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SECOND GLOBAL THEMATIC DIALOGUE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Online, 1-3 December 2020

REPORT OF THE SECOND GLOBAL THEMATIC DIALOGUE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK, 1-3 DECEMBER 2020

INTRODUCTION

1. At its fourteenth meeting, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a decision setting out a preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework (decision [14/34](#)).

2. In addition, in decision [14/17](#) (para. 13), the Conference of the Parties requested Parties 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 second Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework has been organized in response to that request and has been made possible by the generous financial support of the Campaign for Nature.¹ The Dialogue has been organized by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity jointly with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and built on the first Dialogue, which was held on 17 and 18 November 2019.²

3. The purpose of the second Dialogue was to provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities to reflect on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process, including the updated zero draft and the proposed draft monitoring framework. The discussion focused on the following matters:

(a) Key messages from indigenous peoples and local communities concerning the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework,³ issued on 17 August 2020, and the proposed draft monitoring framework, to be considered under item 3 of the agenda of the twenty-fourth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice⁴ and item 5 of the agenda of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation;⁵

(b) Promoting dialogue and building bridges among indigenous peoples and local communities, the Co-Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Co-Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and the Co-Chairs of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

¹ <https://www.campaignfornature.org>

² For the report of the first Dialogue, see [CBD/POST2020/WS/2019/12/2](#).

³ [CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1](#).

⁴ See [CBD/SBSTTA/24/2](#), [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#) and [CBD/SBSTTA/24/3/Add.1](#). For submissions from Parties, non-Parties and observers, see <https://www.cbd.int/conferences/post2020/submissions/2020-045>.

⁵ See [CBD/SBI/3/4](#).

4. The participants representing indigenous peoples and local communities at the second Dialogue were provided with an opportunity to prepare texts of their main aspirations and messages for the next steps in the global biodiversity framework process. Expected outputs of the Dialogue included main messages to be conveyed, as appropriate, to the following bodies:

- (a) The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, twenty-fourth session;
- (b) The Subsidiary Body on Implementation, third session;
- (c) The Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, third meeting.

5. Held online from 1 to 3 December 2020, the Dialogue was open to representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities. The opening session, on 1 December 2020 from 8 to 9.30 a.m., and the final session, on 3 December 2020 from 9.20 to 10 a.m., were open to the public. Governments and stakeholders were invited to follow the Dialogue at www.cbd.int/live.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

6. The Dialogue opened on 1 December 2020 at 8 a.m. with an indigenous prayer to welcome participants. Ms. Elizabeth Maruma Mrema, the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and Ms. Lucy Mulenkei, Co-Chair of IIFB, made opening remarks. Additionally, Mr. Jianchu Xu, member of the organizing committee for the Nature and Culture Summit, a major parallel event to be held during the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, in China, made remarks and invited representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to be partners in the Summit. Finally, Ms. Zepeda Lizama, CBD National Focal Point for the Government of Mexico, presented the outcomes of the Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Desertification, which had been co-organized by the Governments of Canada and Mexico and held during September and October 2020.

ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

7. Ms. Lucy Mulenkei and Mr. Ramiro Batzin, Co-Chairs of IIFB, presided over the meeting, including the adoption of its agenda and the organization of work. Ms. Viviana Figueroa, Ms. Adija Adamu, and the IIFB regional coordinators were nominated to serve as rapporteurs. The drafting committee drafted the main messages, which were presented to the participants on the last day of the Dialogue. The main messages (see annex I) are to be conveyed to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its twenty-fourth meeting, to the Subsidiary Body on Implementation at its third meeting, and to the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework at its third meeting.

8. The participants in the second Dialogue were invited to consider the provisional agenda ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/5/1](http://www.cbd.int/Post2020/WS/2020/5/1)), prepared by the Executive Secretary in consultation with IIFB. The provisional agenda was adopted, as was the organization of work annexed to the annotated provisional agenda ([CBD/POST2020/WS/2020/5/1/Add.1](http://www.cbd.int/Post2020/WS/2020/5/1/Add.1)).

9. The work of the Dialogue was carried out in two-hour sessions over three days. The Dialogue was conducted in English with informal interpretation in Spanish, French and Russian.

ITEM 3. UPDATE ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

10. Mr. Q'apaj Conde, Associate Programme Management Officer at the Secretariat, provided an update on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process.

