



Convention on Biological Diversity

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Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

First meeting

Panama City, 27–30 October 2025

Agenda items 5 (a) and (b)

**Implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j)
and other provisions of the Convention on Biological
Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local
communities to 2030: (a) Guidelines to strengthen the legal
and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2
and 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
Framework, including on indigenous and traditional
territories, to support the protection and restoration
practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities
(Task 1.1); and (b) Guidelines for the inclusion and
consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in
spatial planning processes and environmental impact
assessments (Task 1.2)**

Proposed elements for the guidelines related to Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030*

Draft recommendation submitted by the Chair

*The Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological
Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities*

*Recommends that, at its seventeenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision
along the following line:*

The Conference of the Parties,

*Recalling its decision [16/4](#) of 30 October 2024, by which it adopted the programme of
work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ related
to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030, and in particular Tasks 1.1 and 1.2,
directed to the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on*

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, to develop guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,² including on indigenous and traditional territories, and guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments, Targets 1 and 14 of the Framework, respectively, and recognizing the alignment of the programme of work with the Framework,

[Recalling decision [16/6](#) of 1 November 2024,]

[Acknowledging the need to address the underrepresentation of indigenous peoples and local communities from [developing countries] [various regions] and specific challenges faced by developing countries in the work of the Convention,]

Taking note of the output of the expert workshop to support the implementation of Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, including draft guidelines,³

1. [Adopts] the [placeholder for the annex title] contained in the annex to the present decision;

2. *Encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments, to integrate and apply the guidelines [or their elements], as appropriate, and in accordance with national legal frameworks, in spatial planning processes, biodiversity strategies and action plans and environmental impact assessment procedures, [consistent with][respecting] the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth among them, [arising] under [relevant] international [human rights] law and instruments;

3. *Also encourages* Parties, and invites other Governments and relevant actors in a position to do so, to support the dissemination of the guidelines, including through their translation into the languages of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national priorities and circumstances;

4. *Further encourages* Parties to identify and promote best practices to secure land tenure and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities in line with Task 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities [and in accordance with national legislation and circumstances][, and international obligations];

[5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, subject to the availability of resources, and invites the global coordination entity and the regional and subregional technical and scientific cooperation support centres, to facilitate [capacity-building,] technical cooperation and the exchange of information to assist Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders in implementing the guidelines;]

[5.[bis]][alt] *Invites* Parties and other Governments, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and relevant stakeholders, to identify and share their capacity-building and development needs for implementing the guidelines through the clearing-house mechanism, and invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to offer support to address the capacity needs thus identified;]

7. *Encourages* Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, to monitor and evaluate the use and effectiveness of the guidelines and report thereon in national reports, including through the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, and by means of other appropriate mechanisms, such as

² Decision [15/4](#), annex.

³ CBD/A8J/WS/2025/2/3.

community-based monitoring and information systems, which should be recognized as relevant data sources, in accordance with national circumstances;

[8. *Encourages* Parties to strengthen the effective participation and co-leadership of indigenous peoples and local communities, also including people of African descent, where appropriate, in the design, implementation and monitoring of biodiversity policies and programmes, as well as in biodiversity assessments and reporting, ensuring their full and effective participation and incorporating community-based monitoring indicators and traditional knowledge systems as complementary to other data sources, in accordance with national circumstances.]

Annex

[Voluntary guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the recognition of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities and their [indigenous and] traditional territories in spatial planning, ecosystem restoration, [other effective] [area-based] conservation and environmental impact assessments]⁴

I. Rationale

1. By its decision [16/5](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity⁵ established the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The Subsidiary Body is mandated to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies and, upon request, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety⁶ and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,⁷ on matters concerning indigenous peoples and local communities.

2. By its decision [16/4](#), the Conference of the Parties adopted the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities to 2030. The objective of the programme of work is to promote the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.⁸ In the programme of work, the Conference of the Parties affirmed the importance of promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all stages and levels of implementation, in recognition of the close connection that indigenous peoples and local communities have with biological diversity and the Convention and its Protocols.

3. Element 1 of the programme of work, on conservation and restoration, includes two tasks for the Subsidiary Body:

Task 1.1. Develop guidelines,⁹ with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the Framework, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities.

