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PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 18 ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Secretary

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision XIII/1, paragraph 23, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to report on: (a) progress in mainstreaming Article 8(j) and related provisions across the areas of work of the Convention; (b) the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Secretariat; and (c) strengthening the work on Article 8(j) and related provisions through ongoing capacity-building efforts in partnership with indigenous peoples and local communities.

2. Additionally, in order to review progress in implementation, the Conference of the Parties in decision XIII/1, paragraph 22, invited Parties, other Governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and relevant organizations to submit updated information on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and the customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including on the various elements of the Target, as well as implementation of the plan of action on customary sustainable use, in time for the Executive Secretary to synthesize and make available the information for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting and by the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its second meeting.

3. The present report builds on the interim progress report (CBD/WG8J/10/7), dated 2 November 2017, which was considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its tenth meeting. As the previous report (CBD/WG8J/10/7) focussed on actions by the Secretariat, this current report draws on information received from Parties and on an analysis of the NBSAPs and fifth national reports, in order to complement the interim report and ascertain progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18.

4. A notification (SCBD/SPS/DC/VN/JS/VF/86963 (2018-014), on this matter was been issued on 21 January 2018 pursuant to the decision XIII/1, paragraph 22, to solicit further information from Parties. As requested by decision XIII/1, a collation of views received¹ are compiled and made available in CBD/SBI/2/INF/10. An analysis of the information received is contained in section I of the present

¹ Views were received from Bolivia; Brazil; Iraq; Mexico; New Zealand; Sweden; Venezuela; Global Forest Coalition (GFC) and Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI); Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI); Swedish Association for Transhumance and Pastoralism; Family Farmers' Association and Forest People Programme. Submissions have been reproduced in the form and languages in which they were provided to the Secretariat.

document. Section 2 contains a draft recommendation to assist the Subsidiary Body on Implementation in consideration of this matter.

I. PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 18² THROUGH NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

5. At its first meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation considered a comprehensive report on progress for the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions, including the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.3).^[1]

6. Since that time, the Secretariat has updated the analyses of progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, through the NBSAPs. Based on the 157 NBSAPs received by 7 March 2018, the Secretariat has analyzed progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, and provides the following update:

Progress in Participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the NBSAPs

(a) From the 153 NBSAPs received by 28 February 2018, only five Parties^[2] reported indigenous peoples and local communities participating on NBSAPs Committees;

(b) A total of 31 Parties^[3] reported that indigenous peoples and local communities were consulted in the revision of the NBSAPs;

(c) Four Parties^[4] reported that indigenous peoples and local communities would be involved in the implementation of the NBSAPs;

(d) A total of 110 of the 153 NBSAPs did not mention the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of the NBSAP;

(e) Additionally, some countries, such as Malta and Serbia, have established commitments in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans which relate to the preservation of the knowledge and practices of local communities;”

7. This sampling of participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision and implementation of the NBSAPs shows that 28% of Parties that have submitted NBSAPs are actively considering the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at the national and subnational levels.

Progress towards Target 18 through the fifth national reports and national targets

8. One hundred and ninety (190) fifth national reports were considered in this analysis³. Information on the status, trends and pressures on biodiversity as well as information on the different actions that countries have reported taking or will be taking in the near future was used to classify national progress towards each of the Aichi Targets.

² Target 18 — By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

^[1] Of the 60 NBSAPs received by 30 October 2015, and the 59 reviewed by 15 January 2016, only two Parties reported IPLCs participating on the NBSAP committee. A total of 12 Parties reported that IPLCs were consulted in the revision of the NBSAP. Four Parties reported that IPLCs would be involved in the implementation of the NBSAPs. At that time of a total of 41 of the 59 NBSAPs considered, did not mention IPLCs.

^[2] Argentina, Ireland, Namibia, Paraguay and the Philippines.

^[3] March 2018: 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.

^[4] Australia, Austria, Belgium and Nepal.

³ All national reports which have been received by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity have been Considered and analysed. National reports have not been received by the Bahamas, Gabon, Iceland, Lesotho and Libya.