ITEM 4. PRESENTATIONS BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON OUTCOMES OF THE REGIONAL WEBINARS ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

11. Under this item, IIFB reported on the outcomes of the 17 preparatory webinars, organized in the seven sociocultural regions, and one global thematic webinar on indigenous women and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

(a) Ms. Adija Adamu, coordinator for the Southern African Region of the African Indigenous Women's Organization, presented the outcomes of the virtual African dialogues on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, IIFB regional coordinator (Asia) and coordinator of the Environment Programme at the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact, presented the outcomes of the virtual dialogue held for his region;

(c) Mr. Ramiro Batzin, IIFB Co-Chair and regional coordinator (Central and South America, and the Caribbean Region) and director of Sotz'il, presented the outcomes of the virtual dialogue held for his region;

(d) Ms. Gunn-Britt Retter, IIFB regional coordinator (Arctic), presented the outcomes of the virtual dialogue held for her region;

(e) Ms. Polina Shulbaeva, IIFB regional coordinator (Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia), presented the outcomes of the virtual dialogue held for her region;

(f) Mr. Tonio Sadik, IIFB regional coordinator (North America), presented the outcomes of the virtual dialogue held for his region;

(g) Ms. Chrissy Grant, IIFB regional coordinator (Pacific), presented the outcomes of the virtual dialogue held for her region;

(h) Ms. Adija Adamu, coordinator for the Southern African Region of the African Indigenous Women's Organization, presented the outcomes of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network's dialogue;

(i) Ms. Viviana Figueroa gave an overview presentation, from an indigenous perspective, on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

12. The IIFB series of webinars had the following objectives:

(a) To inform indigenous peoples and local communities about the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) To consolidate views and recommendations of indigenous peoples and local communities on the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(c) To develop regional positions of indigenous peoples and local communities on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

13. The regional webinars were organized by IIFB in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Forest Peoples Programme. They benefited from the knowledgeable participation of the co-chair of the *Global Assessment of Biodiversity*, published by the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). IIFB regional webinars were made possible with the generous financial support of the Christensen Fund and SwedBio.

14. IIFB thanked all partners and organizations which had supported the successful organization of the series of webinars.

15. Annex II contains a summary of the series of webinars, organized by the seven sociocultural regions and a global webinar on indigenous women and the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

ITEM 5. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK DIALOGUE

16. Under this agenda item, participants representing indigenous peoples and local communities discussed possible gaps and improvements, and identified key messages on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework, with a focus on the following:

(a) Updated zero draft on the post-2020 global biodiversity framework;

(b) The monitoring of elements for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

17. Participants took part in plenary discussions chaired by the IIFB Co-Chairs. The drafting team made a first report back to the plenary on Tuesday, 2 December 2020, and presented the main messages to the plenary on Wednesday, 3 December. The outcomes of the discussions are captured, in annex I below, in the form of main messages for consideration in the development and negotiation of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. These main messages reflect the thoughts and aspirations of indigenous peoples and local communities and the recommendations of the participants at the time of the Dialogue, addressing the updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. The messages may evolve, change or undergo further refinement as the post-2020 global biodiversity framework progresses.

ITEM 6. DIALOGUE WITH THE CHAIR OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE, THE CHAIR OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON IMPLEMENTATION AND THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE WORKING GROUP ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

18. Under this item, Ms. Viviana Figueroa and Mr. Ramiro Batzin, on behalf of IIFB, presented the main messages to Mr. Hesiquio Benitez Diaz, Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, Ms. Charlotta Sörqvist, Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation and Mr. Basile van Havre and Mr. Francis Ogwal, Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. After the presentation, the Chair of the Dialogue invited representatives of the subsidiary bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity to make comments.

19. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice took note of the discussion and messages of the Dialogue. The messages were to be taken into account in the global biodiversity framework process. He summarized and went over the mandate for the upcoming meeting of the Subsidiary Body to analyse the monitoring framework, indicators and baselines for the global biodiversity framework and drew the attention of the participants to the document entitled “Post-2020 global biodiversity framework: scientific and technical information to support the review of the updated goals and targets, and related indicators and baselines” ([CBD/SBSTTA/24/3](#)), which incorporated proposed headline indicators for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

20. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation thanked indigenous peoples and local communities for their work in developing their key messages for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework. She invited participants to contribute to the upcoming third meeting of the Subsidiary Body in agenda items that affected them directly.

21. The Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework described the programme ahead of the negotiation towards the adoption of the framework at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. At the same time, they welcomed the messages and invited indigenous peoples and local communities to strategize on how to convey them to future meetings of bodies on the global biodiversity framework.

