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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. On the subject of progress in the achievement of Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Conference of the Parties, in decision [14/1](#), urged Parties and invited other Governments to take urgent action by 2020, by carrying out, among other things, the following actions, as appropriate, on Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use:¹

(a) Increase efforts in the protection of and respect for traditional knowledge;

(b) Make use of information contained in the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* (LBO), inter alia, on the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, to contribute to updated reporting on progress in the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

2. Furthermore, in decision 14/1, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to update the analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, on the basis of information contained in the sixth national reports.

3. The present report builds on the interim report on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 ([CBD/WG8J/11/2](#)) which was considered by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eleventh meeting, held in November 2019. It draws on an analysis of the additional sixth national reports received between 30 June 2019 and 26 March 2020, in order to complement the interim report and ascertain progress toward Aichi Biodiversity Target 18.² Section I considers progress made by Parties towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Section II provides an update on related activities within the mandate of the Secretariat, including progress on the indicators adopted for traditional knowledge. Section III provides some conclusions. Proposed draft recommendations for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting are presented in document CBD/SBI/3/2.

* CBD/SBI/3/1.

¹ Aichi Biodiversity 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.”

² <https://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/rationale/target-18/>.

4. In the light of the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, the main messages from the Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Montreal, Canada, 17-18 November 2019) are contained in the annex to the present document, in order to complement the present progress report and to highlight advice provided by representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities on future work.³

I. PROGRESS MADE BY PARTIES TOWARDS AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 18 OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Progress as reported in the sixth national reports

5. The Secretariat has updated the analysis of progress in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 through the analysis of the sixth national reports received by 26 March 2020.

6. As of 26 March 2020, 156 Parties had submitted their sixth national report to the Executive Secretary. The Secretariat analysed a total of 150 of these (6 national reports, written in Russian or Arabic, were not analysed). Parties reported on actions undertaken to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, with some Parties reporting on the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities towards the achievement of other targets. The main actions reported included the following:

(a) Facilitation of capacity-building workshops and trainings on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use under the Convention;

(b) Initiatives to establish co-management of protected areas with indigenous peoples and local communities living in and around them;

(c) Establishment of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs) and indigenous protected areas (IPAs), and elaboration of corresponding co-management plans;

(d) Actions to involve indigenous peoples and local communities in resource management and conservation;

(e) Documentation and development of inventories on traditional knowledge and related resources;

(f) Development of action plans for protection and promotion of traditional medicines and pharmacopeias;

(g) Commercialization of edible wild produce;

(h) Introduction of general mechanisms for consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities;

(i) Incorporation of traditional knowledge in consultation processes, including by giving indigenous leaders specific mandates;

(j) Development of draft policies on traditional knowledge;

(k) Elaboration of national legislative and political frameworks for equitable access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge,⁴ and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from their use;

(l) Guidelines for establishing community protocols;

(m) Support for community-based efforts to revive and restore agroecology,⁵ traditional farming practices and traditional agroforestry, as models for sustainable production;

³ The full report of the Global Thematic Dialogue, along with the main messages, is available as [CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2](https://www.cbd.int/postdoc/2019/12/2).

⁴ "Access" to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, under the Nagoya Protocol, is based on prior informed consent, and "utilization" based on mutually agreed terms, ensuring a fair and equitable sharing of benefits, arising from their utilization (Nagoya Protocol, Article 5).

(n) Support and development of appropriate systems and measures by indigenous peoples and local communities, for the recording, or documentation, and protection of their traditional knowledge, practices and innovations, related to biological resources.

7. All of these actions demonstrate a measurable increase in information related to the contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets reflected in the sixth national reports, as compared to the previous reports. An initial analysis of the sixth national reports submitted by 26 March 2020 reveal that 16 of the 150 reports analysed (10 per cent) mention the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) processes, and 89 reports (59 per cent) mention the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in matters related to biodiversity, in general terms. While there has been some improvement in national reports mentioning indigenous peoples and local communities since the first edition of *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* in 2016, there has not been any measurable progress in their participation in the development and implementation of NBSAPs, so there is still much work to be done to make development of NBSAPs truly participatory.

II. UPDATE ON RELATED ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE MANDATE OF THE SECRETARIAT

8. This update builds on the note by the Executive Secretary issued for the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions ([CBD/WG8J/11/2](#)).

