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

Tenth meeting

Item 9 of the provisional agenda[[1]](#footnote-1)\*

Montreal, Canada, 13-16 December 2017

**UPDATE ON THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

**INTRODUCTION**

1. In order to assist the Working Group in considering possible ways and instruments for achieving full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols, the following document provides an update on ongoing and current tasks 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, and 15, as well as the new major component/element of work, the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use.[[2]](#footnote-2) Following this, postponed tasks of the programme of work, namely tasks 11, 6, 13, 14 and 17, are considered in the light of ongoing developments, in order to consider future work.

2. Section I of the following table provides an update on ongoing and current tasks 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, and 15, as well as the new element of work, the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use. Section II of the table examines postponed tasks in the light of the outputs of the programme of work[[3]](#footnote-3) and ongoing developments.

**I. An update on ongoing and current tasks 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, and 15of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions**

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| ***A. Update on ongoing tasks 1, 2, 4, 7, 10 12, 15 and a new major component of work on the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity*** |
| **TASK** | **Status** | **Possible Actions Remaining** | **Actors** | **Timeframe** |
| ***Task 1.*** *Parties to take measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity subject to their prior informed approval and effective involvement.*  | The implementation of task 1 remains the prerogative of the Parties. However, developing and least developed Parties are supported by the Secretariat and donors through regional training and capacity development programmes for indigenous peoples, local communities and Governments. The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision XIII/I) noted:* The limited number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans which refer to indigenous peoples and local communities, customary sustainable use, or the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and
* Encouraged Parties to undertake the activities (referred to in paras 10, 11 and 12 of decision XIII/1) with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national circumstances, recognizing the contribution of the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities, and the role of their holistic systems for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.[[4]](#footnote-4)
* Additionally, based on the fifth national reports, Parties have implemented some mechanisms to redirect decision‑making powers to the local level and largely focus on capacity-building for effective participation in decision-making and management of biological diversity.
* Regarding the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans of the of the 147 NBSAPs received by 12 September 2017, and the 144 reviewed by the same date, only five Parties[[5]](#footnote-5) reported IPLCs participating on NBSAPs Committees.
* A total of 28 Parties[[6]](#footnote-6) reported IPLCs were consulted in the revision of the NBSAPs.
* Four Parties[[7]](#footnote-7) reported that IPLCs would be involved in the implementation of the NBSAPs.
* A total of 107 of the 144 NBSAPs did not mention the participation of IPLCs in the revision of their NBSAPs.
 | There is a pressing need for Parties to fully explore the potential of indigenous peoples and local communities for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at the national and sub-national, local levels. Parties may wish to explore the contribution of their collection actions, through traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, to conservation and sustainable use, as well as the potential of community conservation and its possible contribution to the National Protected Areas Estate and efforts to reach Aichi Targets 11 by 2020. | Parties and Governments, indigenous peoples and local community organizations, supported by the Secretariat. | Ongoing |
| ***Task 2.*** *Parties to develop appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision-making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels, including access and benefit‑sharing and the designation and management of protected areas, taking into account the ecosystem approach.* | Progress has been made regarding the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention through various mechanisms. The progress report on implementing Article 8(j) and related provisions (CBD/WG8J/10/7) addresses among other things: * Progress in mainstreaming Article 8(j) and related provisions across the areas of work of the Convention; progress in the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Secretariat; and strengthening the work on Article 8(j) and related provisions through ongoing capacity-building efforts, in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.