⁴ The present annex contains draft guidelines prepared by participants in the expert workshop on Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, held from 22 to 24 July 2025. The content of the annex reflects the outputs of the expert workshop and was informed by the views and information submitted in response to notification No. [2025-061](#).

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁸ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

⁹ For the purpose of the present guidelines, “guidelines” refers to voluntary guidelines.

Task 1.2. Identify and promote best practices to secure land tenure and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities and develop guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.

4. The present guidelines have been developed by the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities pursuant to Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities. The guidelines are aimed at Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant actors, including, relevant conservation and restoration organizations, academia and research institutions, the private sector and other entities that will implement all elements of the guidelines.

5. The guidelines build on the intrinsic relationship that indigenous peoples and local communities have with nature, their lands, waters and territories, encompassing diverse values and concepts, such as nature's gift, biodiversity, ecosystems services, Mother Earth and systems of life, where the concepts are relevant. The relationship is reflected in their cultures, spiritual values, ceremonies, governance systems, histories, oral traditions, indigenous languages, traditional knowledge systems and customary laws and procedures. Those elements contribute to the integration of biocultural diversity into conservation, ecosystem restoration, customary sustainable use and spatial planning, in accordance with national circumstances and in a manner consistent with section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.¹⁰

[6. The present guidelines recognize the importance of comprehensive protection and a differentiated approach for indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact, in accordance with national circumstances, with the view to strengthening the legal and policy framework for spatial planning, ecosystem restoration and conservation, and to avoid activities that may put them at risk.]

[6.alt In applying the present guidelines, as and where appropriate, a special consideration can be given to differentiated approaches for addressing challenges faced by indigenous peoples and local communities in isolation, in accordance with national circumstances, including to avoid activities that may put them at risk.]

II. Objectives

7. The objectives of the guidelines are to:

(a) Provide guidance on the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands, waters, territories and resource use systems of indigenous peoples and local communities in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments to support the implementation of Targets 1 and 14 of the Framework;

(b) Provide legal and policy guidance to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in decision-making processes and the implementation of ecosystem restoration activities, recognizing their contribution to the implementation of Target 2 of the Framework through their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and indigenous and traditional governance systems;

(c) Provide legal and policy guidance for the identification, recognition, protection and promotion of, and respect and support for, the indigenous and traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities to support the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework;

¹⁰ Decision [15/4](#), annex.

III. Guiding principles

8. The present guidelines should be applied in accordance with national legislation and circumstances, international law and instruments and in a manner that is consistent with section C of the Framework and the general principles outlined in the programme of work.

[A. Spiritual and cultural relationships

9. Conservation and restoration measures, as well as spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change and environmental impact assessments, should be designed in a manner that recognizes and respects the spiritual and biocultural relationships that indigenous peoples and local communities have with biodiversity in their lands, territories and waters.

B. Recognition of and respect for customary land and water tenure and governance systems

10. The customary tenure over land, water and territories, governance systems, customary law and procedures of indigenous peoples and local communities should be recognized and respected.

C. Human rights-based approach

11. Conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, [including the right to participate in decision-making matters that would affect them, and to just and fair resolution of disputes, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹¹ and international human rights law.] [The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples provides the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of indigenous peoples, including promoting their full and effective participation in all matters of concern, including in relation to lands, waters, and territories, health, culture, spirituality, governance and self-determination. In this regard, nothing in the present guidelines may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous peoples currently have or may acquire in future.] The rights of individuals arising under human rights law, including the rights to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment¹² and the rule of law, should also be acknowledged.

D. Free, prior and informed consent

12. The free, prior and informed consent¹³ of indigenous peoples and local communities should be respected in the design and implementation of spatial planning and environmental impact assessment activities, as appropriate, including those related to the designation and management of conservation and restoration areas that may have an impact on their lands, territories, waters, resources and cultural heritage, in accordance with national circumstances.

E. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

13. The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities provide valuable cultural guidance and information to enhance and support the implementation of conservation and restoration measures, spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change and environmental impact assessments, in addition to other knowledge systems. Traditional knowledge and systems should therefore be recognized, respected, valued and protected, including through the respect of the free, prior and informed consent of traditional knowledge holders.

¹¹ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

¹² General Assembly resolution 76/75.