9. Only 14 per cent of NBSAPs contained targets which were similar to the scope and level of ambition set out in the Aichi Target³² and more than half (55 per cent) contained targets which were lower than the Aichi Target and or which did not address all of the target elements. Almost a third (31 per cent) of NBSAPs did not contain targets related to this Aichi Target. Many of the targets that were set were general. The main focus of the national targets centred on respecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and the integration of these in the implementation of the Convention. By comparison there was relatively less focus on ensuring the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.

10. About 15 per cent of Parties, in their national reports, indicate that this target is on track to be met. A further 42 per cent of Parties indicate that progress is being made but not at a rate that would allow the target to be met by its deadline. About 21 per cent of reports indicate no significant change. More than a fifth (22 per cent) of the reports reviewed did not contain sufficient information for progress towards this target to be assessed. Progress towards the different elements of target 18 is difficult to assess as more than 40 per cent of reports did not contain any relevant information.

Progress through information received

Bolivia

11. The Plurinational State of Bolivia, noted that its regulatory framework was essential achieving the essential elements of Target 18, such as recognition of rights to customary sustainable use of biodiversity. The Bolivian Constitution guarantees respect and promotion of traditional knowledge (including the traditional medicine), and the right to live in a healthy environment, sustainably using ecosystems. Both preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge is the responsibility of the State.

12. In order to achieve the Convention's vision of "living in harmony with nature" the Government of Bolivia promotes "dialogues for knowledge", as a tool for pursuing complementarity between traditional knowledge and science as one of the fundamental principles for integrated development in harmony and balance with Mother Earth.

Brazil

13. Brazil emphasises in its submission that the Brazilian NBSAP is developed through a strong participatory and collaborative methodology. The (NBSAP) strategy is owned and implemented by a broad range of actors, including various sectors of society, and in particular indigenous peoples and local or traditional communities. Through the collaborative process, the NBSAP demonstrates commitment to the implementation of actions that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, considering the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of biological resources, socio-cultural aspects, gender equality and valuation of traditional knowledge by a broad range of partners.

14. Brazil's national action or target relevant to global Target 18 is: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, family rural producers and traditional communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, in accordance with their uses, customs and traditions, national legislation and relevant international commitments. However other actions in the NBSAP also guarantee the effective participation of IPLCs, family rural producers and traditional communities, at all relevant levels in the development and implementation of other actions.

Iraq

15. Iraq provided detailed information about traditional local communities of the Marshes and their rich traditional knowledge covering many different areas from traditional crops, food preparation, house construction and animal breeding. In particular, the March Arabs maintain traditional knowledge relevant to the waters and marshes they inhabit, such as technical knowledge for traditional boat building. These communities are also a rich source of traditional knowledge relevant for food production and medicine.

Mexico

16. Mexico reports that the elaboration of the National Strategy on Biodiversity of Mexico and its Action Plan 2016 - 2030 (ENBioMex) was a continuous process of participation from diverse sectors of society (academia, civil society organizations, social and private sector, as well as indigenous peoples and communities) and at the three levels of government (federal, state, and municipal), and was facilitated through the workshops, meetings, and public consultation.

17. The Government of Mexico advances towards Aichi Target 18 through a strong programme of activities referred to as the Program of Indigenous Rights, in the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples. Under this programme, various projects are supported that recognize the rights of indigenous peoples, including capacity-building on the Nagoya Protocol, on mechanisms for prior informed consent, and protection of traditional knowledge. Mexico, as president of the Conference of the Parties (2017-18) also plays a critical regional role supporting hosting regional workshops on traditional knowledge for the Latin American and Caribbean region. Mexico is also promoting an inclusive and equitable participation and the active engagement of IPLCs in the management of National Protected Areas as well as exploring the potential of in-situ conservation and community conservation areas.

