



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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ONLINE FORUM IN PREPARATION FOR THE  
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON  
NATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON TRADITIONAL  
KNOWLEDGE FOR ACHIEVING TARGET 18 AND  
CONTRIBUTING TO TARGET 16 OF THE  
STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020  
Online, 30 November 2017

### **REPORT OF THE ONLINE FORUM IN PREPARATION FOR THE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ON NATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE FOR ACHIEVING TARGET 18 AND CONTRIBUTING TO TARGET 16 OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

#### **A. Introduction**

1. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization have adopted several decisions relevant to the establishment of national arrangements on traditional knowledge for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 and contributing to Aichi Biodiversity Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.<sup>1</sup>
2. In addition, the Conference of the Parties, in its [decision XIII/18](#), adopted the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for Traditional Knowledge, which are intended to provide guidance for the development of mechanisms, legislative, administrative and policy measures or other appropriate initiatives to ensure that potential users of knowledge, innovations and practices, that are held by indigenous peoples and local communities, embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, obtain the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, where appropriate, of these indigenous peoples and local communities, in accordance with national legislation, and that these indigenous peoples and local communities obtain a fair and equitable share of benefits arising from the use and application of such traditional knowledge and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. The Conference of the Parties, in its decision XIII/18, also invites Parties and other Governments to use the Voluntary Guidelines, as appropriate.
3. Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat of the Convention is implementing a project called: Capacity Development Programme on national arrangements on traditional knowledge for achieving Target 18 and contributing to Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with the

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<sup>1</sup> 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;

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

financial support from the Japan Biodiversity Fund (JBF) and other donors. The project includes the following activities:

(a) A Global Electronic Online Forum on traditional knowledge in preparation for the implementation of the four regional workshops on the same topics;

(b) Four regional training workshops.

4. In preparation for the four regional workshops, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity jointly with [United Nations Development Programme](#) (UNDP), through the [national biodiversity strategies and action plans \(NBSAP\) Forum](#), in collaboration with the [International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity \(IIFB\)](#), and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) organized three online forums in preparation for the Capacity Development Programme on national arrangements on Traditional Knowledge for achieving Target 18 and contributing to Target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in English, Spanish and French. The Online Forum also included a survey on mechanisms and best practices at the national and local levels for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge.

5. The Online Forum took place on 30 November 2017. Each session had three structured sections as follows:

- Section 1. An introduction to the Online Forum and Regional Workshops and introduction to national arrangements for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge to support implementation of the Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through use of the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines, to achieve Target 18 and to contribute to Target 16 (Nagoya Protocol) of Strategic Plan for Biological Diversity (2011-2020);
- Section 2. Access and benefit-sharing and the utilization of traditional knowledge;
- Section 3. Conclusion and follow-up for the implementation of the regional training workshops.

6. The Online Forum provided an opportunity for participants to share ideas and provide inputs for the upcoming regional workshops, including recommendations on the content and priorities of the regional programmes, as well as practical advice about potential partnerships, for the efficient planning and facilitation of the workshops.

7. The recordings of the Online Forum sessions are available as follows:

- (a) French session at <http://nbsapforum.net/#read-thread/3011>
- (b) English session at <http://nbsapforum.net/#read-thread/3009>
- (c) Spanish session at <http://nbsapforum.net/#read-thread/3010>

#### **B. Attendance**

8. A total of 181 participants participated in the Online Forum (in real time) as follows:

- (a) English session: 84 participants;
- (b) Spanish session: 70 participants;
- (c) French session: 27 participants.

#### **C. Organizational matters**

9. The following experts and institutions collaborated to facilitate the Online Forum:

- (a) Mrs Eva Gurria, Equator Initiative, United Nations Development Programme;
- (b) Diego Ochoa, Communication Advisor, United Nations Development Programme;

(c) Mr. Santiago Carrizosa, Global Advisor on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS) and a Senior Technical Advisor on biodiversity and ecosystems for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

(d) Mr. Alejandro Lago, Global Manager of the UNDP-GEF Global ABS Project “Strengthening human resources, legal frameworks, and institutional capacities to implement the Nagoya Protocol” and the regional specialist for Latin America and the Caribbean;

(e) Mr. Fouad Bergigui, Regional Project Specialist at the UNDP-GEF Global ABS project;

(f) Mrs. Lucy Mullenkei, Executive Director of the Indigenous Information Network (IIN) and co-coordinator of the Indigenous Women’s Biodiversity Network (IWBN);