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

22. The co-chairs of the Dialogue reflected on the main messages and continuous participation of indigenous peoples and local communities throughout the global biodiversity framework process. IIFB took the opportunity to thank Mr. John Scott, Senior Programme Officer for the Peoples and Biodiversity Unit at the Secretariat, in view of his upcoming retirement from the United Nations, for his tireless work in the Secretariat, facilitating the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities. The Dialogue closed at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 3 December 2020, with an indigenous closing ceremony.

*Annex I***MAIN MESSAGES AS PROVIDED BY PARTICIPANTS REPRESENTING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AT THE SECOND GLOBAL THEMATIC DIALOGUE FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ON THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK**

Submission of views to the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework on the document entitled “Update of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”⁶ issued on 17 August 2020

I. VIEWS ON THE PROCESS OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Participants representing indigenous peoples and local communities shared the following general views on the process:

(a) While we, indigenous peoples and local communities, are grateful for all efforts made to convene the second Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to discuss the new global biodiversity framework, indigenous peoples and local communities express their concerns over the post-2020 global biodiversity framework process. It has not, thus far, allowed for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(b) The full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly indigenous women and youth, is essential in the negotiation process, as established in decisions of the Conference of the Parties, particularly the Convention’s Gender Plan of Action (decision XII/7);

(c) Currently, indigenous peoples and local communities face many obstacles to fully and effectively participate in virtual meetings, with the following as examples: limited access to the Internet, online meeting platforms are complex, and not intuitive to use. If future negotiations of the processes under the Convention are to be virtual, it will diminish the human right of indigenous peoples and local communities to participate fully and effectively in matters that deeply affect us;

(d) In addition, in previous virtual sessions, indigenous peoples and local communities were given a short time to speak or no time at all to make their contributions heard;

(e) Moreover, the contributions, values, perspectives, knowledge and text proposals of indigenous peoples and local communities were not adequately taken into account in the updated zero draft of the global biodiversity framework. Therefore, there is concern that this will not lead to the transformative change that is needed;

(f) A transformative change also needs to have a focus on equity and to build equitable processes for the ethical engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities and their knowledge, the management of traditional lands, territories and waters, and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities;

(g) Collaborations and partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities will affect the necessary transformative changes in society’s relationship with biodiversity, and, thus, its sustainable use, which will ultimately enable us to achieve the shared vision of living in harmony with nature;

(h) Based on the points described above, if indigenous peoples and local communities are not in the negotiation, this process loses legitimacy, and the global biodiversity framework would miss the opportunity to include the knowledge and contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities. Negotiations need actions to make the process fully participatory and inclusive;

(i) Indigenous peoples and local communities request Parties and pertinent international organizations to make financial contributions to the Voluntary Fund to support the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the global biodiversity framework negotiation process, which includes the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the

⁶ [CBD/POST2020/PREP/2/1](#).

Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, the Conference of the Parties, and other related workshops or expert meetings.

II. GENERAL COMMENTS

Participants shared the following general comments on the content of the document “Update of the zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework”,⁶ issued on 17 August 2020:

(a) The global biodiversity framework should be based on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (2011-2020), particularly Target 18,⁷ as minimum standards and should not diminish already negotiated and established standards;

(b) The global biodiversity framework should adopt a human rights-based approach and prioritize the protection of nature and the human rights of defenders of indigenous peoples and local communities;

(c) The global biodiversity framework must be evidence-based, as referred to in the latest IPBES *Global Biodiversity Assessment*,⁸ the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*⁹ and the first and second editions of the *Local Biodiversity Outlooks*¹⁰;

(d) Ensure coherence and solid linkages between goals and targets;

(e) Ensure that the links between nature and culture are cross-cutting elements in the new global biodiversity framework, with indigenous peoples and local communities as advocates of biodiversity and cultural diversity;

(f) Some of the Goals are focused on the utilization or instrumentalization of nature. Indigenous peoples and local communities urge that the mutual relationship and interdependence among peoples, culture and nature be included, based on the responsibility to protect nature;

(g) The global biodiversity framework must ensure and recognize the distinct rights and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples that are not conflated with local communities. The global biodiversity framework should include the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹¹ as an enabling condition;

(h) The global biodiversity framework should include the recognition of indigenous peoples’ food security and food sovereignty and its connection with sustainability and agrobiodiversity as a central element;

(i) The global biodiversity framework should ensure and vigorously protect traditional knowledge.

A. Conservation, land, waters, territories and resources: (Targets 1 and 2) and customary sustainable use (Targets 4, 8 and 9)

Concerning conservation, participants emphasized that Target 1¹² must include the legal recognition and protection for the territories, land and water of indigenous peoples and local communities, as a distinct land

⁷ 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.