¹³ “Free, prior and informed consent” refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent” or “free, prior and informed consent” and “approval and involvement”.

F. Gender equality and intergenerational equity

14. The critical roles of women and girls, children and youth, knowledge holders and elders from indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments should be recognized. Women and girls among indigenous peoples and local communities play an important role in the preservation and transmission of traditional knowledge. Gender-responsive approaches should address barriers to the participation, leadership and benefit-sharing of women and girls, and children and youth from indigenous peoples and local communities and should safeguard the transmission of gender-specific knowledge.

15. The implementation of the present guidelines should be guided by the principles of intergenerational equity to ensure that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and that younger generations can participate meaningfully in decision-making at all levels.

G. Recognition of diverse value systems

16. Conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments should be undertaken in a manner that respects the diverse value systems of indigenous peoples and local communities. Such concepts as Mother Earth, spirituality and nature's gifts and the rights of nature should be acknowledged and respected in accordance with section C of the Framework and national circumstances. The cultural, spiritual and holistic relationships of indigenous peoples and local communities with their lands, waters and territories and their distinct knowledge systems and governance institutions should also be acknowledged and respected.]

IV. Inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes

17. National laws and policy frameworks should, as appropriate, ensure recognition of traditional lands and resource use in participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes, that address land- and sea-use change, including those led by or jointly developed with indigenous peoples and local communities in their lands, territories, waters and resources, including marine and coastal areas.

18. Spatial planning and effective management measures led by indigenous peoples and local communities that address land- and sea-use change should be considered and reflected, as appropriate, in the development, revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as in land-use planning and marine spatial planning.

19. Spatial planning and land-use-related frameworks and processes should, as appropriate, recognize land- and sea-use mapping led by indigenous peoples and local communities, developed in accordance with their cultural, governance and spiritual dimensions and the use of traditional toponyms.

20. Decision-making in spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change should promote cooperation and collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, through the recognition, as appropriate, of indigenous and traditional governance systems.

V. Contributions to the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems¹⁴

21. The rights and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities in ecosystem restoration activities, which are grounded in their holistic relationships with their lands, waters and territories should be respected and promoted by, inter alia, supporting biocultural approaches, customary

¹⁴ The territories, lands and waters of indigenous peoples and local communities should not be considered as inherently in need of restoration.

sustainable use of biodiversity, traditional knowledge systems and other forms of stewardship, such as those related to the governance and land tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

22. Restoration efforts should take into account traditional knowledge and the principles of free, prior and informed consent[, as appropriate]. In accordance with indigenous and traditional governance systems, the roles of elders, knowledge holders, women and girls, and children and youth from indigenous peoples and local communities should be recognized and strengthened in all aspects of restoration.

23. Legislative, administrative and policy measures related to ecosystem restoration should be developed in line with Target 2 of the Framework and in a manner that recognizes and safeguards the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities. Measures should be developed with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities at all stages and in all processes related to planning, development, implementation and monitoring. Assessments of degraded ecosystems should draw upon diverse knowledge systems, including scientific assessments and the traditional knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities.

24. Restoration efforts should be co-designed and co-developed with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant government authorities and reflected in national restoration plans and national reporting, ensuring that the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities are visible, supported and tracked through the use of appropriate indicators.

25. Restoration efforts in indigenous and traditional territories should, where possible, contribute to food and water security, climate and community resilience, income generation and the cultural and lifestyle strengthening of indigenous peoples and local communities.

VI. Recognition of and respect for indigenous and traditional territories in the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework

26. Legal, administrative and policy measures for the national identification, recognition of and respect for indigenous and traditional territories should be developed, adopted and implemented. Those measures should recognize, as appropriate, the customary tenure systems, governance institutions, cultural significance, sacred sites, conservation roles, traditional economies and rights over lands, waters and territories, and resources of indigenous peoples and local communities.

[27. The contributions made by indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and management of biodiversity in their indigenous and traditional territories should be recognized in biodiversity-related legislation and policy frameworks, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national targets and national reports, as appropriate, including in situations when customary sustainable use is practiced.]