18. A particularly useful in-situ conservation programme for the promotion and promotion of agrobiodiversity, concerning traditional crops and wild relatives is the Creole Maize Conservation Programme (PROMAC). This programme seeks to promote the preservation and recovery of species and varieties of the Creole Maize and its wild relatives in their natural environments, in the different farming systems according to the various regions and customs, through direct support for in situ conservation, including activities for strengthen communities through development of products associated with Creole Maize.

New Zealand

19. New Zealand's National Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2020 (Action Plan) includes national targets to increase Māori participation across implementation activities that align with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

20. New Zealand has taken an interesting and inclusive approach to developing national targets inclusive of traditional knowledge including two national targets that align specifically with Aichi Biodiversity Target 18:

- National target 2: people taking greater action for nature
- National target 17: whānau (family groups), hapū (subtribes) and iwi (tribes) are able to practice their responsibilities as kaitiaki (guardians) of their traditional lands and resources.

Several other national targets either encompass activities to protect and develop appropriate use of mātauranga Māori (traditional knowledge) or increase Māori participation.

21. New Zealand has approximately 33% of its land area protected for conservation purposes. The Department of Environment has increased use of collaborative processes to engage with relevant iwi (Maori) early in statutory planning processes to ensure iwi (Maori) values are reflected in conservation management strategies and plans. Plans are underway for the 2018/19 year to produce ten conservation management plans. Five of these are expected to be co-approved by iwi (Maori) and relevant Conservation Boards. Of 8 regional conservation management strategies planned to proceed in 2018/19, 4 include iwi (Maori) co-authorship of key sections, with one conservation management strategy expected to be co-authored with 2 iwi (Maori).

Sweden

22. Sweden provided information about national work on the implementation of article 8(j) and related provisions, as well as international work that contributes to the goals of the Convention. A chief partner in implementation of the Convention is the Sami parliament which is both a popularly-elected

parliament and an administrative authority under the Swedish government which represents the indigenous Sami people.

23. After being provided with a mandate by the Ministry of the Environment to propose measures on the long-term implementation of Articles 8(j) and 10(c) of the Convention and relevant COP decisions, including Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, the Sami Parliament and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (the Agencies) were in March 2017, proposed measures through a joint report in February 2018. The report addressed the establishment of thematic 8(j) focal points, measures to strengthen participation of IPLC's in relevant Government Agency processes, measures to ensure traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and customary use are collected, recorded or documented, respected, maintained and applied in processes regarding the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (in accordance with principles on FPIC), and the improvement of organizational structures strengthening the cooperation and exchange between Government Agencies, IPLC's and other stakeholders.

24. Under the recommended measures, Sami are encouraged to develop reindeer husbandry plans are detailed plans containing the Sami communities' traditional knowledge on sustainable reindeer husbandry, hunting and fishing, lands of special importance and cultural customs and expressions including joik (traditional songs), traditional languages and handicraft. The Sami communities are the proprietor of the plans and decide what knowledge to share with external actors. The plans help to document and strengthen traditional knowledge, including practices and cultural expressions and help revitalize lost traditional knowledge and Sami languages. The plans can also be used as a tool to communicate Sami land use and tenure and ensure that Sami interests are considered in court procedures, community planning and other public land management procedures, as well as commercial exploitation of land and extractive industries.

25. The Sami Parliament and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency have together with representatives from the Sami communities established a management tool which aims to maintain a favorable conservation status of the populations of bear, wolf, wolverine, lynx and golden eagle without impeding the Sami population from pursuing their traditional occupation reindeer husbandry (reindeer herders suffer great losses of reindeer due to predation and the Government has decided on a level of damages tolerated at 10 per cent).

26. Regarding international efforts, Sweden hosted a Global dialogue on Human Rights and Biodiversity Conservation Eldoret, in Kenya, 20 to 23 November 2017. The workshop used a multi-actor dialogue methodology for transformative social learning and conflict resolution in international environmental governance which was applied along with the Multiple Evidence Base (MEB) approach that emphasizes equity and reciprocity across knowledge systems. The dialogue recognized that human rights protection can and should be complementary to safeguarding biodiversity and ecosystems, and this provides a foundation for enabling local people and conservation organizations to be strategic allies, rather than be set in opposition to each other. Concrete experiences were suggested such as establish co-management has often been an effective mean to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems. Sweden is also planning to host several side events in 2018 at the 17th session of the UNPFII in New York at the United Nations Headquarters related to conservation and human rights.