(g) Mrs. Yolanda Teran, Education Coordinator of the Indigenous Women's’ Network on Biodiversity for Latin America and the Caribbean (RMIB-LAC);

(h) Mr. Mohamed Handaine, chairman of the [Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee \(IPACC\)](#);

(i) Mr. John Scott, Senior Programme Officer for Traditional Knowledge and focal point for indigenous peoples and local communities at the Secretariat for the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(j) Mrs. Viviana Figueroa, Associate Programme Officer at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

(k) Ms. Julie Roy, consultant at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

#### **D. Online Forum sessions**

##### *1. French session*

###### *Section 1: National arrangements for traditional knowledge*

10. Mrs. Eva Gurria opened the Online Forum on Thursday, 30 November 2017, at 8 a.m. in New York. She explained the objectives and process for the active participation of the attendees.

11. Mrs. Julie Roy, from the Secretariat of the Convention and Biological Diversity, made a presentation entitled “Introduction to the online forum, regional workshops and national arrangements for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge”. The presentation covered the obligations regarding national arrangements on traditional knowledge under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Nagoya Protocol. The presentation also gave an explanation of essential terms and concepts, such as traditional knowledge and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, as well as access and benefit-sharing principles.

12. Mrs. Roy also mentioned the importance of the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources as a vital source of information to identify new uses for genetic resources, which can assist some industries in the development of new products. She emphasized the importance of the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for Traditional Knowledge, which contained standards for access and benefit-sharing and the utilization of traditional knowledge.

13. Finally, Mrs. Roy mentioned that the strategy for the implementation of the capacity development programme focused on strengthening the capacities of participants to develop national action plans on traditional knowledge that contained provisions to assist the implementation and fulfilment of traditional knowledge obligations under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol.

14. After the presentation, the participants were invited to share their questions and views on the topic. Some participants emphasized the importance of identifying traditional knowledge holders. Others emphasized that traditional knowledge should be valued and respected equally with scientific knowledge.

15. Some participants suggested that the Secretariat could:
- (a) Support capacity-building on the development of inventory systems (database) for recording or documenting traditional knowledge;
  - (b) Prioritize youth participants in the trainings;
  - (c) Promote cooperation between countries on traditional knowledge.
16. Some participants mentioned the potential contribution of traditional knowledge to poverty alleviation, to achieve the [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

### *Section 2: Access and benefit-sharing related to the utilization of traditional knowledge*

17. Mr. Fouad Bergigui from UNDP made a presentation on “Building trust for the development of products derived from genetic resources and its associated traditional knowledge”. He indicated that building trust between users and providers of traditional knowledge was essential in order to implement access and benefit-sharing arrangements for the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge. He shared some examples from the UNDP-GEF portfolio, including that of Cameroon, which involved the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities and had resulted in a successful ABS agreement between local communities and a private company. Another example mentioned was a project implemented in Mexico to support indigenous peoples and local communities in the development of community protocols and a database for traditional knowledge.

18. In conclusion, Mr. Bergigui emphasized the need to acknowledge the contributions made by traditional knowledge holders to the development of products and the need to share benefits arising from those products in order to comply with the principles of the Nagoya Protocol, which in turn can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with national priorities.

19. Mr. Mohamed Handaine from Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC) made a presentation on “Traditional knowledge and access and benefit-sharing”. He mentioned the importance of traditional knowledge relevant to biodiversity in Morocco and emphasized the importance of indigenous women’s knowledge. He gave an example concerning the Amazigh women’s knowledge of the different species of argon plants. These women could identify female seeds, from among others, in order to identify the most productive seeds for argon oil yield. These women cared for the trees as if they were their offspring. The argon oil process involved harvesting the fruit, drying the seeds and manually extracting the oil from each seed.

20. Mr. Handaine concluded by saying that indigenous peoples and local communities had valuable traditional knowledge relative to genetic resources and that the sharing of that knowledge should be based on mutual agreements and prior informed consent. He mentioned the importance of strengthening the capacities of indigenous people to maintain traditional knowledge and that that knowledge was being rapidly lost due to modernization, urbanization and the mass media. He also emphasized the importance of conducting analytical studies to optimize that knowledge and the importance of creating an enabling environment for the restoration of the relevant traditional knowledge on the ground, at the community level.

### *Section 3: Conclusion and follow-up on the implementation of the regional training workshops*

21. Ms. Roy from the Secretariat of the Convention thanked all the panellists and participants for their important contributions to the Online Forum. She invited them to continue to engage and participate in future activities, particularly in the regional training workshops.