[[28. The recognition of indigenous and traditional territories should, [as appropriate,] [be considered a distinct system that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, complementary to and different from protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures] and, [therefore, does not require a classification under the category of protected areas or other effective area-based conservation measures]] [where indigenous and traditional territories are already classified as protected areas or other effective area-based conservation, zoning measures should apply with clear identification of zones with access for indigenous peoples and local communities to practice their traditional sustainable use and cultural practices].]

VII. Environmental impact assessments

29. The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which Are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and

Local Communities¹⁵ provide a culturally appropriate framework for conducting environmental, cultural and social impact assessments related to developments proposed on or near sacred sites, or on lands, waters and territories traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities.¹⁶

30. The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines remain valid and applicable to environmental impact assessments, in particular in the context of the implementation of the Framework and Task 1.2 of the programme of work.

31. The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines include cultural and social dimensions in environmental impact assessments, including evaluating impacts on spiritual values, cultural practices, customary governance systems, traditional livelihoods and intergenerational knowledge transmission.

32. Parties, other Governments, the private sector and organizations of indigenous peoples and local communities may develop and apply other recognized, applicable and effective principles, standards, agreements and protocols for environmental, cultural and social impact assessments.

VIII. Institutional and administrative mechanisms

A. Recognition of customary governance systems

33. The governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities, including traditional and customary governance systems, should be recognized and supported as unique and legitimate frameworks for the stewardship, conservation and restoration of biodiversity, in accordance with national legislation and circumstances, as well as international law and instruments. This recognition should extend to customary laws, community protocols, norms, values and rules related to land, water and marine management, as well as the protection of sacred sites.

34. Enabling conditions should be created to ensure support for indigenous peoples and local communities in strengthening and exercising their governance systems for stewardship, conservation and restoration of biodiversity, for example, through the recognition of and support for community mapping, the participatory demarcation of their territories and the development of community-led monitoring systems, in accordance with national legislation and circumstances.

35. Where applicable, the autonomy of indigenous peoples and local communities in the management and governance of their lands, territories and waters, including marine and coastal areas, should be respected through the recognition of their justice and governance systems and the provision of financial and technical support.

[36. Strengthening the customary governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities for stewardship, conservation and restoration of biodiversity supports more effective spatial planning and sustainable management.]

B. Free, prior and informed consent

37. Mechanisms, legislation, administrative, corporate and policy measures or protocols should be developed and implemented in consultation with indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate and in accordance with national legislation and circumstances and international instruments, with a view to obtaining their free, prior and informed consent¹⁷ before the establishment, expansion or change of any protected area or any other effective area-based conservation measures affecting their lands, waters and territories, including marine and coastal areas, or their cultural values and heritage. Free, prior and informed consent should be obtained

¹⁵ Decision [VII/16 F](#), annex.

¹⁶ The Conference of the Parties decided to use “indigenous peoples and local communities” in decision [XII/12](#) and “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement” depending on national circumstances, in the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines in decision [XIII/18](#).

¹⁷ ‘Free, prior and informed consent refers to the tripartite terminology of “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”. All references to “free, prior and informed consent” in the guidelines refer to the tripartite terminology.’

through good faith consultations conducted as part of environmental impact assessments in accordance with national legislation and the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines.

38. Free, prior and informed consent should be understood as an ongoing process, allowing communities to determine what information should be shared or withheld, in particular with regard to sacred sites and culturally sensitive information.

39. Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should only be accessed and used with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with customary protocols, national legislation and international instruments.

C. Administrative arrangements

40. Indigenous and traditional mechanisms, including relevant governance frameworks, in accordance with indigenous and traditional governance systems should be established, strengthened and/or maintained, as appropriate.

41. Co-management bodies should be established or strengthened under national legislation, as appropriate, to guide the planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments. Co-management bodies should ensure an equitable representation of government and indigenous peoples and local communities.

42. Areas that are governed and managed by indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with their customary laws and practices, governance systems and institutional frameworks, should be recognized in the context of conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments, in line with national legislation and circumstances, and international instruments.

43. The customary law, procedures and governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities may be recognized and respected in the design, management and monitoring of protected areas, as appropriate. Such recognition may also be reflected in other effective area-based conservation measures, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.

44. Consultative and collaborative mechanisms should be established and/or strengthened, as appropriate, between governments and [legitimate] representative bodies and organizations of indigenous peoples and local communities[, as determined by them,] [in their respective countries,] in relation to community mapping initiatives and monitoring systems.