⁸ <https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>

⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/gbo5>

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/gbo5/local-biodiversity-outlooks-2>

¹¹ See <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>.

¹² Target 1. By 2030, [50%] of land and sea areas globally are under spatial planning addressing land/sea use change, retaining most of the existing intact and wilderness areas, and allow to restore [X%] of degraded freshwater, marine and terrestrial natural ecosystems and connectivity among them.

category, contributing to conservation, sustainable use and ecosystem restoration. The conservation management practices of indigenous peoples and local communities are essential for their well-being.

Target 1, on spatial planning, should include a sub-target for land, water and territories of indigenous peoples and local communities as a specific category of conservation, based on their customary tenure of land. The distinguished category of territories of indigenous peoples and local communities cannot follow under current Target 1.

Some participants in the meeting stated that the reference in Target 2¹³ to increasing the creation of protected areas to 30 per cent of the national territories was a risk for indigenous peoples and local communities. The territories of indigenous peoples and local communities should not be created, nor should they compromise the biodiversity use and management systems of indigenous peoples. Exceptionally, protected areas could be created if collective rights, safeguards, environmental, social and cultural are recognized, including respect for indigenous peoples' own systems of management of biodiversity in their territories.

Regarding sustainable use in Targets 4,¹⁴ 8¹⁵ and 9,¹⁶ many participants emphasized the need to add customary sustainable use of biodiversity. Customary sustainable use is a contribution of indigenous peoples and part of the sustainable use of biodiversity. Currently, targets do not recognize customary sustainable use, which includes housing, traditional medicine, and food sovereignty for members of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth. The territories, lands and water of indigenous peoples often overlap with high-value conservation lands, including wildlife, and are often the local partners for sustainable wildlife management.

The omission of the recognition of customary sustainable use can lead to customary sustainable use being categorized erroneously as illegal practices. The current Target 4 only benefits the private sector's practices of harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora, and the overexploitation of resources which could be considered, under current Target 4, a "legal sustainable use."

Many participants emphasized the urgent need to include "food sovereignty" in Target 8, which gives indigenous peoples and local communities control over their healthy and culturally appropriate food systems, protection of native seeds, production and distribution of food.

B. Equitable access and benefit-sharing (Target 12)

Regarding Target 12,¹⁷ in general, participants highlighted that in order to address benefit-sharing of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, countries should first establish national measures on the protection of traditional knowledge in accordance with international standards, mainly to implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous peoples and local communities have the right to decide to share, or not to share, their knowledge under the free, prior and informed consent, and negotiate the conditions, including participation in the equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. These regulations need to be effective to protect traditional knowledge from misappropriation.

Participants stress that any benefit should focus on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and no other exploitation of biodiversity proposes.

¹³ Target 2. By 2030, protect and conserve through well connected and effective system of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures at least 30 per cent of the planet with the focus on areas particularly important for biodiversity.

¹⁴ Target 4. By 2030, ensure that the harvesting, trade and use of wild species of fauna and flora is legal, at sustainable levels and safe.

¹⁵ Target 8. By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.

¹⁶ Target 9. By 2030, support the productivity, sustainability and resilience of biodiversity in agricultural and other managed ecosystems through conservation and sustainable use of such ecosystems, reducing productivity gaps by at least [50%].

¹⁷ Target 12. By 2030, increase by [X] benefits shared for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through ensuring access to and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge.

Participants also suggest that the recognition of biocultural community protocols must be added to the text of Target 12. The biocultural protocols of the communities should be developed by the communities themselves, should receive financial resources from Governments. There is a need for concrete actions to benefit from the use of these resources equitably with indigenous peoples and local communities.

In addition, the discussion on benefit-sharing needs to recognize that collective decisions of indigenous peoples and local communities are agreed at the local level with the full and effective participation of indigenous women and youth.

In addition, participants emphasized that Target 12 should not only focus on access to benefit-sharing, but it also needs to include benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, biological resources, and ecosystems services.

Some participants suggest adding at the end of Target 12, “the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic and biological resources, ecosystem services and traditional knowledge based on free, prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms with indigenous peoples and local communities”. This suggestion was not discussed in-depth, and this reference is only for information purposes.

Also, one participant mentioned the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities in the advisory groups on the clearing-house mechanism and the Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House.

C. Traditional knowledge (Target 19)

Regarding Target 19,¹⁸ in general, participants highlighted the need to revise the proposed text of Target 19 and expressed concern, as the previous Aichi Target 18 on traditional knowledge¹⁹ had a more robust language than the wording suggested in the current Target 19.