Greater efforts are required by most Parties to ensure that IPLCs are participating in the review and implementation of NBSAPs, and such efforts will be rewarded many times over by recognizing, valuing and enhancing the contributions of IPLCs to the goals of the Convention. | Parties and Governments to adopt further measures and mechanisms according to their unique and diverse national situations, to foster and promote indigenous peoples and local community participation, especially the participation of women, in decision-making, policy-planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Parties, taking into account the unique circumstances of each country, may wish to determine whether the concept of local or traditional communities may be applicable in the effective implementation of the Convention at the national, subnational and local levels, and, if so, take this into account in any further processes involving the revision and implementation of the NBSAPs and in the drafting of future national reports, including the sixth national reports. | Parties and Governments | Ongoing |
| ***Task 4.*** *Parties to develop, as appropriate, mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work, taking into account the need to:* *(a) Build on the basis of their knowledge;* *(b) Strengthen their access to biological diversity;* *(c) Strengthen their capacity on matters pertaining to the conservation, maintenance and protection of biological diversity;* *(d) Promote the exchange of experiences and knowledge;* *(e) Promote culturally appropriate and gender specific ways in which to document and preserve women’s knowledge of biological diversity.* | IUCN in their analysis of the fifth national reports [[8]](#footnote-8) noted women are most commonly characterized as beneficiaries in the fifth national reports, wherein 30 per cent of reports discuss programmes or policies that include women as recipients of economic, social or other benefits, including educational and capacity building opportunities. Twenty-eight per cent of reports characterize women as stakeholders, while 19 per cent reference women as managers specifically of resources or species. Women are represented as vulnerable in 17 per cent of reports, and less than one per cent (one country report) refers to women as agents of change. Identifying women and including women as beneficiaries, stakeholders and agents of change are key steps towards developing gender-responsive biodiversity policies and programmes at all levels. Bangladesh, for example, reports an achievement towards Aichi Target 14 that forest ecosystems have been “restored through implementing [a] social forestry system with the involvement of women…as beneficiaries.” Zimbabwe includes women as stakeholders: “most natural resource management programmes have encouraged the active participation of women by involving them in decision‑making positions on natural resource management committees and community ownership trusts.” Only one country, Cuba, explicitly considers women as agents of change in its fifth national report. | Parties and Governments to adopt special measures and mechanisms according to their unique and diverse national situations to promote and involve indigenous peoples and local communities, specifically women, in all elements of the programme of work. Additionally, the Working Group on Article 8(j), in efforts to integrate and implement of Article 8(j) should take into account gender and the Gender Plan of Action for the Convention, especially in formulating future work in the context of the post 2020 arrangements for the Convention. | Parties and Governments | Ongoing |
| ***Task 7.*** *Based on tasks 1, 2 and 4, the Working Group to develop guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure:* *(i) that indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices;* *(ii) that private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed approval of the indigenous and local communities; (iii) advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices and the associated genetic resources are used.*  | (Decision XII/12 D, paragraph 1) The COP decided to implement tasks, 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner.This resulted in the development of the Mo’otz kuxtal[[9]](#footnote-9) Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities [[10]](#footnote-10) for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.The guidelines were adopted by COP in decision XIII/18. | Guidelines are to be used by Parties with the effective participation of IPLCs at the national level, to develop mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure: (i) That indigenous and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of their knowledge, innovations and practices; (ii) That private and public institutions interested in using such knowledge, practices and innovations obtain the prior informed approval of the indigenous and local communities; (iii) Advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices and the associated genetic resources are used. | *Parties with the effective participation of IPLCs.* | Ongoing. The Working Group on Article 8(j) will consider, among other matters, at its tenth meeting,the last component of task 7, (iii) advancement of the identification of the obligations of countries of origin, as well as Parties and Governments where such knowledge, innovations and practices are used, in order to finalize this work. |
| ***Task 10****. The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop standards and guidelines for the reporting and prevention of unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge and related genetic resources.*  | (Decision XII/12 D, para. 1)COP decided to implement Tasks, 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner. This resulted in the development of the Mo’otz kuxtal[[11]](#footnote-11) Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities[[12]](#footnote-12) for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.The guidelines were adopted by COP in decision XIII/18. The standard enshrined in the guidelines is that traditional knowledge is accessed in accordance with the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of the holders of that traditional knowledge, and that they receive fair and equitable benefits based on mutually agreed terms from the use of their traditional knowledge. | Use of the guidelines by Parties with the effective participation of IPLCs for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to establish *standards and guidelines for the reporting and prevention of unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge and related genetic resources,* drawing upon the Mo’otz kuxtal Voluntary guidelines, and in particular section C, paragraphs 15 and 16, and the final section V, paragraphs 26-28. | Parties, Governmentswith the effective participation of IPLCs.  | Guidelines Completed, implementation ongoing. |