45. Mechanisms, legislation, administrative, corporate and policy measures, including safeguards, grievance mechanisms and monitoring systems, should be developed and implemented to prevent marginalization, displacement or cultural harm in connection with conservation, restoration and sustainable use efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.

D. Mechanisms for conflict resolution

46. Mechanisms, legislation, administrative, corporate and policy measures or protocols for conflict prevention, resolution, and grievance redress should be established and/or strengthened, as appropriate. Those systems should recognize and respect customary dispute resolution practices and safeguard the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and ecosystem restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.

IX. Full and effective participation

47. Indigenous peoples and local communities should be accorded the right to full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation in all decision-making processes that may affect their rights, lands, territories, waters and resources.

48. The participation of indigenous peoples and local communities should be ensured throughout the processes of development, planning, implementation and monitoring in relation to protected areas

and other effective area-based conservation measures and ecosystem restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments that affect them.

X. Enabling conditions

A. Capacity-building

49. The capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities, relevant government institutions and the private sector to implement the present guidelines should be strengthened. Capacity-building efforts should be culturally sensitive and include training for public authorities, stakeholders and the private sector to apply relevant legislation and policies respectfully and effectively.

50. Opportunities for training, technical cooperation and legal support, including, where possible, in indigenous languages, should be created and promoted through the development of appropriate materials and tools to allow for the sharing of experiences related to protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures and ecosystem restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments among indigenous peoples and local communities.

B. Awareness-raising

51. Awareness should be raised among government institutions, civil society, the private sector and the general public of the roles, contributions, rights and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples and local communities in the conservation and ecosystem restoration.

C. Sustainable, inclusive and accessible financial mechanisms

52. Adequate sustainable and accessible financial support should be provided or strengthened for the design, implementation and monitoring of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ecosystem restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments led by or involving indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with decisions 16/4 and 16/34.

53. Direct funding programmes should be developed, established or strengthened, as appropriate, in coordination with Parties, consistent with national legislation and circumstances, to support restoration and conservation efforts, spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments led by indigenous peoples and local communities within their lands, waters and territories with their full and effective participation, in line with decisions 16/4 and 16/34.

D. Monitoring and reporting

54. The development of monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including the use of biocultural community protocols, should be supported.

55. Quantitative and qualitative indicators, including biocultural and traditional knowledge indicators, and community-based monitoring and information systems should be promoted, strengthened and, where appropriate, operationalized, taking into account national circumstances, without creating additional reporting burdens, to measure the effectiveness of conservation and restoration efforts led by or involving indigenous peoples and local communities, including for headline indicator 22.1 of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities.¹⁸

56. The need to ensure and enhance the transparency and inclusivity of community-based monitoring and information systems and to fully engage indigenous peoples and local communities, women and youth, in the management of those systems, including by promoting and implementing community-based monitoring and information systems in developing countries should be acknowledged, and the importance of enhanced international cooperation to address the technical,

¹⁸ See decision 16/31.

financial, technological and capacity constraints that undermine developing countries' capacity to support community-based monitoring and information systems should be highlighted.

57. National information systems on indigenous and traditional territories, at all levels, should be created and maintained, in accordance with national circumstances, legislation and priorities, to monitor progress in the recognition and governance of those territories. The systems must ensure data sovereignty for those groups, with their free, prior and informed consent.

58. Information on the implementation of commitments related to indigenous and traditional territories, and the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to conservation and ecosystem restoration, should be integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national restoration plans and national reports produced under the Convention.

E. Access to information

59. Indigenous peoples and local communities should have timely and culturally appropriate access to information related to protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ecosystem restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments. Access includes the translation of relevant materials into language of indigenous peoples and local communities,[as appropriate,] as well as the use of culturally appropriate formats to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth.

F. Technical cooperation and legal support

60. Technical, scientific and legal support should be provided to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities to undertake community mapping and monitoring related to protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ecosystem restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.

61. Legal support should be provided, as appropriate, in line with national circumstances, to enhance awareness of collective land rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth, and the right for traditional lifestyle and assist indigenous peoples and local communities with processes related to protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, ecosystem restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.