The main concerns with Target 19 are:

(a) Target 19 was well intended, but how will the means to reflect how free, prior and informed consent be guaranteed and how will the knowledge of indigenous peoples and local communities be protected? It was mentioned with grave concern;

(b) The implication of the wording: “availability of traditional knowledge to decision makers and public,” and the promotion of education and research, as traditional knowledge is neither freely available nor in the public domain, and all access to traditional knowledge must be obtained through free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Nagoya Protocol. Only indigenous peoples and local communities that have the knowledge to connect with nature know how to manage biodiversity, and it is not possible to transfer knowledge to policymakers and the public to use it;

(c) Regarding the wording “quality information, including traditional knowledge, should be made available to decision makers and the public for the effective management of biodiversity”, indigenous peoples and local communities must be given the right and responsibility to guide decisions affecting biodiversity management, rather than having to “make available” traditional knowledge at the risk of policymakers exploiting it further and decontextualizing it while applying it;

(d) Target 19 does not secure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their traditional knowledge;

(e) There were concerns raised regarding what would be the criteria to determine “quality information”. Indigenous peoples and local communities recommend deleting the phrase “quality

¹⁸ Target 19: By 2030, ensure that quality information, including traditional knowledge, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, education and research.

¹⁹ 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.

information, including” from Target 19 because there is a concern that indigenous peoples and local communities themselves will not determine the standards.

Based on these concerns, participants emphasized:

- (a) Target 19 should build on Target 18 as a continuous improvement;
- (b) Traditional knowledge must have the same recognition as other types of knowledge;
- (c) The protection of indigenous peoples and local communities and their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices is part of the fulfilment to achieve the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols;
- (d) The recognition of self-governance of indigenous peoples based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right to control their knowledge;
- (e) Target 19 should not only consider traditional knowledge but also include the innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (f) Target 19 should support the transmission of traditional knowledge from generation to generation;
- (g) Target 19 should support the development of local indigenous biocultural protocols so that indigenous peoples and local communities have control over what data is shared and how it is used;
- (h) Inclusion in the intellectual property system the disclosure of sources or origin of traditional knowledge, including documentation showing that traditional knowledge was accessed on the basis of free, prior and informed consent and mutually agreed terms;
- (i) Establish national public policy and regulatory framework measures to protect traditional knowledge through consultation and the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples;
- (j) Recognition/support for the governance and traditional knowledge protocols of indigenous peoples;
- (k) Secure the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over their traditional knowledge and to protect it with safeguards;
- (l) Parties should support and promote respect for traditional knowledge, and support the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, including indigenous languages, particularly as the year 2022 inaugurates the Decade of Indigenous Languages;²⁰
- (m) Establish national measures, law and policy, to protect traditional knowledge;
- (n) There is a need for strong language that recognizes and equitably utilizes traditional knowledge, utilization of co-production of knowledge to bring together traditional knowledge and science, with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities;

Finally, some participants suggested some text to be added in the Target 19. The following section of the report has only informational purposes since there was no in-depth discussion on these proposals:

- (a) By 2030, ensure that quality information, including indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities with their free, prior and informed consent, is available to decision makers and public for the effective management of biodiversity by promoting awareness, education and research;
- (b) By 2030, ensure that **indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, participate fully and equitably in decision-making, which is based on quality information, including traditional knowledge, with the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples, is available to decision makers and public for the evidence-based and ecosystem-based**

²⁰ See General Assembly [74/135](#).

effective management of biodiversity through promoting awareness, **transformative** education and research **on biological and cultural diversity**;

(c) By 2030, ensure that traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies are equally respected, and included in policy and practice following free, prior and informed consent;

(d) By 2030, transformative education on biological and cultural diversity languages, sustainability and heritage is promoted and integrated into school curricula at all levels, including informal education, with a strong focus on reconnection with nature through learning-by-doing and experiencing nature.

One participant indicated that the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was developing safeguards regarding the sharing of the good practices, innovations, gatherings, outputs, declarations, and recommendations of indigenous peoples. LCIPP-UNFCCC is designing a portal, where the rights to free, prior and informed consent and the the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples are central to that portal, including the right to self-determination as the basis for the safeguards.