#### *2. English session*

##### *Section 1: National arrangements for traditional knowledge*

22. Mrs. Eva Gurria from UNDP opened the Online Forum on Thursday, 30 November 2017, at 10.30 a.m., welcoming all the participants. She explained the objectives and process for the active participation of the attendees.

23. Mr. John Scott, from the Secretariat of the Convention and Biological Diversity, made a presentation which introduced the Online Forum, regional workshops and national arrangements for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge. The presentation included obligations on national arrangements for traditional knowledge under the following international instruments, among others:

- (a) The [Convention on Biological Diversity](#), in particular its Articles 8(j) and 10(c);
- (b) The [Nagoya Protocol](#), in particular its Articles 5, 6, 7, 12 and 16;
- (c) The [Aichi Biodiversity Target](#) 16, which calls for the operationalization of the Nagoya Protocol at the national level;
- (d) The Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, which calls on Parties to respect traditional knowledge and to fully integrate and reflect it in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (e) The [Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines](#) for Traditional Knowledge.

24. The presentation also included an explanation of basic terms used under the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol, including traditional knowledge, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and other relevant concepts and terms.

25. Finally, Mr. Scott mentioned the importance of the supporting the revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans with the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities to include traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use.

26. After the presentation, Mr. Diego Ochoa facilitated an exchange of views between the participants and the presenter.

27. Some participants emphasized the importance of databases and regional research facilities on traditional knowledge and associated genetic resources in order to help the relevant government offices to facilitate ABS processes.

28. Other participants expressed concern about how to protect publicly available traditional knowledge.

29. Some participants suggested that the Secretariat could:

- (a) Include, in future training events, information about possible challenges and benefits, as well as techniques, for recording or documenting traditional knowledge;
- (b) Promote the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for Traditional Knowledge.

#### *Section 2: Access and benefit-sharing of the utilization of traditional knowledge*

30. Mr. Santiago Carrizosa from UNDP made a presentation on “Building trust for the development of products derived from genetic resources and its associated traditional knowledge”. He mentioned that international instruments could provide advice on challenges and opportunities and could also help to build trust between users and providers of traditional knowledge. He gave two examples on how to build trust between users and providers of traditional knowledge and genetic resources. The first project was in Cameroon, and it involved supporting capacity-building at the community level for successful engagement in ABS value chains (using the example of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge related to *Echinops giganteus* and *Mondia whitei*). That project had resulted in the first ABS agreement between Cameroon and a private company. The process had been carried out successfully through open and tough dialogue, which had led to the development of a common understanding. The second example was a successfully implemented project in Mexico that facilitated the issuance of a national “certificate of compliance”. Other activities mentioned included support to local communities in the development of community protocols, and tools such as an encrypted and confidential server within the national databases for genetic resources and traditional knowledge.

31. In his conclusion, Mr. Carrizosa emphasized the importance of the traditional knowledge users, acknowledging the contributions made by traditional knowledge holders to the development of products and the need to equitably share benefits arising from utilization of that knowledge, as well as the need for the arrangements to comply with the principles of the Nagoya Protocol. He emphasized the importance for countries to consider the Nagoya Protocol as an instrument for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, in line with national priorities.

32. Mrs. Lucy Mulenkei made a presentation on “Traditional knowledge and access and benefit-sharing in the African context”. She mentioned that the [Maasai](#) nomadic pastoralist community collected medicinal plants, and that knowledge was still held by the older generations. She emphasized that, in her experience on traditional knowledge and access and benefit-sharing, it was important to keep traditional knowledge confidential and to only share it with trustworthy partners. She emphasized that collective rights over traditional knowledge were recognized in the Nagoya Protocol. She mentioned that, for indigenous peoples and local communities, those rights were associated with self-governance through customary laws and community protocols and the need to guarantee benefits to the original traditional knowledge holders for the utilization of the knowledge associated with genetic resources by users of traditional knowledge. She emphasized the importance of communities developing their own unique community protocols, which could help the community itself in understanding and defining processes and such terms as “prior informed consent” and “mutually agreed terms” while enabling benefit-sharing provisions from knowledge which they were willing to share.

33. Mrs. Mulenkei concluded by emphasizing the importance of capacity-building for indigenous peoples and local communities in order to work actively for the establishment of effective national and local arrangements on traditional knowledge. She pointed out the importance and potential usefulness of the designation of “national focal points for traditional knowledge” by Parties and called for the role to be further explored in order to assist Parties in achieving Aichi Target 18 on traditional knowledge.

