

Traditional Knowledge indicators and the KMGBF monitoring framework

Informational workshop on the work of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Groups on
Indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and on
Synthetic Biology and Risk Assessment

Nairobi, 11 May 2024

Process 2022-2024

- COP-15 (in 2022):
 - WG8j-12 to review the New Programme of Work on Art. 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
 - Requested WG8j-12 to review the TK indicators under the Joint Programme on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity
- The SCBD has carried out a technical and scientific review of the TK indicators and how they relate to the monitoring framework in early 2024 in response to a request by WG8j-12 (November 2023).
 - As part of that, an Expert Workshop on TK Indicators was held on 8–10th March 2024
- An advanced copy of the technical review and outcomes from the TK Expert Workshop were shared with the AHTEG on Indicators at its second in person meeting (12-15 March), in response to SBSTTA-25 request. The outcomes on the TK indicators are reflected in SBSTTA/26/2, 26/INF/11 and 26/INF/14

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

2050 Framework Goals (Goals A – D)

Reducing threats to biodiversity
(Targets 1-8)

Meeting people's needs through
sustainable use and benefit sharing
(Targets 9-13)

Tools and solutions for
implementation and mainstreaming
(Targets 14- 23)

Traditional Knowledge Indicators

Linguistic diversity and number of
speakers of indigenous languages

Land use change and land tenure in
the traditional territories of
Indigenous Peoples and Local
Communities

Practice of traditional occupations

Degree to which traditional
knowledge and practices are
respected through the full
integration, participation and
safeguards in national
implementation of strategic plan.

KM-GBF Monitoring Framework

Headline, binary, component and complementary indicators for 4 Goals and 23 Targets

Responsible institution: SBSTTA

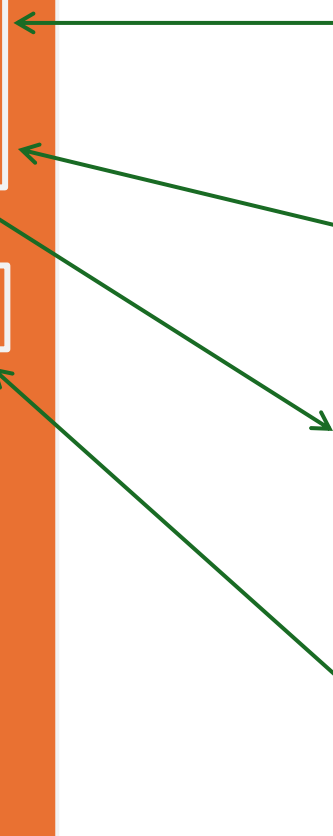
Traditional Knowledge Indicators

TK is a crosscutting issue in CBD

4 TK indicators crosscutting in K-MGBF (participation in all Targets, other to specific Targets)

CBMIS (e.g. Indigenous Navigator) and HRBA monitoring

Responsible institution: new institutional arrangement for 8j will continue work on TK indicators



Traditional Knowledge and human rights

- The substantive contents of the TK indicators correspond to internationally recognized rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- As such, TK indicators can be monitored applying the well-established UN human rights monitoring framework using the following indicators:
 - Structural
 - Process
 - Outcome
- Also monitored under the HR framework are the underlying norms and principles of:
 - Access to information
 - Full and effective participation
 - Access to justice and remedy
- There are existing tools, including CBMIS, such as the Indigenous Navigator and the Local Biodiversity Outlooks, among others.

Current status of TK indicators in the monitoring framework

- In SBSTTA/26/2:
 - Headline indicator (Traditional occupations for T9)
 - Binary indicators for Target 9 and 22 (brackets to be resolved)
 - Component indicators for Targets 21, 22, 23
 - Disaggregation in headline indicators A.1, A.2, B.1, C.1, C.2, 2.1, 3.1 and 10.2
- In 26/INF/11 (Technical and scientific review):
 - Metadata sheets on current status and next steps
 - Additional recommendations for their use in the monitoring framework
- 26/INF/14:
 - Use of TK indicators provides operationalization of various considerations under Section C (rights and contributions of IPLCs; human rights-based approach; diverse value systems; whole-of-society approach)
 - Can be considered as a package to address the cross-cutting relevance of traditional knowledge for the Framework
 - “The AHTEG also considered that the traditional knowledge indicator on land-use change and land tenure by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities could meet the criteria required for a headline indicator.”

Summary

- Much progress has been made on the TK indicators since WG8j-12 last November with the support of key collaborators (IIFB, ILC, FAO, ILO, IWGIA; UNEP-WCMC, WRI, One World Analytics, Michigan University and more)
- The important contributions of the TK indicators and their cross-cutting nature to the monitoring framework are better understood and valued
- There are gaps in data for local communities and the indicators need wider application, especially at the national level
- Next steps for further development and operationalization have been identified; activities will need to continue under the new Programme of Work on Art. 8(j) and SBSTTA, and through national implementation and CBMIS

Thank you!