D. Equitable participation (Target 20)

Regarding Target 20,²¹ participants in the meeting were of the view that:

(a) The content of Target 20 should apply to all targets; suitable indicators related to rights and participation will need to be developed under all the relevant targets;

(b) Indicators are needed for Target 20 to measure actions by Parties and other actors to make progress in its implementation. Target 20 also needs to be supplemented by relevant sub-targets under Targets 1 to 19. Participatory rights (as means of implementation) need to be specifically linked to substantive rights under the other goals and targets;

(c) A formulation of guarantee on the participation of indigenous peoples must be included as an international obligation;

(d) The participation and consultation mechanisms should ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including those of their members with disabilities and special needs;

(e) It is important to broaden the participation of local communities (for example, small-scale fishers, farmers, peasants and herders).

Some participants felt strongly that text suggestions should be put forward. The references below are only for information purposes. There was no in-depth discussion on these proposals.

(a) One participant, reflecting on the international obligations, suggested the addition of the words “**and relevant international obligations**” at the end of the Target 20;

(b) Another participant suggested that indigenous peoples deserve a stand-alone Target, not one that is “inclusive participation” as it is currently worded in Target 20. The proposed text reads: “Target 20: By 2030, ensure ~~equitable participation~~ **the free, prior, and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples** in decision-making related to **the conservation and sustainable use of** biodiversity and ensure rights over ~~relevant~~ **resources of Indigenous Peoples**” ~~and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances;~~

(c) As the global biodiversity framework, as suggested previously in this document, was not developed with equal participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, there should be an assurance of many options for future course correction in the framework. Suggested the addition: ‘**with participation mechanisms for speedy course correction;**’

²¹ Target 20: By 2030, ensure equitable participation in decision-making related to biodiversity and ensure rights over relevant resources of indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth, in accordance with national circumstances.

(d) The human right to a healthy environment helps protect biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use;

(e) There is also a need for a target aimed explicitly for the participation of indigenous youth;

(f) One concern reflects that the inclusion of “in accordance with national circumstances” in the current text of the Target 20 could damage the objective of the target;

(g) There is a need to have a human rights-based approach. Life, food, water, culture, etc. all depend on healthy biodiversity and ecosystem services while at the same time the respect and fulfilment of human rights (both procedural and substantive, particularly the right to a healthy environment) help protect biodiversity and ensure its sustainable use. This would lend support to a more holistic approach to the post-2020 global biodiversity framework as it integrates biodiversity, sustainable development and human rights;

(h) Indigenous peoples and local communities call for synergies with other international processes, most notably the Sustainable Development Goals;²²

(i) In relation to the protection of human and environmental rights defenders, an additional component could be included on the trends in the respect, protection and fulfilment of the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, taking into account the vulnerabilities and key contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities, women, youth and children. Mechanisms already exist that monitor human rights violations in relation to environmental justice;

(j) Indigenous peoples and local communities suggest that it would be important that data on relevant targets be disaggregated by gender, age and ethnicity across the global biodiversity framework.

E. Other relevant targets

Participants in the meeting were of the view that:

(a) Target 8²³ should include food sovereignty;

(b) Target 16²⁴ should include the assessment of socioeconomic considerations in the context of Article 26 of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;

(c) Target 18²⁵ should include financial resources, strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to support the work of indigenous peoples and local communities directly.

²² See <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

²³ Target 8. By 2030, ensure benefits, including nutrition, food security, livelihoods, health and well-being, for people, especially for the most vulnerable through sustainable management of wild species of fauna and flora.

²⁴ Target 16. By 2030, establish and implement measures to prevent, manage or control potential adverse impacts of biotechnology on biodiversity and human health reducing these impacts by [X].

²⁵ Target 18. By 2030, increase by [X%] financial resources from all international and domestic sources, through new, additional and effective financial resources commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the framework and implement the strategy for capacity-building and technology transfer and scientific cooperation to meet the needs for implementing the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Annex II

**MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE PREPARATORY WEBINARS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
INDIGENOUS FORUM ON BIODIVERSITY**

African region

Date: 26 November 2020

Led by: Indigenous Information Network

Participants: 71

Main views and recommendations:

- The discussion was very participatory. The webinar began with presentations from SCBD, IPBES, LBO2 and the IIFB secretariat on the zero draft in general and a further focus on targets that concerned indigenous peoples and local communities. Generally, during the discussion, indigenous peoples and local communities from Africa supported the IIFB general recommendations raised in previous discussions on the zero draft.
- Discussions followed, with main issues on land tenure, urging Parties to the Convention to recognize and respect the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and accommodating international obligations with respect to indigenous peoples and local communities at the national level.
- Traditional knowledge should be a key aspect of the new global biodiversity framework. Indigenous peoples should be fully involved, and decisions should be made with their free, prior and informed consent.
- Need for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework to ensure Nagoya Protocol is included.
- Issues of protected areas and wild trade (indigenous peoples and local communities have traditional knowledge of managing wildlife species).
- Take responsibility in realizing and recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities to their ancestral land as natural conservationists and protectors of biodiversity.
- The human rights-based approach should be used to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples are not violated, and indigenous peoples and local communities have to be fully involved.
- Protect traditional knowledge, and indigenous peoples and local communities should be allowed to make decisions regarding their traditional knowledge.
- Provide technical support and capacity-building for indigenous peoples and local communities, especially indigenous women and youth.
- Resource mobilization should be clearly included to raise funds for indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure full and effective participation.