34. After the presentation, the participants were invited to ask questions and share views. Some participants emphasized the importance of the links between biological and cultural diversity. Mr. Scott mentioned that, in the margins of the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, to be held in Egypt in November 2018, there would be a summit on nature and culture which would provide the Conference of the Parties with useful messages on how to consider the links between biological and cultural diversity, or biocultural diversity, in the [development and adoption of the post-2020 biodiversity framework](#).

35. Other participants mentioned the importance of having a better understanding about benefit-sharing mechanisms and the development of community protocols as local-level mechanisms that could facilitate access to traditional knowledge, based on mutually agreed terms, including benefit-sharing arrangements.

36. Mrs. Mulenkei mentioned that capacity-building assisted communities in their development of community protocols and in making informed decisions and choices about the use of their traditional knowledge. Communities could also ask for advice about national arrangements and processes through the CBD’s national focal points and can also seek advice and technical support from various United Nations agencies, including the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity regarding international guidelines and instruments.

### *Section 3: Conclusion and follow-up for the implementation of the regional training workshops*

37. Mr. Scott, from the Secretariat of the Convention, thanked all the panellists and participants for their important contributions to the Online Forum and invited them to continue supporting the work on traditional knowledge under the Convention.

## 2. Spanish session

### *Section 1: National arrangements for traditional knowledge*

38. Mrs. Eva Gurria from UNDP opened the Online Forum on Thursday, 30 November 2017, at 1 p.m. She explained the objectives and process for the active participation of the attendees. She mentioned the importance of the establishment of national arrangements on traditional knowledge for the implementation of Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 and for contributing to Aichi Target 16. She also mentioned the challenges related to increasing the national implementation of international instruments such as the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level.

39. Mrs. Viviana Figueroa, from the Secretariat of the Convention, made a presentation entitled “Online Forum, regional workshops and national arrangements for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge”. The presentation included explanations about relevant terms and concepts traditional knowledge, the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and access and benefit-sharing. She mentioned that the traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources was an essential source for the identification of genetic resources that could assist in new product development for a variety of industries. The establishment of national arrangements for traditional knowledge could make significant contributions for the access to and sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge. Such arrangements could also contribute to legal certainty between providers and users of traditional knowledge and associated genetic resources and contribute to the revalorization of traditional knowledge by indigenous peoples and local communities themselves.

40. Mrs. Figueroa also mentioned the obligation of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols to establish national measures on traditional knowledge in line with the three objectives of the Convention: conservation; sustainable use of biodiversity; and benefit-sharing for the utilization of genetic resources. She also mentioned Aichi Biodiversity Target 18, which called on Parties, by 2020, to respect traditional knowledge, among other things, and to fully integrate it into implementation of the Convention. She emphasized that the 20 Aichi Targets were interconnected and relevant for indigenous peoples and local communities. However, Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity was an important priority, and the establishment of national arrangements was crucial to achieving them. The Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines provided guidance for the development of such arrangements.

41. After the presentation, the participants were invited to ask questions and share views on the topic. Some participants emphasized the importance of including information on traditional knowledge in the national reports and to ensure the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.

42. Some participants drew attention to the possible role of governments in developing guidance or possible frameworks to assist indigenous peoples and local communities in developing their own community protocols. However, such frameworks should not be confused with community protocols, which were essentially developed by the communities themselves.

43. Some participants expressed an interest in being involved in regional ABS projects in the future, such as the programme “Equitable and sustainable promotion of the economic potential of biodiversity to implement the Nagoya Protocol in Central America – Access and Benefit-sharing” implemented by the [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit \(GIZ\) GmbH](#), and the [Fondo para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas de América Latina y el Caribe \(FILAC\)](#).

### *Section 2: Access and benefit-sharing from the utilization of traditional knowledge*

44. Mr. Alejandro Lagos from UNDP made a presentation on “Building trust for the development of products derived from genetic resources and its associated traditional knowledge”. He explained the importance of building trust in the ABS process for the purpose of sharing traditional knowledge. He mentioned important international instruments to take into account in the development of national arrangements for genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge and traditional knowledge in general, which included: the [International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture](#);

the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#); the [Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore \(IGC\)](#); the [Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization](#); and the [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) as well as the recently adopted [Mo'otz Kutzal Voluntary Guidelines on Traditional Knowledge](#). He also explained, as a challenge, that Article 17 of the Nagoya Protocol did not mention traditional knowledge in relation to the monitoring the utilization of genetic resources, but, in national implementation, the monitoring and utilization of traditional knowledge might be as important.