9. In 2019, a total of 30 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities from all seven sociocultural regions received funding from the General Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which enabled their participation in official meetings held under the Convention; in 2020 to date, 13 representatives have been funded.⁶ The Secretariat expresses its gratitude to the Governments of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden for their continuing support in 2019 of this fund.

10. In addition, the Secretariat facilitated the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the following meetings held under the Convention and its Protocols:

- (a) Regional consultations on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework for:
 - (i) Western European and Others Group and other members of the European Union, Bonn, 19-21 March 2019;
 - (ii) Africa, Addis Ababa, 2-5 April 2019;
 - (iii) Central and Eastern Europe, Belgrade, 16-18 April 2019;
 - (iv) Latin America and the Caribbean, Montevideo, 14-17 May 2019;
- (b) Stocktaking, Coordination and Development of Monitoring Plan Meeting for Achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 by 2020, Isle of Vilm, Germany, 24-27 April 2019;
- (c) Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Synthetic Biology, Montreal, Canada, 4-7 June 2019;
- (d) Consultation Workshop of Biodiversity-related Conventions on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Bern, 10-12 June 2019;

⁵ See, for example, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agroecology>.

⁶ (a) First meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Nairobi, 27-30 August 2019) (9 funded); (b) eleventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (Montreal, Canada, 20-22 November 2019) and twenty-third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (Montreal, Canada, 25-29 November 2019) (21 funded); (c) Second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Rome, 24-29 February 2020) (13 funded).

(e) Thirteenth meeting of the Liaison Group on the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Montreal, Canada, 22-25 October 2019;

(f) Meeting of the Informal Advisory Committee on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol, Montreal, Canada, 29-31 October 2019;

(g) Thematic Workshop on Ecosystem Restoration for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 6-8 November 2019;

(h) Thematic Workshop on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Montreal, Canada, 13-15 November 2019;

(i) Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Montreal, Canada, 17-18 November 2019;

(j) Thematic Workshop on Area-based Conservation Measures for the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Montreal, Canada, 1 to 3 December 2019;

(k) Meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Socio-economic Considerations, Vienna, 10-13 December 2019.

11. The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity supported the Secretariat of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) in the organization of the “Global Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the IPBES Assessment on Invasive Alien Species” which was held in Montreal, Canada, on 15 and 16 November 2019.

12. During this period the Secretariat also published the following publications related to traditional knowledge:

(a) The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity ([English](#), [Spanish](#) and [French](#));

(b) Glossary of Relevant Key Terms and Concepts within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions ([English](#), [Spanish](#) and [French](#));

(c) Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines - 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 ([English](#), [Spanish](#) and [French](#)).

A. Contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

13. In decision [14/17](#), paragraph 13, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate and support the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the discussion and processes related to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (Montreal, Canada, 17-18 November 2019) was organized pursuant to that request and was made possible by the generous financial support of the Government of Canada. It was organized by the Secretariat of the Convention jointly with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB). In preparation for this Dialogue, a webinar was held on 7 November 2019, in English and Spanish, in collaboration with IIFB, in order for the participants to be well prepared for the upcoming discussions.

14. The purpose of the Dialogue was to provide an initial opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities to discuss their possible contributions to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a focus on the following matters:

(a) Priorities for indigenous peoples and local communities across the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) Elements of work on traditional knowledge and related issues, as well as options for institutional arrangements for indigenous peoples and local communities in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(c) Elements of work on the links between nature and culture and methodologies for the integration of lessons learned in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(d) A safeguards framework and access to financial resources in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(e) Promoting dialogue and building bridges among indigenous peoples and local communities and with the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Bureau, regional representatives, and representatives of Parties.

15. A total of 63 representatives from indigenous peoples and local communities took part in the Dialogue. The full report is available in CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2. The main messages are contained in the annex below.

B. Efforts leading up to the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

16. In order to ensure effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in meetings of the Convention, the Secretariat is working with other agencies, partners, indigenous peoples and local community organizations and China, the host country of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to organize a summit on nature and culture on the margins of the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The summit will provide an opportunity for reflection, dialogue and developing ways of cooperation, taking into account the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

C. Progress on indicators adopted for traditional knowledge

1. Introduction

17. In decision [XIII/28](#), the Conference of the Parties welcomed the updated list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the following indicators for status and trends in the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity:

(a) Trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages (decisions VII/30 and VIII/15);

(b) Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43);

(c) Trends in the practice of traditional occupations (decision X/43);

(d) Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan.