Asian region

Date: 30 November 2020

Led by: Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

Participants: 35 indigenous participants from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Viet Nam, and Taiwan Province of China.

Main views and recommendations:

- Add a target explicitly focusing on indigenous peoples' human rights defenders, including indigenous women human rights defenders.

- Recognize, protect, and promote indigenous food systems.
- Add a target explicitly focusing on the legal recognition, respect and promotion of indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies.
- The roles and contributions of indigenous women should be explicitly acknowledged and protected.
- Ensure legal recognition of lands, waters and territories of indigenous peoples as well as their customary laws and practices.
- Add a target explicitly focusing on indigenous peoples' human rights defenders, including indigenous women human rights defenders.
- Recognize, protect and promote indigenous food systems.
- Add a target explicitly focusing on the legal recognition, respect and promotion of indigenous and local knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies.
- The roles and contributions of indigenous women should be explicitly acknowledged and highlighted.
- Ensure legal recognition of the lands, waters and territories of indigenous peoples as well as their customary laws and practices.

Arctic region

Date: 9, 10, 23 and 30 November 2020

Led by: Inuit Circumpolar Council, Saami Council, Sámi Parliaments in Norway and Sweden

Main views and recommendations:

The Arctic region met in four online sessions on 9, 10, 23 and 30 November (14 hrs). The participants represented Inuit Nunaat and Sápmi through the Inuit Circumpolar Council, the Saami Council and the Sámi Parliaments in Norway and Sweden. (Finland was not able to attend this month, but usually participates). We have found it very useful to devote time to focusing on the global biodiversity framework process. We have mainly discussed our way through the updated zero draft. Thank you to IIFB for initiating the idea of a series of webinars. The views and recommendations presented are brief, and we expect to continue the working method also in the new year and until we can meet again.

World view and change

The zero draft calls for transformative change on one hand, and the IPBES *Global Assessment* in 2019 recognized indigenous peoples to be among those having solutions to reduce nature loss, on the other hand. We, the indigenous peoples in the Arctic, too, see the need for transformative change in the way the world is treating nature. From our perspective, we believe our world view, values, holistic approach, holds solutions. To activate these solutions, we can and want to contribute to the transformative change called for. In general, however, we find that the zero draft still has a way to go to be that change! To improve, and to close the distance we feel it creates between nature and humans (culture), several changes could be applied.

We think it would be important to recognize humans as part of the ecosystem. The transformative change should focus on equity and building equitable processes for the ethical engagement of indigenous peoples, focus on management and customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples.

The transformative change for us means equitable involvement of indigenous knowledge and the greater need for recognition of knowledge and solutions of indigenous peoples that can be guided by indigenous communities.

While parks and green spaces are important for people, for us as indigenous peoples in the Arctic, it is about food security and food sovereignty – the essence of our cultures.

While we at times are challenged by connectivity in our communities, located in the six Arctic States being among the richest countries in the world. We find it at times also challenging to keep up with all these important processes, and not least we find it challenging to bring our messages fully to the global

biodiversity framework documents, among many other views, voices, decisions and processes. We, therefore, are very hopeful that conducting this second Global Thematic Dialogue for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework will help highlight our important messages from the Arctic and the global network of indigenous peoples and local communities in the global biodiversity framework process.

Recommendations

We have many recommendations in the text that we are ready to share in the further work. The recommendations in the text could be summarized in three sentences that have emanated from our discussions and in that way guided our discussions:

- (a) Equal and equitable involvement of indigenous knowledge holders;
- (b) Indigenous rights and safeguards: ensure that targets do not have a negative impact on indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (c) Indicators - need a process to develop indicators for the global biodiversity framework.