| ***Task 12.*** *The Working Group to develop guidelines that will assist Parties and Governments in the development of legislation or other mechanisms, as appropriate, to implement Article 8(j) and its related provisions (which could include sui generis systems), and definitions of relevant key terms and concepts in Article 8(j) and related provisions at international, regional and national levels, that recognize, safeguard and fully guarantee the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, within the context of the Convention.*  | In decision XII/12 D, paragraph 1, COP decided to implement tasks, 7, 10 and 12 in an integrated manner, which resulted in the development of the Mo’otz kuxtal Voluntary guidelines, which it now adopted and at the implementation stage. However, the development of *definitions of relevant key terms and concepts in Article 8(j) and related provisions* in the form of a glossary is ongoing at this time and will be discussed at the tenth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions with a view to its adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its fourteenth meeting. | Parties and Governments use the Mo’otz kuxtalVoluntary guidelines in the development of legislation or other mechanisms, as appropriate, to implement Article 8(j) and its related provisions, which could include sui generis systems. Additionally, decision XIII/18, paragraph 5, invites Parties to report on the use of the guidelines through the national reports. Decision XIII/18, paragraph 6 also *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous peoples and local communities to promote regional cooperation and share experiences and best practices on relevant measures, including approaches and measures relating to traditional knowledge shared across borders, where they exist. These matters will be taken up under progress in the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, at the tenth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and at future meetings, as appropriate. | Parties, Governments with the effective participation of IPLCs | *Ongoing* |
| ***Task 15.*** *The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines that would facilitate repatriation of information, including cultural property, in accordance with Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.*  | The Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions will take up the draft guidelines for repatriation of traditional knowledge at its tenth meeting. | The Working Group will consider draft guidelines for the repatriation of traditional knowledge at its tenth meeting, with a view to their adoption at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. After adoption, Parties, entities and institutions and IPLCs interested in repatriation will be invited to use the guidelines to enhance repatriation efforts to restore traditional knowledge relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | Parties and Governments and the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions | 2018 |
| New Element**CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE[[13]](#footnote-13)****New Task:** Implementation of the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use | The global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity was adopted by COP in decision XII/12 B, which also *invites* Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders to implement the plan of action, taking into account diverse national circumstances including legal and policy regimes, and to report on progress to the Executive Secretary as well as through the national reporting process. Progress on the implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use will be considered at the second meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Review of Implementation and through the sixth national reports. Additionally, COP also decided in XI/14, paragraph 11, to transmit the list of indicative tasks contained in the annex to XI/14 F to the Working Group for future consideration, after the review of the of the first phase of the global plan of action on customary sustainable use. The first progress report UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.3containing information about the implementation of the global plan of action was considered by the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on review of implementation.[[14]](#footnote-14)  | Parties and Governments to implement and report on the plan of action of customary sustainable use with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.In the light of the review of progress on the plan of action on customary sustainable use at the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Working Group on Article 8(j) may wish to consider the list of indicative tasks (refer annex to XI/14 F) for a possible second phase of work, in the context of an integrated programme of work and the Convention’s post-2020 arrangements.   | Parties, other Governments and IPLCs. | Ongoing |
| **II. Postponed tasks of the programme of work [[15]](#footnote-15)**3. In decision X/43, COP decided to postpone the consideration and commencement of other uninitiated tasks of the programme of work, pending completion current tasks and in light of ongoing developments, namely tasks 11, 6, 13, 14 and 17.[[16]](#footnote-16) As priority tasks 7, 10, 12 and 15 are nearing completion, an update is provided on the postponed tasks (11, 6, 13, 14 and 17) below, in order to consider a way forward towards the full integration of the Working Group, taking into account post 2020 arrangements and the Sustainable Development Goals.4. Indigenous peoples and local community representatives have emphasized in their submissions on possible ways and instruments for achieving full integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols,[[17]](#footnote-17) that there is a need to fully consider whether postponed tasks of the programme of work need to be revisited, adjusted or replaced, in order to ensure their relevance, in the light of other developments in recent years and current needs. 5. Some indigenous and local community representatives, particularly in the Latin American and Caribbean region, have emphasized that postponed tasks should not be abandoned if they remain relevant, especially in the light of the adoption and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. At the same time, indigenous peoples and local community representatives also believe that there is a need for a more holistic and forward looking programme of work, rather than simply rehashing the list of tasks, which were developed almost two decades ago. What is being discussed in the contemporary global crisis are major shifts and transformations in economics, politics and environment, in which indigenous peoples and local communities, biological and cultural diversity can and should make a vital and major contribution. 6. Therefore, there may be a need for increased focus on implementing the ecosystem approach, which is very much aligned with both Article 8(j) and Article 10(c), noting the Strategic Plan’s indicators work has to keep in step with the review of the Aichi Targets by 2020 and post-2020 arrangements. Finally, taking into account the postponed tasks, proposals for new work can be proposed as part of fully integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the post-2020 arrangements. Proposals could be considered under agenda item 7, which deals with the integration of Article 8(j) and IPLCs into the post-2020 arrangements for the CBD. |