Venezuela

27. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, reported on national policies and legal instruments that promote the protection of ancestral and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities, associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The information from Venezuela highlighted the need for a supportive legal and policy framework in order to protect traditional knowledge and support the contributions of IPLCs in order to achieve Aichi target 18 and the goals of the Convention. In particular, in Venezuela, indigenous peoples and local communities participate in and contribute traditional practices and ancestral knowledge to the conservation of the local biological diversity including for the conservation of threatened species including freshwater turtles, Orinoco caiman, and the costal alligator, among others.

Global Forest Coalition (GFC) and Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI)

28. The GFC used this opportunity to draw attention to the contributions of IPLCs to global biological and cultural diversity. In particular, they called for a more effective implementation of the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use and especially drew attention to the poor participation rates of IPLCs in 70% of NBSAPs and fifth national reports. The GFC also noted the strong links between achieving the goals of the Convention and the Sustainable Development Goals. They recommend strengthening the role of local collective actions of IPLCs, territorial approaches alongside of ecosystem approach to land and seascape management and promotion of community protocols for traditional knowledge.

Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)

29. The UNDP implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), in partnership with the Secretariat of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP WCMC), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's Global Programme on Protected Areas (IUCN GPAP), and the ICCA Consortium, through funding support of German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB), launched the Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas ([ICCA-GSI](#)) at the CBD COP12 in South Korea in 2014.

30. The initiative supports biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change effects of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, and contributes to achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets: Target 11, increasing the coverage of protected and conserved areas; Target 14, safeguarding ecosystems that provide essential services; and Target 18, respecting and protecting traditional knowledge.

31. The ICCA-GSI is implemented in twenty-six (26) participating countries: Argentina, Belize, Benin, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Morocco, Namibia, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Suriname, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.

32. The initiative provides financial grant-based support to territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities contributing directly to Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, as traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use are essential components of ICCAs. ICCAs are the living embodiment of Article (8) j, and play a significant role in the passing on of inter-generational environmental knowledge, innovations and practices.

33. Through the UNDP-implemented GEF-Small Grants Programme modality, a total of at least 200 emblematic projects on ICCAs are in the process being supported from 2014-2019, in the participating ICCA-GSI countries. Indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) will be the key beneficiaries of the projects.

34. To date, catalytic ICCA grant projects have been approved in twenty countries, and 32 emblematic ICCA projects are under implementation. The project sites cover 68 indigenous peoples, ethnic groups/minorities, speaking about 27 linguistic groups, and reports indicate the application and use of over 25 traditional knowledge and customary practices for the conservation and sustainable use of natural and cultural resources. To enhance appropriate support and policy recognition of ICCAs at the national, regional and international levels, in 2017 the initiative launched a partnership with the NGO Natural Justice to review the legal frameworks and policies related to ICCAs in 19 target countries.

35. Together with the Global ICCA Consortium, the initiative has organized a total of 8 regional capacity-building and knowledge sharing workshops on ICCAs during 2017-18, in which participated over 350 representatives of IPLCs, NGOs, CSOs and government agencies.

Swedish Association for Transhumance and Pastoralism

36. Swedish Association for Transhumance and Pastoralism reported that Sweden through the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) has made some progress concerning the participation

of local communities in the national context including Swedish artisanal fishers, small-scale farmers, hunters, handicraft makers, and Summer-Farm Transhumance Pastoralists, in the implementation of the Convention, by appointing National Focal Points and taking a wide approach to involving all interested groups. At the same time, they note a neglect of traditional knowledge for traditional food production in the National Food Strategy for Sweden. Finally, they emphasize the need for a strong national focal point and a shift in national food production away from large-scale animal and agricultural production to small-scale sustainable models.