45. He explained the implementation of the ABS Global project supported by the [Global Environment Facility](#) and implemented by the [United Nations Environment Programme](#) that includes a component on traditional knowledge. He mentioned two projects, one in Cameroon and one in Mexico, as good examples.

46. He also emphasized the important contribution of the Nagoya Protocol to Sustainable Development Goals 15, 1, 2, 8, 9 and 13.

47. He concluded by saying that acknowledging the contribution of traditional knowledge by traditional knowledge users was fundamental for the equitable sharing of benefits arising from its use. He recommended the Nagoya Protocol as a useful tool for building trust between users and providers of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, including Governments, academia, the private sector and indigenous peoples and local communities.

48. Mrs. Yolanda Teran, from the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network, mentioned the importance of focusing on the historical process of indigenous peoples, considering the history of the land, waters, customary laws and indigenous self-governance, and the holistic co-development of the ecosystems. She mentioned the importance of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), particularly Articles 3 and 31. She also mentioned that, in the implementation of Nagoya Protocol, it was important to consider monetary and non-monetary benefit-sharing, which could be guided by community protocols.

49. Mrs. Teran presented the case of a community called Pucara Tambo. Following an internal discussion on the desirability of sharing traditional knowledge and ensuring that access was based on prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms ensuring equitable sharing of benefits, the community had come together to build a cultural centre on its territory. The cultural centre would provide space for knowledge sharing according to the community's traditional procedures and a space for the development of community protocols to deal with potential traditional knowledge users who regularly approached the community. All the steps and processes were in the traditional Quechua language. She indicated that the building was also used to recover traditional knowledge and medicinal plant, among other cultural activities.

50. After the presentations, the participants were invited to ask questions and share views on related topics. Some participants emphasized the importance of having a clear community protocol for the understanding of the broader national society because many customary laws were oral and could be captured in a community protocol. The community protocols could guide those who had business with the community on how the community wished to be approached and what its decision-making processes might be.

51. She also emphasized the need for indigenous peoples, local communities, scientist and government representatives to work collaboratively. In particular, indigenous peoples had an important role to play in how their knowledge was shared and used.

52. In questions arising from the presentation, some participants suggested that:

- (a) National legislation should consider traditional knowledge as holistic;
- (b) Communities need support to identify existing customary procedures or to develop community protocols that ensure they benefit from sharing their knowledge;

- (c) Indigenous peoples and local communities need capacity-building in ABS processes.

*Section 3: Conclusion and follow-up for the implementation of the regional training workshops*

53. Mrs. Figueroa thanked all the panellists and participants for their important contributions to the Online Forum.

**E. Results of the survey**

30. A survey on the “mechanisms and best practices for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge” was made available from 16 November 2017 to 2 January 2018, in English, French and Spanish.

54. A total of 154 participants completed the survey. The English, French and Spanish surveys were completed by 72, 32 and 50 respondents, respectively, from different regions. The results of the survey are considered in the planning for each of the regional workshops.

55. The Spanish version was mostly completed by women, in contrast to the English and French surveys.

56. Participants in the English survey were mostly government, academia, private-sector and local community representatives. The French survey had an equal number of participants from indigenous peoples and from non-governmental organizations, but the majority were government representatives. Most participants in the Spanish survey were indigenous peoples, followed by government and local community representatives, in that order.

57. In the English survey, 61.6 per cent of respondents answered “yes” to having mechanisms in their countries for the protection of traditional knowledge and to having indigenous peoples and local community protocols or procedures for the access and use of their traditional knowledge. In the French and Spanish surveys, the percentage of respondents who answered “yes” to this category was 46.9 and 62, respectively.

58. Based on all three surveys, an average of 35.4 per cent of respondents answered “yes” to having mechanisms that provide access to traditional knowledge based on prior informed consent of the knowledge holders. In addition, an average of 28.9 per cent of all respondents answered “yes” to having mechanisms that provide indigenous peoples and local communities with an equitable share of the benefits derived from the utilization of their traditional knowledge based on mutually agreed terms.

59. Regarding the existence of national mechanisms that address unauthorized access to traditional knowledge, an average of 37.6 per cent of all respondents answered yes to having such mechanisms. At the community level, an average of 46.5 per cent of all respondents answered “yes” to having internal mechanisms for the protection of traditional knowledge.