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| **B. Postponed tasks of the programme of work** |
| **Tasks** | **Status** | **Possible Actions Remaining** | **Actors** | **Timeframe** |
| ***Task 6.*** *The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines for the respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and their wider application in accordance with Article 8(j).*  | Not yet initiated as a succinct task. However, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions has made several contributions to this theme over time and may need to consider whether it is not already addressed by the completion of other related tasks, which include:* The adoption of the global plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use,[[18]](#footnote-18)
* The work advanced under the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity,
* The adoption of the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities, [[19]](#footnote-19)
* The adoption of the Mo’otz kuxtal[[20]](#footnote-20) Voluntary Guidelines for Traditional Knowledge[[21]](#footnote-21)has done much to advance task 6.[[22]](#footnote-22)
* The Composite report, including research on *preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge* inUNEP/CBD/COP/9/7, resulting in COP *decision VIII/5 B* on registers.[[23]](#footnote-23)
* Research oninitiatives for the maintenance of traditional knowledge (including intergenerational transmission) at its fifth meeting in UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/3 on the Composite report,[[24]](#footnote-24) which includes research on and implementation of mechanisms and measures to address the underlying causes of the decline of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/INF/9, but did not take action.
 | Parties and Governments to use the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for the development of development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to develop guidelines for the respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and their wider application in accordance with Article 8(j). Additionally, noting that many elements of task 6 have been addressed in related work, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, may wish to consider whether new or additional work, such as a technical series on *guidelines for the respect, preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge,* could be advanced, with a focus on advice on initiatives to enhance the transmission of traditional knowledge, in order to complete this task.Proposals for new work should be considered within broader discussions concerning the post-2020 arrangements for the CBD and with the view of achieving a fully integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions beyond 2020. | Parties and Governments with the effective participation of IPLCs | Implementation of the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines and the Plan of Action on CSU by 2020 |
| ***Task 11.*** *The Working Group to assess, existing subnational, as appropriate, national and international instruments, particularly intellectual property instruments, that have implications on the protection of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with a view to identifying synergies between these instruments and the objectives of Article 8(j).*  | Not yet initiated as a succinct task, however related to this task, the Working Group on Article 8(j) has included *sui generis systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices*, as a standing agenda item until its ninth meeting when the Working Group took up tasks 7, 10 and 12. In decision XII/12 E, paragraph 2, on sui generis systems, the Conference of the Parties took note of the revised elements of sui generis systems, invites Parties to make use of them, as appropriate, and in paragraph 3, invites the Working Group to use the possible elements and draft glossary, in its work on Tasks 7, 10 and 12.  Additionally, the Conference of the Parties in the paragraph 5 of the same decision, requests the Executive Secretary to produce a technical series publication on sui generis systems for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, which subject to the availability of resources, is expected to be completed in 2017-18. The Conference of the Parties took up tasks 7, 10 and 12, taking into account work on sui generis systems, which resulted in decision XIII/18 in which the Conference of the Parties, adopted the Mo’otzkuxtal voluntary guidelines for Traditional Knowledge.[[25]](#footnote-25) Advancing the work on sui generis systems, including the publication of a technical series, and the development and adoption of the Mo’otz kuxtal voluntary guidelines goes a long way towards fulfilling task 11. | Regarding the component on intellectual property instruments, it may be unwise to start this work before the World Intellectual Property Organization’s Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore concludes its work. Should the Parties wish to pursue this aspect of Task 11, and in light of the expertise required, the World Intellectual Property Organization may be best placed to develop a Study *to assess, existing subnational, as appropriate, national and international intellectual property instruments, particularly, those that have implications on the protection of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities with a view to identifying synergies between these instruments and the objectives of Article 8(j),* for the consideration of the Working Group or the Conference of the Parties. | The World Intellectual Property Organization and the Working Group on Article 8(j). | To be determined. |
| ***Task 13.*** *The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop a set of guiding principles and standards to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge and other forms of knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the role that traditional knowledge can play with respect to the ecosystem approach, in-situ conservation, taxonomy, biodiversity monitoring and environmental impact assessments in all biodiversity sectors.* | Not yet initiated, however, the Working Group may wish to consider to what extend this task is being addressed by the adoption and implementation of the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use and the Mo’otz kuxtal Guidelines for Traditional Knowledge.  | Parties and Governments and the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, may wish to consider, in the light of recent developments including the establishment of the IPBES, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the need to consider post 2020 arrangements, whether task 13 goal to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge may be better addressed more broadly by considering the value and usefulness of traditional knowledge for the SDGs and sustainability in general. The Working Group may therefore wish to consider combining tasks 13 and 14 in order to explore new work on incentives to strengthen the use of traditional knowledge and other forms of knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, along with mechanisms to promote the inter-generational transfer of traditional knowledge and produce a technical series containing practical advice and on the ground success stories that incentivise the use and transmission of traditional knowledge, as part of an integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the Post 2020 arrangements. | Parties, Governments with the effective participation of IPLCs. | To be determined.Could be considered in possible future work in the Convention’s post-2020 arrangements. |
| ***Task 14.*** *The Ad Hoc Working Group to develop guidelines and proposals for the establishment of national incentive schemes for indigenous and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and for the application of such knowledge, innovations and practices in national strategies and programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.* | Not yet initiated. However, in paragraph 4 of its decision IX/13 D, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and Governments, with the input of indigenous and local communities, to report on positive measures for the retention of traditional knowledge in areas relevant for the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity, such as those contained in, but not limited to, the annex to the decision. However, to date, Parties have rarely seized upon the opportunity to report on such measures through the national reports, with some notable exceptions, such as Australia.  | Subject to the availability of resources, tasks 13 and 14 could be addressed through the production of a technical series containing practical advice and on the ground success stories that incentivize the use and transmission of traditional knowledge as part of an integrated programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions in the post-2020 arrangements. | Parties, Governments and the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. | To be determined |
| ***Task 17****. The Executive Secretary to develop, in cooperation with Governments and indigenous and local communities, methods and criteria to assist in assessing the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions at the international, regional, national and local levels, and reporting of such in national reports in conformity with Article 26.*  | Since this task was established in 2000, the Conference of the Parties has considerably advanced methods and criteria to assist in assessing the implementation of the Convention, including through the development and adoption of global indicators for each of the Aichi Targets in the framework of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020. Regarding traditional knowledge, the Conference of the Parties have adopted four indicators to determine status and trends, which include: [Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities](http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/factsheets/?id=70) (decision X/43); [Trends in the practice of traditional occupations](http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/factsheets/?id=71) (decision X/43); [Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages](http://www.cbd.int/sp/indicators/factsheets/?id=88) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15); and Trends in which traditional knowledge, innovations 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 (decision XI/3 B annex). | The Conference of the Parties in decision XIII/28, on *Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*, provides additional advice to Parties regarding the development, adoption and implementation of national indicators in order to measure progress on the Aichi Targets, including Target 18 on traditional knowledge, in order to assess the implementation of the Strategic Plan by 2020.The Conference of the Parties also provides additional and extensive advice in decision XIII/1, which among other things, recognizes that only a minority of Parties have established targets with a level of ambition and scope commensurate with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (para. 6), and *also notes with concern* the limited progress made towards Aichi Biodiversity Targets 18 and 14 at the national level and in mainstreaming Article 8(j) and related provisions into various areas of work under the Convention, including capacity development and the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention (para. 8) and the limited number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans refer to indigenous peoples and local communities, customary sustainable use, or the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (para. 9). Further work is required. | Parties, Governments, with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.  | To be determined |