Family Farmers' Association (Sweden)

37. The Swedish Farmers Association note that the traditional Swedish agriculture culture is based on cattle keeping and both animals and their herders have co-evolved. As an example, they use the genetic tolerance to a milk diet of the local population. They also note that up until 1950s, traditional agricultural practices have been diverse and sustainable. As local communities working towards the goals of the convention they call on a return to diverse farming and agricultural system and a move away from industrial agriculture and animal husbandry.

Forest People Programme

38. The FPP in its submission promoted its landmark publication *Local Biodiversity Outlooks (LBO): Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*. The publication gathered stories from indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) around the world about their visions, approaches, knowledge and actions, for conservation, sustainable use.

39. LBO summarizes the key findings and lessons learned from the case studies also includes potential actions which can advance further progress in the implementation of Target 18 and the whole Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and perspectives relevant for the post- 2020 period, towards the 2050 vision of living in harmony with nature.

LBO - Key Findings and Lessons Learned

- Collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are advancing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and all 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- IPLCs' lands hold much of the world's biodiversity; supporting their actions can be one of the most effective ways to secure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Biological and cultural diversity together increase resilience to social, environmental and climate changes.
- Policy commitments on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use must be translated into programmes and projects in partnerships with IPLCs.
- Recognising customary land tenure and traditional occupations, and protecting human rights secure social wellbeing and ecosystem and climate benefits. Measures are needed to counter the rise in assassinations of environmental and human rights defenders.
- Community-based mapping and monitoring complement wider data and reporting systems and promote accountability for social, biodiversity, development and climate commitments.

LBO - Key potential actions related to IPLCs that could accelerate overall progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, if more widely applied:

- Recognize that biological and cultural diversity are inextricably linked, in line with the Conceptual framework for the Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES-2/4), and target them together in an integrated approach to conservation and sustainable use.
- Strengthen mechanisms for the participation of IPLCs in global and national policy processes and in national and local implementation.
- Acknowledge the contributions of IPLCs' collective actions in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including through their inclusion in NBSAP processes and national reports.

- Mainstream traditional knowledge and customary systems of resource use throughout the Strategic Plan and acknowledge their role in offering innovative approaches to current challenges related to biodiversity loss and climate change and sustainable development.
- Uphold the human rights of IPLCs in line with international law. All human rights violations should be publicly denounced by governments and justice pursued for the victims.
- Adjudicate legal recognition of lands, territories and resources of IPLCs.
- Increase support to IPLC initiatives and ensure that it is managed in a culturally appropriate manner and is fully accessible to them.
- Mitigate the harmful impacts of biodiversity funding on IPLCs and their lands and territories, by applying social safeguards and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

40. When launched at COP13 in Cancun, Mexico, the LBO was warmly welcomed and it has since become an important resource, including as an input on Indigenous and Local Knowledge to the ongoing IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The FPP recommend a second edition of the LBP in order to complement GBO 5 to be launched in 2019.

Update on related activities within the mandate of the Secretariat

41. This update builds on document CBD/WG/8J/10/7, which was prepared for the tenth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions as an interim report on *progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity*.

Capacity-building efforts 2018

42. During the period of 2017-2018, in line with capacity development decisions, the Secretariat is implementing a “Capacity Development Programme on national arrangements for achieving Traditional Knowledge elements of Targets 18 and 16 of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.” It aims to build capacity among the Parties and indigenous peoples and local communities to develop possible elements of national action plans for traditional knowledge containing arrangements to implement obligations arising from Article 8(j) of the Convention and to achieve Aichi Target 18 on traditional knowledge, by 2020, to contribute to the national implementation of articles of the Nagoya Protocol that are most relevant to the indigenous peoples and local communities, especially Articles 5, 6, 7, 12, and 16.

43. The activities include: (a) an online global forum; and (b) four regional capacity development programmes in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, and the Pacific. As outputs, the participants and their institutions will develop possible elements for national action plans to address obligations regarding traditional knowledge under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol. Participants in the regional workshops will be able to understand the relevant articles of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol, be familiar with possible mechanisms in order to address them, and promote the effective implementation of such mechanisms at the national and local levels.