18. The Secretariat continues to work on the operationalization of the adopted indicators for traditional knowledge, and provides regular updates through the reports on progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use prepared for the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. Related to this, the Secretariat chairs the working group on indicators relevant to

indigenous peoples of the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG).

2. *Indicator - Trends in land use and tenure, on the traditional territories of indigenous peoples*

19. Regarding “trends in land use and tenure”, IASG during its 2019 annual meeting (Geneva, 10-13 September 2019), held a panel discussion on operationalizing and using trends in land use and tenure as a multipurpose indicator for indigenous peoples' well-being. The panel included: (a) members of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; (b) members of IASG working on “land”, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), and the International Land Coalition Secretariat (ILC); (c) representatives of land initiatives, including the ICCA Consortium; and (d) indigenous experts working directly on land tenure. The panel was chaired by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

20. As an overarching framework, the panel considered the Sustainable Development Goals and their use of land indicators, as well as an array of land initiatives of relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities, including the Indigenous Navigator, the registry of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCA Registry)⁷ and the work of the International Land Coalition.

21. As a result of the above-mentioned panel discussion, the IASG, in its annual report, has invited the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and agencies to consider holding a one-day closed meeting on the indicator on land tenure and changes in land use at a future session. Additionally, the Forum may wish to consider, as a topic for its annual three-day expert meeting to be held in 2021 or 2022, the topic of trends in land use and tenure, as a multipurpose indicator for the well-being of indigenous peoples.

22. The expert meeting of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues could define goals, including for the short, medium and long term, and next steps forward, focusing on some initial steps that would be successful (such as identifying indigenous peoples' traditional territories in protected areas) and the spectrum of possibilities for land tenure, as well as land management. Another vital step forward (after the expert meeting) may be a legislative mapping of land law that includes countries that have addressed traditional tenure.

23. These steps could contribute to operationalizing trends in land use change and tenure as an indicator for traditional knowledge under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and could also help to operationalize land as an indicator under the Sustainable Development Goals and. The Secretariat will continue to report on developments on this matter.

3. *Trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages*

24. The years 2019 and 2020 have seen an acceleration of activities around indigenous languages that is relevant to the indicator on “linguistic diversity”. In 2016, the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 71/178, on the rights of indigenous peoples, proclaimed 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages.

25. The two main objectives of the International Year were: (a) to draw attention to the critical loss of indigenous languages and the urgent need to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages; and (b) to take further urgent steps at the national and international levels. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in consultation with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, prepared an action plan for organizing the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages,⁸ taking into account the recommendations of the interested Member States, indigenous peoples, United Nations system agencies, funds and programmes, and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and

⁷ The ICCA Registry is maintained by the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC).

⁸ [E/C.19/2018/8](#).

the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. The action plan set out a comprehensive overview of key objectives, principles and actions to be taken during the International Year and after.

26. The Year greatly benefited from the generous support provided by Member States, government organizations, indigenous peoples' organizations, broader civil society and academic organizations, and other public and private partners. As noted in the summary report:

“One of the key recommendations regarding future action was to make additional efforts to seek extrabudgetary resources, including by examining the feasibility of establishing a multi-donor financial mechanism for the implementation of language-related initiatives and concrete projects, including in follow-up to the Year and to the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022–2032).”⁹

(a) *Activities of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages*

27. To foster synergies, a large number of activities were implemented by various partners by building on the strengths of multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, thus laying the groundwork for the continuation of activities going forward. A database was set up, based on voluntary reporting, to map, monitor and evaluate the activities and events organized by various partners around the world.

28. Throughout 2019, a total of 882 registered initiatives and targeted events took place in 78 countries within the framework of the International Year of Indigenous Languages. These and other relevant statistics are reported in the summary report on the International Year.¹⁰ Overall, 94 countries were involved in the International Year, including researchers from 63 countries who submitted 284 papers focusing on different topics in response to the global call for research papers¹¹ launched by UNESCO in December 2018.

