer and scientific cooperation • Number of CB Workshop for IPLCs with different stakeholders and at different levels using culturally appropriate methodologies, tools and languages in response to current needs and cultural perspective • Numbers of workshop on biodiversity designed and implemented by IPLCs • Exchange of learning experiences on biodiversity between IPLCs including indigenous women and with Gov rep. • support for indigenous capacity, leadership, policy and program development by state and indigenous



				governance, including number of programs and persons participating in and completing trainings' (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being)
2	36	C	223	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment of IPLCs including indigenous women and youth in the CBD processes • Number of capacity development programmes to support women per country (UN Decade on Family Farming) • Number of countries with action taken to accelerate knowledge- sharing for the empowerment of rural women (UN Decade on Family Farming)
2	36	B	224	Add the bold text: Trends in scientific cooperation including traditional and indigenous technologies
2	36	C	224	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Parties with Programmes for Scientific cooperation including traditional and indigenous technologies including FPIC • Number of initiatives undertaken by local gov. for Scientific cooperation including traditional and indigenous technologies • Number of international organisations with Programmes for Scientific cooperation including traditional and indigenous technologies • Number of Parties with Programmes for technology transfer including traditional and indigenous technologies • Number of initiatives undertaken by local gov. for technology transfer including traditional and indigenous technologies • Number of international organisations with Programmes for technology transfer including traditional and indigenous technologies • Number oof indigenous co-authors in publication and promotion • Number of scholarship for IPLCs and women in scientific university studies • Number of laboratories implemented in countries [to review] • Number of exchange of experiences on scientific cooperation
2	36	B	226	Add new component as follow: T19.1 Bis Availability of reliable and up-to-date biodiversity-related traditional knowledge with their free, prior and informed consent and respecting intellectual property rights of Indigenous Peoples



2	36	B	226	Trends in availability of biodiversity-related indigenous and local knowledge with their free, prior and informed consent and respecting intellectual property rights of Indigenous Peoples
		C		
2	37	A	232	Add the bold text: T19.2. Promotion of awareness of values of biodiversity biological and cultural diversity '
2	37	B	After 232	'Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decision VII/30 and VII/15)'
2	37	C	After 232	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 (decision XIII/28)
2	37	B	After 232	Trends in intergenerational transmission from elder to youth
		C		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative) Recognition of indigenous languages among the official languages of the country (Indigenous Navigator) Use of indigenous languages in systems of signposting, documentation and official communications (from Indigenous Navigator) Special measures established for indigenous youth to support transmission of indigenous knowledge, languages and practices (from Indigenous Navigator) Cultural Vitality Index (Arctic Social Indicators) Percent of indigenous peoples' who recognise their indigenous language as their mother tongue Percent of fluent indigenous language speakers in indigenous communities Percent of children learning indigenous languages number of programs to transmit/learn indigenous languages/culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of indigenous languages in state documents use of indigenous languages in media
2	37	A	234	Add the bold text: Promotion of biological and cultural diversity ' biodiversity in education



2	37	B	234	Add the bold text: Trends in the integration of biodiversity into academic curricula at all level
2	37	C	After 234 (T.19.3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trend in diversification of primary and secondary education curricula in accordance with indigenous peoples' cultural and linguistic characteristics within the national education framework (Indigenous Navigator) • National legislation that recognise the right to mother-tongue and culturally appropriate education is recognised (Indigenous Navigator) • Trends in availability of multi-lingual education (indicator under UNESCO's Culture for Development Indicator) • Index of development of a multidimensional framework for heritage sustainability (indicator under UNESCO's Culture for Development Indicators) • Trends in the implementation of Education for Sustainable Development: Towards achieving the SDGs' or 'ESD for 2030' (UNESCO)
2	38	A	236	Add the bold text: T19.4. Availability of research and knowledge, including traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent and respecting intellectual property rights of them
2	38	C	237	Identification and systematisation of community process on the use and conservation of biological diversity.
2	38	B	238	Add the bold text: Trends in documentation and use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices with their free, prior and informed consent and respecting intellectual property rights of them
2	38	C	After 238	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of IPLCs with protocols regarding how information is collected, used, stored and shared • Number of communities with Biocultural Community Protocols regarding how information is collected, used, stored, and shared. • Number of countries that have adopted legal protection standards on traditional knowledge, through consultation and participation with IPLCs. • Number of countries with case studies that have supported IPLCs in cataloguing biodiversity-related TK, particularly indigenous women's traditional knowledge.
2	38	B	After 238	Add the bold text: Trends in the inclusion of indigenous and local knowledge in global, regional and national knowledge platforms (e.g. IPBES, IPCC, UNESCO) with