44. As of March 2018, the following dates and venues are agreed upon for the regional trainings:

- (a) Tepoztlan, Mexico, 2 to 6 April 2018;
- (b) Whangārei, New Zealand, 21 to 25 May 2018;
- (c) Kandy, Sri Lanka, 20 to 24 August 2018;
- (d) Marrakesh, Morocco, 8 to 12 October 2018

45. As well as formal training workshops, the Secretariat also provides regular briefings and capacity-building on issues concerning Articles 8(j) and 10(c), the Nagoya Protocol, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and traditional knowledge to the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network, women’s caucus, and governments as well as civil society, universities, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations, on request.

46. In addition, to optimize the use of limited resources and to ensure the effective implementation of these decisions, the Secretariat pursues opportunities for capacity-building beyond specific

capacity-building workshops. It does so, in particular, on the margins of many official meetings under the Convention and on the margins of other meetings, including the 16th and 17th sessions of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

47. In summary, the Secretariat continues to build the capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities and Governments through the implementation of capacity development programmes and through the integration of indigenous peoples and local communities in other capacity-building efforts of the Secretariat.

Additional activities by the Secretariat

48. In order to ensure effective participation of IPLCs in the Governing Body, the Secretariat is working with other agencies, partners and IPLCs, including the Government of Egypt, to realise a Summit on Nature & Culture on the margins of COP 14. The goal of the Summit is to provide main messages on biological and cultural diversity to the plenary of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, contributing to the theme of COP 14 (and the 2050 Vision of the Convention), *Living in Harmony with Nature* and to the interactive dialogue on the same topic. The specific aim of the Summit on Nature & Culture is to bring about a rapprochement of Nature and Culture in the Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework.

II. CONCLUSION

49. An overview of participation of IPLCs at national levels shows that only minority of Parties have seized on the opportunity of engaging IPLCs for the goals of the Convention. Almost 72% of the reports did not mention IPLCs at all. Only four Parties or 6% had seized the opportunity to involve IPLCs in the implementation of the NBSAPs. At the same time there are shining examples of the benefits of involving IPLCs for the goals of the Convention as evidence in reports from Bolivia, Brazil, Mexico, New Zealand, Sweden, and Venezuela.

50. Not fully engaging IPLCs in the on the ground implementation of the Convention represents a lost opportunity for many Parties in the effective implementation of the Convention, especially at the local level, as indigenous peoples and local communities are on-site or in-situ communities actively pursuing conservation and sustainable use and contributing directly to the effective implementation of the Convention. Additionally, traditional knowledge, along with science, has proven an effective knowledge base for species and ecosystem management (via *in situ* conservation) by establishing and managing community protected areas, among other possibilities.

51. The lack of reference to the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of the NBSAPs and/or the implementation of the Convention at the national level may be indicative of a lack of political awareness of the concept of either “indigenous peoples” or “local” communities in the national context.

52. For those Parties that may not recognize or have indigenous peoples within their borders, the concept of “local” communities may have resonance at the national, subnational or local level. Extensive guidance has been provided on the concept of local communities within the context of the Convention in the note by the Executive Secretary on local community representatives within the context of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity ([UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8](#)) and in the report of the Expert Group Meeting of Local Community Representatives within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions ([UNEP/CBD/WG8J/7/8/Add.1](#)), which resulted in [decision XI/14 B](#) on the participation of “local communities”.

53. Overall, greater efforts are required by most Parties to ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities are participating in the review and implementation of NBSAPs. Such efforts will be rewarded many times over by recognizing, valuing and enhancing the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the goals of the Convention.

54. In submissions from Parties that are successfully engaging IPLCs, many emphasized the importance of national regulatory frameworks containing legal, policy and programme measure that

recognize and value traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use, and rights to territories and natural resources.

55. Submissions received from both Parties and IPLCs also promote success stories about local actions for the goals of the Convention, especially regarding in-situ conservation and application of traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, and community conservation. Successful local area projects should be considered as models for duplication and upscaling, as appropriate.