29. During 2019, people from all over the world joined the global online community to discuss “indigenous languages for development, peace-building and reconciliation” created by UNESCO for the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages.¹² The site received more than 1 million visits and 10 million page-views, and more through social media. Global media widely covered the IYIL2019 widely, with at least 4,000 articles published in the six United Nations languages¹³ reaching a large audience around the world as a part of the global communication and awareness campaign.

30. Throughout 2019, UNESCO carried out a series of regional consultations to identify recommendations for future actions; the recommendations have been integrated in the global Strategic Outcome Document of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages,¹⁴ endorsed at the 40th session of the General Conference of UNESCO, held in November 2019. This document represents one of the main outcomes of the International Year, as it contributes to the development of long-term plans in the area of indigenous languages, in relation to peacebuilding, sustainable development, protection of biodiversity, reconciliation, and other areas, throughout the upcoming decade.

31. An international conference on the theme of language technology (Language Technologies for All, or LT4All) was convened at UNESCO Headquarters in December 2019. Earlier, International Mother Language Day was celebrated on 21 February at UNESCO Headquarters, and a global social media campaign was launched for the celebration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples on 9 August, including a special event organized by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in New York.

⁹ See [E/C.19/2020/9](#).

¹⁰ [Ibid.](#)

¹¹ <https://en.unesco.org/feedback/call-research-papers-within-context-2019-international-year-indigenous-languages>.

¹² See <https://en.iyil2019.org/>.

¹³ Refer to: <https://en.unesco.org/news/taking-stock-iyil2019-78-countries-actively-promoted-indigenous-languages>.

¹⁴ <https://en.iyil2019.org/release-of-the-strategic-outcome-document-of-the-iyil2019-2/>.

32. Throughout the International Year, UNESCO field offices organized several relevant activities; this included offices in Addis Ababa, Bangkok, Guatemala City, Lima, Quito, and San Jose. Other relevant initiatives were carried out in cooperation with United Nations entities, such as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), FAO, and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as other partners.

33. UNESCO is planning to launch, in 2020, an online platform for the World Atlas of Languages,¹⁵ a repository for linguistic diversity and multilingualism. A global data collection process, the UNESCO Survey of World Languages, was initiated in 2018 by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in collaboration with the UNESCO Communication and Information Sector and leading experts.

34. The Secretariat of UNESCO, together with an international editorial group of experts, is involved in the preparation of the UNESCO World Report of Languages, which will provide a situation analysis of linguistic diversity and measures taken to support, access and promote linguistic diversity and multilingualism.

(b) Road map to the International Decade of Indigenous Languages

35. The 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages culminated in the proclamation of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages (2022-2032) by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 2019 (resolution 74/135); it would begin on 1 January 2022. An immediate start is needed to initiate the preparatory process for the organization of the International Decade of Indigenous Languages.

36. UNESCO and the Government of Mexico, in cooperation with a range of national, regional and international partners, organized a high-level event, “Making a Decade of Action for Indigenous Languages”, that was held on 27 and 28 February 2020, on the margins of the International Congress on Languages at Risk, held in Mexico City on 25 and 26 February 2020. The high-level event generated an outcome document called the Los Pinos Declaration that presented the milestones for the elaboration of the future global plan of action for the International Decade of Indigenous Languages.

37. Detailed analysis of the Year’s outcomes provided a solid basis for the prioritization and identification of future strategies and working modalities, and for securing the commitment of key stakeholders and funding.

38. In the context of the operationalization of the Convention indicator on trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages, the UNESCO-led initiatives described above, including the online platform for the World Atlas of Languages, the “Survey of World Languages”, and the preparation of the UNESCO World Report of Languages, are significant contributions to realizing this indicator. In due course these materials will be made available and will help the Parties to the Convention to determine status and trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous language.

III. CONCLUSION

39. Based on the information presented above, significant progress towards Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 has been achieved during the current biennium. However, it is unlikely that all aspects of the target will be met.

40. Significant challenges remain in measuring progress at the national level, as very few Parties have addressed all elements of the global Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 in designing their related national target(s). Further to this, Parties have not adopted nationally specific indicators related to the four indicators adopted for traditional knowledge, in order to measure progress on the elements of Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 at the national level.

¹⁵ Refer to <https://en.unesco.org/news/towards-unesco-s-world-atlas-languages-final-recommendations-action-plan>.