60. A high average of 98.2 per cent of respondents showed an interest in participating in the regional capacity development programmes offered by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and partners during 2018.

61. Additional recommendations were as follows:

(a) Ensure that researchers respect the relevant international and national codes of ethics and the community protocols of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to traditional knowledge;

(b) Consider recording, documenting and raising awareness on traditional knowledge;

(c) Implement the Nagoya Protocol to generate income and share benefits that arise from genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;

(d) Indigenous peoples and local communities should consider the development of community biocultural protocols based on prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms and benefit-sharing to ensure the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge;

- (e) Valorize and promote genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge;
- (f) Advice on the implementation of regional capacity development programmes;
- (g) Exchange of experiences between countries that have implemented ABS strategies at the national level;
- (h) Integrate professionals from academic institutions, local communities and the private sector and policymakers into regional workshops in order to facilitate ABS dialogues;
- (i) Increase the level of awareness of traditional knowledge and biodiversity at the national level;
- (j) Develop traditional knowledge databases at appropriate levels by and for indigenous peoples and local communities;
- (k) Create seed banks, botanical gardens, research institutions and zoologies for biological and genetic resource conservation purposes and to promote local diversity;
- (l) Create national funds to support the valorization of biodiversity, genetic resources and traditional knowledge;
- (m) Governments can develop community protocol guidelines or frameworks to assist indigenous peoples and local communities in developing their own community protocols at the local level;
- (n) Take a medium- and long-term approach to the implementation of the capacity development programmes on these issues.

*Annex I***SURVEY ON MECHANISMS AND BEST PRACTICES FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE**

The survey provides an opportunity for the identification of best practices concerning the promotion and protection of traditional knowledge at the local, national and regional levels in order to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and contribute to Aichi Target 16.

It also provides an opportunity to garner advice on the development and facilitation of four regional training workshops planned for 2018 for Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean.

1. What is your nationality/country? \_\_\_\_\_

2. What gender do you identify with? Choose one of the following answers.

- Male  
 Female  
 Other

3. Whom do you represent?

- Indigenous peoples     Local community     Government     NGO  
 Academia     Private sector     Other

4. In your country, are there national and/or local mechanisms for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge?

(For example, at the national level, are there national laws, policies, programmes, projects or other initiatives that either protect and/or promote traditional knowledge relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. At the local level, have IPLCs developed community protocols or identified procedures for access and use of their traditional knowledge?)

- Yes     No     I don't know

5. In your country, are there national or local mechanisms that provide for access to traditional knowledge to be based on prior informed consent of the original knowledge holders?

(For example, have IPLCs developed community protocols or identified procedures for access to their traditional knowledge and are these protocols or procedures recognized by the government and respected by potential users of traditional knowledge?)

- Yes     No     I don't know

6. In your country, are there national mechanisms and/or local mechanisms that provide for indigenous peoples and local communities to receive an equitable share of the benefits derived from the utilization of their traditional knowledge based on mutually agreed terms?

- Yes     No     I don't know

7. In your country, are there national mechanisms (for example national laws, policies, programmes, projects or other initiatives) to stop unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge? (This is sometimes referred to informally as "misappropriation" or "biopiracy") This could include *incentives* to encourage private and public institutions, interested in using traditional knowledge to obtain the "prior and informed

consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, of the indigenous peoples and local communities that hold the traditional knowledge and establish mutually agreed terms for benefit-sharing for accessing or using their traditional knowledge. Mechanisms could also include *compliance measures* could include: capacity-building, awareness-raising and information-sharing within indigenous peoples and local communities; codes of conduct and best practice codes of users; model contractual clauses for mutually agreed terms to promote equity between the negotiating positions of the parties; or minimum standards for access and benefit-sharing agreements.

Yes                       No                       I don't know

8. In your community, are there internal mechanisms for the protection and promotion (including the intergenerational transmission) of traditional knowledge, other than those you have already mentioned?

Yes                       No                       I don't know

9. Are you interested in participating in the regional capacity development programmes?

Yes                       No

10. Are you able to share your experiences on national and/or local arrangements for the protection and promotion of traditional knowledge, including practices that require access traditional knowledge to be based on prior informed consent and the use of traditional knowledge based on mutually agreed terms that ensure an equitable sharing of the benefits? Also, can you share any practices to stop unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge? If yes, could you provide more information about what would you like to present?

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11. Please provide comments, recommendations or advice for the implementation of the regional capacity development programmes in your region? Please share your ideas about potential local and national hosts, partners and donors.

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