				their free, prior and informed consent and respecting intellectual property rights of them
2	38	C	After 238	Trends in Number of NBSAPs that contain programs or projects that support community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS)
2	38	A	239	Add the bold text: T20.1. Equitable Full and affective participation of IPLCs in decision-making related to biodiversity and collective rights over relevant resources
2	38	C	240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Parties who has established institutional mechanisms for full and effective participation of IPLCs in the updating, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of NBSAPs • 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 (decision XIII/28) • Number of Parties with designated National Focal Point for Article 8(j) and related provisions • number of Parties that developed and implement mechanisms, including financial tools, to enable indigenous peoples participation at all levels of the Convention • Numbers of indigenous and local community representatives participating in official meetings of the Convention, disaggregated by region and country • indigenous peoples inclusion, participation and employment in ecosystem management (http://www.fao.org/3/ag253e/AG253E04.htm#ch3) • number and effectiveness of consultations implementing free, prior and informed consent with IPLC members and representatives • percent of indigenous peoples' participation in state civil service, state elections and parliaments • degree of state governments' accountability to meeting their legal obligations and responsibilities (case studies &/or court decisions) • Recognition of the right of indigenous peoples to participate in decisions that may affect them, through their representative institutions, in national legislation. (from Indigenous Navigator)



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions for direct participation of indigenous peoples' elected representatives in legislative and appointed bodies. (from Indigenous Navigator)
2	39	B	241	Add the bold text: Trends in the recognition of collective rights of Indigenous Peoples over relevant resources
2	39	C	After 243	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries that has recognise the collective rights of IPLCs Number of countries that has recognise the collective rights of IPLCs on land and water and management of biodiversity Number of countries with participatory mechanism for IPLCs on matters related to biodiversity Number of countries with law recognising IPLCs rights Ratification of core human rights treaties (ICCPR, ICESCR, ICERD, CRC, CEDAW), key ILO Conventions (ILO Conventions Nos. 107 and 169), and regional human rights treaties (American Convention on Human Rights, African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights) Implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review, Human Rights Treaty Bodies, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the ILO supervisory body and regional human rights mechanisms concerning the situation of indigenous people (from the Indigenous Navigator) National action plans developed by States, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP (from the Indigenous Navigator) Index of development of the standard-setting framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity (from UNESCO's Culture for Development Indicators) Index of development of the policy and institutional framework for the protection and promotion of culture, cultural rights and cultural diversity (from UNESCO's culture for Development Indicators) Number of environmental protection violations and reports of conservation damage within and near indigenous lands and territories' (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being) Number of countries with legal frameworks that provide mechanisms to provide state protection for environmental defenders who face real and actionable threats to their lives from any sources, relating to their environmental work



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in number of environmental human rights defenders killed annually, disaggregated by country, gender; number of indigenous environmental human rights defenders killed (Global Witness and related organisations) • Sanctioning of violators of indigenous peoples' rights to lands and territories (from Indigenous Navigator) • Incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent (from Indigenous Navigator)
2	39	A	244	T20.2. Equitable full and effective participation of women and girls in decision-making related to biodiversity and rights over relevant resources
2	39	B	244	Trends in the full and effective participation of women and girls, in decision making at all level
2	39	B	After 244	Mechanisms in place to implement international policies and guidelines that promote gender equity in access to and governance over lands, water, and resources.'
2	39	C	After 244	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidance on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (FAO; Land Portal) • Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) improves women's rights to land ownership and/or control; access to other natural resources and productive assets, information, infrastructure, services and markets (UN Decade on Family Farming) • Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure (SDGs 5.a.1 (a)) • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognised documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (SDGs 1.4.2) • Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control (SDG 5.a.2) <p>The VGGT specifies equal rights to land tenure and resources for men and women. Land Portal (landportal.org) have country profiles on the implementation of the VGGT.</p>
2	39	B	246	Trends in the recognition of rights over relevant resources and customary law
2	39	C	246	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment and knowledge of indigenous women's human rights



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure land tenure and safe use of natural resource by indigenous women Role of indigenous women in the conservation of seed and transmission of TK in food security and sovereignty
2	40	A	247	In T20.3 add after Equitable “ full and affective ”
2	40	C	247	<p>Number of training workshop for young peoples on participation and legal instruments related to biodiversity at local, national and international level</p> <p>Number of meeting with young people to learn about their thinking and decisions on biodiversity issues</p>
2	40	C	248	Number of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) improves youth rights and access to natural resources and productive assets, information, infrastructure, services and markets.”
2	40	B	New after 248	Intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge from elder to youth.
2	40	A	After 248	Trends in the respect, protection and fulfillment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment taking into account the vulnerabilities and key contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth, and children
2	40	B	After 248	<p>A monitoring element could be:</p> <p>Trends in the development and implementation legal and policy frameworks in relation to environmental justice</p>
2	40	C	After 248	<p>Indicators could be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of environmental protection violations and reports of conservation damage within and near indigenous lands and territories’ (Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being) Number of countries with legal frameworks that provide mechanisms to provide state protection for environmental defenders who face real and actionable threats to their lives from any sources, relating to their environmental work Trends in number of environmental human rights defenders killed annually, disaggregated by country, gender; number of indigenous environmental human rights defenders killed (Global Witness and related organisations)



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanctioning of violators of indigenous peoples' rights to lands and territories (from Indigenous Navigator) • Incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent (from Indigenous Navigator)
2	40	C	New after 248	Number of initiatives on TK related to biodiversity and cultural traditions related to biodiversity are transmitted from elders to young people in the community (from International Partnership for Satoyama Initiatives)