41. On a positive note, in comparison with the fifth national reports, the recent sixth national reports show a significant increase in information about the implementation of Aichi Target 18 and the contribution of traditional knowledge and collective actions to the achievement of other targets. This information provides a basis to conclude that significant progress has been made towards this target; still, this progress may be insufficient to achieve the target by 2020.

42. Whereas only 27 per cent of the fifth national reports mentioned indigenous peoples and local communities, 59 per cent of the sixth national reports submitted by 26 March 2020 included information related to indigenous peoples, local communities, traditional knowledge, customary use, or traditional agricultural practices. This represents a threefold increase in reporting on the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities through the national reports. However, only 10 per cent of the sixth national reports mention the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in NBSAP processes.

43. There is also ample evidence that capacity-building programmes with a focus on traditional knowledge, bringing together Parties with indigenous peoples and local communities, have contributed to raising awareness about the contribution of indigenous peoples and local communities, and have assisted in the implementation of Aichi Target 18 at the national and local levels.

44. While there has been some improvement in national reports mentioning indigenous peoples and local communities since the first edition of *Local Biodiversity Outlooks* in 2016, there has not been any progress in the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in NBSAP processes, so much remains to be done to ensure that the development of NBSAPs truly participatory.

Annex

CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Overarching principles¹⁶

The post-2020 global biodiversity framework should:

- (a) Use a human-rights-based approach;
- (b) Implement equitable governance;
- (c) Be evidence-based (IPBES *Global Assessment*, *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*);
- (d) Ensure coherence and synergy across the United Nations system;
- (e) Align its structure with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Overarching enabling conditions

- (a) Awareness-raising on biodiversity loss and degradation;
- (b) Taking a human rights-based approach.

Overarching means of implementation

Robust implementation mechanism that addresses criminalization of environment defenders.

Overarching indicators

- (a) Number of countries that implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- (b) Adopt and strengthen four traditional knowledge indicators, and invite the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Land Coalition (ILC) to assist in their further development and operationalization.

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
Conservation of biodiversity can only be achieved by full recognition of IPLC ¹⁷ territories and their efforts to govern, manage, protect and conserve IPLCs' collective territories on their	Conservation: 100% recognition and protection of our land and territories, as well as their 100% sustainable use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate recognition of IPLC land tenure (ancestral domains and existing territories of life¹⁸) • Revitalizing conservation practices by IPLCs using their own governance systems (quality and vitality) • Enhancing awareness of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This can only be achieved by recognizing and respecting IPLCs' and communities' rights, the contributions of their collective lands and territories of life to conservation, and a diversity of governance types and management

¹⁶ The overarching principles, enabling conditions, means of implementation, and indicators, as well as the table, are based on annex I ("Main messages as provided by indigenous peoples and local communities participating in the Dialogue") to the Report of the Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, Montreal, Canada, 17-18 November 2019 (CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2).

¹⁷ IPLC = indigenous peoples and local communities.

¹⁸ "Territories for life" is sometimes used to refer to "territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities" or ICCAs; see <https://www.iccaconsortium.org/index.php/discover/>.

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>own terms, including through self-determined governance institutions, customary laws and protocols, and systems of indigenous and local knowledge and customary sustainable use.</p>		<p>IPLCs' contributions to conservation through their knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Rights-based approach 	<p>categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalizing language and knowledge, and enhancing traditional practices • Self-monitoring, assessment and documenting of the ecosystem services • Dedicated resources for capacity-building and the implementation of indigenous-led conservation and restoration practices • Incentives for implementation of best practices (preservation, sustainable use and restoration)
<p>The protection of IPLCs and their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices is part of the solution to achieve the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols. Parties must commit to accepting traditional knowledge in the entire processes of the Convention at the local, subnational, national and international levels.</p>	<p>IPLCs have the right to maintain control of, protect and develop their traditional knowledge and practices, and to develop the intellectual property rights for traditional knowledge, practices and innovations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition, respect, trust and increased understanding between nation States, western science and IPLCs, are essential elements and top priorities to ensure the exchange of knowledge • Control mechanisms are in place to protect indigenous languages and traditional knowledge, practices and values • The education system is supported to transfer knowledge and indigenous languages to younger generations, in order to ensure revitalization • Recognizing traditional knowledge as a separate and distinct knowledge system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training for those working with IPLCs • The use of community protocols that set out protections and terms of use for indigenous knowledge, consistent with intellectual and communal property rights • The education systems will support indigenous curricula which will include indigenous languages, traditions and values, and the knowledge transfer from Elders • Funding support for indigenous communities and institutions to refine methodologies and protocol development • Documentation for protection and data sharing agreements, taking into account guidelines created under IPBES needed for