Pacific region

Date: 30 November 2020

Participants: 43 zoom + 1,331 in Facebook

Main views and recommendations:

- Indigenous peoples have the right to manage and control their own land, territory, waters and resources for conservation and sustainable use.
- There is an intrinsic connection between people and knowledge; it is not possible to separate them, as is the case in Target 19.
- The global biodiversity framework should ensure, support and strengthen the relationship between indigenous peoples and their knowledge.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities want concrete targets that recognize indigenous people's rights as the custodians of the land, territories, waters and resources.
- Financial and technical support for indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The loss of marine biodiversity for indigenous peoples and local communities means the loss of our food, our medicine, our culture, our knowledge. We need to protect oceans and recognize the marine customary use rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- The global biodiversity framework needs to be relevant for our daily life at local levels or its targets will not be achieved.
- Support indigenous education in their own languages.

Latin American and Caribbean region

Date: 11, 12 and 17 November 2020

Led by: Sotz'il

Participants: Total of 6,084 participants: 3624 in the first session; 959 in the second session; and 1,501 in the third session. The Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Panama participated.

Short summary: Three webinars were organized with a focus on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and access and benefit-sharing. A regional dialogue was organized between leaders of indigenous peoples and government representatives.

Main views and recommendations:

- Securing the collective lands and governance of indigenous peoples (paradigm shift in conservation) is fundamental to achieving real biodiversity conservation.
- The global biodiversity framework must ensure the protection of traditional knowledge, our livelihoods and our customary use of biodiversity.
- Target 12 should include participatory biocultural protocols.
- Target 18 should support indigenous peoples with economic funds and financial support, with direct access, and it should support capacity-building and scientific and technical cooperation.
- Target 19 should include support for initiatives of indigenous peoples for biodiversity assessment and monitoring to raise awareness among decision makers. Participants questioned what making traditional knowledge available to decision makers and to the general public entails.
- Rewriting of a Target 19 on traditional knowledge.

North American region**Date:** 24 November 2020**Led by:** Assembly of First Nations**Participants:** 39 people**Main views and recommendations:**

- Explicit actions must be taken to protect the rights of indigenous peoples as Parties commit to protect 30 per cent of lands and waters by 2030.
- One such action could be to include the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
- For this reason, the engagement of indigenous peoples with respect to the framework, and across the Convention, requires its own set of targets, monitoring elements and indicators, to recognize the distinct rights of indigenous peoples.

Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia**Date:** 31 October, 6, 13 and 20 November 2020**Participants:** Total = 139 (30, 36, 39, and 34 viewers on respective dates mentioned above)**Main views and recommendations:**

- To achieve the vision 2050 of “living in harmony with nature”, a “One Health” approach is needed for the next 30 years - a paradigm that considers the relationship between human, animal and ecosystem health (WHO, FAO, WOA).H).
- Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the process of achieving all goals and targets/indigenous peoples and local communities as a key partner for realization of concrete targets actions and NBSAPs.
- Legal rights of indigenous peoples and local communities over the conservation, protection and wildlife management on their territories, waters and lands in accordance with traditional practices and customary and sustainable use, including in strictly protected areas.
- Climate change and its impact on biodiversity should not only pass through Target 7, with a particular focus on programmes and actions in the Arctic and North, with mandatory farm environment plans of indigenous peoples and local communities of these territories or on this issue.

- Traditional knowledge as a cross-cutting theme of the Convention on Biological Diversity needs to be mainstreamed across all future programmes of work, with the upholding of free, prior and informed consent.

Indigenous Women and Biodiversity Network

Date: 25 November 2020

Led by: Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)

Participants: 66 Participants registered and the same number remained constant until the end (+535 on Facebook)

Main views and recommendations- The meeting was very participatory, and presentations were done by the SCBD, IPBES by Video, LBO2 by Video and IWBN representatives from Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Russian Federation. The IWBN representatives highlighted the important role of traditional knowledge in food security and health. Human rights and land tenure issues were also key to the discussions. The Nagoya Protocol and the importance of biocultural protocols were also highlighted. There was also a comprehensive presentation by IIFB guiding participants on the zero draft and showing why it is crucial for indigenous peoples and local communities to contribute. The presentations then focused on some key targets that helped better understand issues and triggered discussions.

- Important to have in place the process of consultation, free, prior and informed consent, the right to veto and the social safeguards.
 - Post-2020 process faces several challenges, including protection for traditional knowledge in situ, ex situ and in the public domain.
 - Need a budget for a sustainable capacity-building for women in several topics.
 - Full and effective participation at the local, national and international levels.
 - Recognize and respect indigenous women as crucial partners in the conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity.
 - Ensure the protection of indigenous women human rights defenders and their knowledge to save the planet and biodiversity.
 - Include a separate target on land tenure security of indigenous peoples, including indigenous women.
 - Guarantee the full and effective participation of indigenous women in the design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.
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