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1. \* CBD/WG8J/10/1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Conference of the Parties, in decision XI/14 F, agreed on the development of a plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity, as a new major component of the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and in decision XII/12 B, adopted the global Plan of Action, inviting Parties to report on its implementation. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Since its endorsement by the Conference of the Parties in 2000, at its fifth meeting in decision V/16, paragraph 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Refer to decision XIII/1, paragraphs 8, 9, 15, 21 22, [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Argentina, Ireland, and Namibia, Paraguay and Philippines. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Japan, Malawi, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Slovakia, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Australia, Austria, Belgium and Nepal. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Refer to <https://www.cbd.int/gender/doc/gender-5th-national-report-factsheet.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Meaning “roots of life” in the Maya language. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. The use and interpretation of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” in these Guidelines should refer to decision XII/12 F, paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c). [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Meaning “roots of life” in the Maya language [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. For the use and interpretation of the term “indigenous peoples and local communities” refer to decision XII/12 F, paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (c). [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Refer to decision X/43, paragraph 8, “Decides to include a new major component on Article 10, with a focus on 10(c). [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.3 Progress in Implementing Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, Including the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. In decision X/43, COP revised the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions, postponing tasks 6, 11, 13 and 14 and 17, pending completion of tasks 7, 10, 12, and 15. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Refer to Decision X/43 paragraph 7. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. CBD/WG8J/10/INF/4 Compilation of views on the Integration of Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. [XII/12 B, annex](https://www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=XII/12). [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Decision X/42. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Meaning “roots of life” in the Maya language. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. The Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines addresses the element of respect in task 6 by requiring that access to traditional knowledge is based on free, prior informed consent, and its use is based on mutually agreed terms ensuring the equitable sharing of benefits. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. *Decision VIII/5 B recommends* to Parties and Governments to bear in mind that registers are only one approach to the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and as such their establishment should be voluntary, not a prerequisite for protection. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. #  UNEP/CBD/ WG8J/5/3, Phase two of the composite report on the status and trends regarding the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity - executive summary and recommendations.

 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge [↑](#footnote-ref-25)