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
			co-production activities of knowledge
<p>IPLCs are guardians of global biodiversity. With this in mind, we urge Parties to ensure a participatory approach that enables IPLCs to contribute to the NBSAPs. Parties' support must reflect the meaningful recognition of IPLCs' rights, role and responsibilities, gender inclusion, and ensure participation of IPLCs at all levels.</p>	<p>Ensure a participatory approach that enables IPLCs to contribute to the revision, development and implementation of the NBSAPs (IPLCs are consulted through a two-way sharing of information)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of IPLC rights, roles and responsibilities • Enforcement of existing legislations with regard to IPLCs • Processes for IPLCs to engage with all levels (design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) • Enabling environment for IPLC participation (through respect of the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)) • Indigenous/local communities' women's representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPLCs are a part of the national committee (nomination by community) • Education, awareness and outreach on law and legislation • Building alliances and collaboration to assist with the education and outreach • Use different platforms for communications (e.g. folk media/ listening groups/ social media, etc., made available in local languages) • Proactive participation of IPLCs
<p>Structural change is needed which supports equitable integration of IPLCs throughout the Convention, a permanent IPLC body, and recognition of IPLCs as partners in the implementation of the Convention. This will be achieved through a human-rights based approach, enhanced IPLC participation, capacity-building, recognition of IPLC values, knowledge and governance, and equity between generations and genders.</p>	<p>Enabling condition: IPLCs are partners in the implementation of the Convention, to equitably mainstream IPLCs throughout the Convention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity, trust and respect of traditional and local knowledge, throughout generations and genders and between Parties and IPLCs • Establishment of a permanent body to enhance and strengthen the participation of IPLCs in the work of the Convention • Capacity-building of IPLCs and Parties • Secure and recognize IPLC tenure rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full integration of IPLCs throughout the processes of the Convention (through enhanced participation, and through co-production of knowledge) • Implementation of UNDRIP in the Convention (FPIC to be respected in Convention processes and at national level) • Resources • Education and communication
<p>Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Full and effective</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of UNDRIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-selection of IPLC

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>and local communities call for the establishment of a permanent body to further enhance their full and effective participation, mindful of genuine inclusion of women and youth, in the Convention and all its facets. This will build on the accomplishments of the current Working Group on Article 8(j) and should also support participation in national processes.</p>	<p>participation of IPLCs</p>	<p>as an overarching framework for participation of IPLCs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a permanent body in the Convention to enhance and strengthen the participation of IPLCs, and creating synergies with other sectors • Strengthening mechanisms for IPLC participation in national processes, particularly national focus points • Development of policies that support IPLC participation • Establishment and recognition of mechanisms to enable women and youth to participate at all levels • Recognition of devolved systems for the governance and management of biodiversity • Recognition of management practices of IPLCs based on FPIC 	<p>representatives in national delegations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of gender and youth action plans • Enhanced capacity for IPLCs in the national and global level • Ensuring participation of IPLCs in the development and updating of NBSAPs as well as in national reporting
<p>Cultural diversity and its links to biodiversity should be a cross-cutting element in the post-2020 framework. Measures should be taken to build understanding on the links between nature and culture, promote the respect and recognition of the value of traditional knowledge systems and practices to biodiversity, address language loss, and</p>	<p>Nature-culture approach and cultural diversity as a cross-cutting element in the post-2020 framework, with IPLCs as proponents of biodiversity and cultural diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synergy with other conventions, institutions and frameworks (e.g. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, UNESCO, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), UNDRIP, ILO 169) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build understanding on the links between nature and culture • Measures to promote the respect and recognition for the value of traditional cultures to biodiversity • Measures to address the loss of languages • Facilitation of intergenerational knowledge transfer

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
facilitate intergenerational transfer of knowledge.			
<p>Community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS), reflecting nature-culture values and indicators relevant for IPLCs, are indispensable tools for equitable and transparent environmental governance at all levels. CBMIS supports the monitoring of post-2020 targets and complements reports on national implementation, through <i>Local Biodiversity Outlooks</i>, and other global monitoring and reporting processes.</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator monitoring mechanism (through community-based monitoring, with all IPLCs to report data independently, ensuring that it is aggregated, and with the support of organization-based monitoring) • Need for data that is accessible to capture for IPLCs <p>Examples of indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of supporting organizations working in partnership with communities and organizations • Number of partnerships between government and indigenous communities on CBMIS • Number of support organizations working in partnership with communities and organizations • Number of national reports supporting community-based monitoring • Number of IPLCs reporting through the LBO and GBO • Leverage indicators (e.g. quantitative and qualitative in the SDGs), on land tenure, livelihoods (under SDGs), and aggregated data (indigenous origin and ethnicity, collected by IPLCs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a new working group on indicators (e.g. ad hoc technical indicator group relevant to IPLCs) • Establish a direct funding mechanism for IPLCs • Integrate agenda on climate, biodiversity and SDGs (discussion is necessary about where to integrate this in the Convention) <p>→ indicators are subject to change according to the goals</p>

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
<p>Establish equitable and sustainable financing arrangements, including dedicated and mainstreamed mechanisms and budgetary allocations across all levels (subnational, national and international) for IPLCs' programmes, to facilitate the realization of land tenure security, technical capacity on financial management, indigenous peoples' self-determination and access to benefits so as to ensure a harmonious relationship with nature.</p>	<p>Establish equitable and sustainable financing mechanisms and arrangements for IPLCs to ensure a harmonious relationship with nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmative action mechanisms should be enacted across all levels (subnational, national and international), including a dedicated, sustained and mainstreamed national budgetary allocation for IPLC programmes (Global Environment Facility, international funding bodies and national/ subnational levels) • Land tenure rights are fully recognized • Enhanced technical capacity building for IPLCs on finance and budgeting • Guaranteed self-determination for indigenous peoples (to ensure there will be no imposition) • The establishment of dedicated funding mechanisms or financial windows to support the collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities on conservation, customary sustainable use, access and benefit sharing, restoration, and local biodiversity strategies and action plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentivize indigenous peoples and local community owned and driven enterprises • Open and accessible decision-making processes regarding financing that includes the full and effective participation of IPLCs
<p>(Latin American group)</p> <p>The post-2020 framework shall strengthen indigenous governance and systems that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources,</p>	<p>(1) Integrate the indigenous vision on the customary sustainable use of plants and animals for biodiversity conservation in indigenous lands and territories</p> <p>(2) Strengthen indigenous peoples' own institutional</p>	<p>(1) The recognition, respect and promotion of indigenous peoples' own systems for the customary sustainable use of their plants and animals</p> <p>(2) The institutions and decision-making structures of indigenous peoples are respected</p>	<p>(1) Promote laws and policies. Specific programmes. Studies and report writing</p> <p>(2) Institutional capacity-building and State-focused awareness programmes</p>

<i>Main message</i>	<i>Goal</i>	<i>Enabling conditions</i>	<i>Means of implementation</i>
based on indigenous traditional knowledge, practices and innovations, with the full and effective participation of indigenous women and youth.	systems for biodiversity management and natural resources		
	(3) Respect and recognize the sacred and holistic approach that indigenous peoples have to nature and biodiversity	(3) Respect for indigenous peoples' own governance systems; Recognition of indigenous peoples' own customary laws and statutes	(3) Institutional strengthening for indigenous peoples; Generation of intercultural programmes; Exchange of experiences
	(4) Consolidate the role of indigenous women as generators and for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources	(4) To recover the social roles of indigenous men and women from the base of balance, duality and complementarity	(4) Establish capacity-building programmes for indigenous women and youth on biodiversity and natural resource management issues
	(5) Promote the intergenerational transmission of indigenous knowledge and biodiversity	(5) Create spaces for exchanges between wise men, wise women and young indigenous peoples	(5) Prepare studies on ecosystem services, based on the contributions of indigenous traditional knowledge, indigenous women and youth

OTHER IDEAS¹⁹

The establishment of community protocols related to the access to traditional knowledge, associated with genetic resources, within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.

¹⁹ From annex II, "Other ideas", of the above-mentioned report of the Global Thematic Dialogue (CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2).