

Customary sustainable use

the power of local action to the implementation of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi targets.

Panel discussion and round-table 4



Overview of panel session

- * Introduction and Overview of the Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, **Caroline de Jong**, Forest People Programme.
- * Three presentations showcasing examples of community-based initiatives based on customary sustainable use
 - * **Mr. Nicholas Fredericks** (SCPDA) Guyana
 - * **Mr. Onel Masardule** (FPCI) Panama
 - * **Mr. Sakda Saenmi**, (IMPECT) Thailand
- * Wrap up and brief analysis: drawing out key issues and linkages to Aichi Targets and SDGs
- * Discussion /Q&A
- * Formulation of main messages on the power of local action and customary sustainable use for COP 12

Global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity:

Introduction and Overview



Caroline de Jong, 12 October 2014



Article 10(c) of the CBD.

Article 10. Sustainable Use of Components of Biological Diversity

Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate:

- (a) Integrate consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making;
- (b) Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity;
- (c) Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements;**
- (d) Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced; and
- (e) Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological resources.

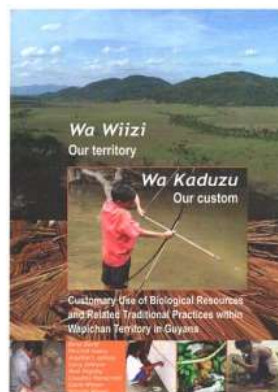
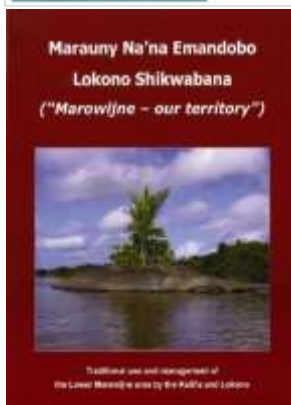
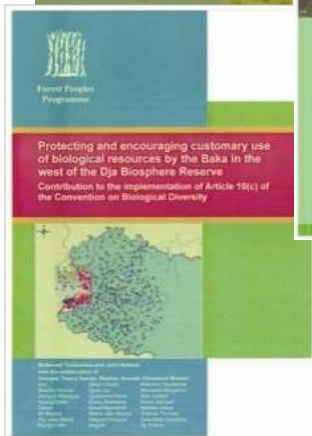
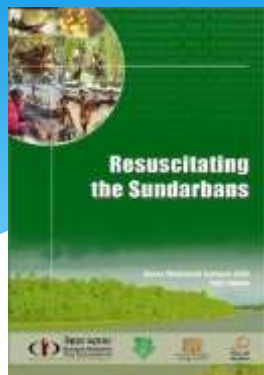
FPP and partners' involvement in 10(c) goes back to 2004:

- * Decision V/24 (2000) and VII/12 (2004) : Parties requested practical **information about** and examples of customary sustainable use of biological diversity by indigenous and local communities and **advice on** how to best implement article 10(c)

Existing interest in communities in documenting traditional practices and customary sustainable resource use

- * 10(c) studies:

- o Document customary practices and how these relate to conservation and sustainable use of resources; document rules and laws
- o Identify threats to customary management systems
- o Recommendations to implement article 10(c) (more) effectively at local and national level



Community-based research



Development of the plan of action on customary sustainable use

* 2008: COP9 (Dec.IX/13), requested the Executive Secretary to provide advice on how Article 10(c) could be further advanced and implemented as a priority.



2010: COP10 (Dec.X/43) decided to include a new major component on 10(c) in the revised Programme of Work on Article 8(j). “10(c) should be integrated as a cross-cutting issue in the various POWs”

June 2011: international expert meeting on 10(c) to develop advice on the content and implementation of the new work component. Report with recommendations from the meeting submitted to WG8(j)-7.



WG8(j)-7 forwarded 15 indicative tasks for the plan to COP11

Development of the plan of action on customary sustainable use

COP11 (Dec XI/14) Selected 3 priority tasks from the list of indicative tasks (other tasks considered after the review of the first phase)

“Implementation of CSU is crucial in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the SP 2011-2020’ (COP11, decision XI/14)”

2013: Submissions of views on the development of the plan of action

WG8(j)-8 (October 2013) reviewed the proposed draft plan of action; recommendation to COP12

COP12: endorsed the plan and invites Parties to implement it.



Plan of Action on Customary sustainable Use

OBJECTIVE

To promote, within the framework of the Convention, a just implementation of Article 10(c) at local, national, regional and international levels and to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all stages and levels of its implementation.



II. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

2. The development and implementation of all activities of the PofA on CSU should be undertaken with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, particularly women and youth.
3. Traditional knowledge should be valued, respected and considered as useful and necessary for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use as other forms of knowledge.
4. The ecosystem approach, a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources is consistent with the spiritual and cultural values as well as customary practices of many indigenous and local communities and their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.
5. Access to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be subject to prior informed consent or approval and involvement.

III. CONSIDERATIONS OF SPECIAL RELEVANCE

Biodiversity, customary sustainable use and traditional knowledge are intrinsically linked. Indigenous and local communities, through customary sustainable use of biological diversity, constantly shape and reshape social and ecological systems, landscapes, seascapes, plants and animal populations, genetic resources and related management practices, (...) and contribute to the generation of new knowledge for the benefit not only of indigenous and local communities but of human well-being at large;

Indigenous and local communities depend directly on biodiversity and its customary sustainable use and management for their livelihoods, resilience and cultures and are therefore well placed, through their collective actions, to efficiently and economically manage ecosystems using the ecosystem approach;

Cultural and spiritual values and practices of indigenous and local communities play an important role in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and transmitting its importance to the next generation;

Plan of action to promote and support customary practices of indigenous peoples that are relevant for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity

Three tasks of the first phase:

1. incorporation of CSU in NBSAPs

(rationale: Incorporating CSU in NBSAPS is an important and strategic way to integrate Article 10(c) and its implementation as a cross-cutting issue in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets)

2. support for and collaboration with community-based initiatives that focus on customary sustainable use and enhanced implementation of 10(c)

3. to identify and operationalize best practices on customary sustainable use and protected areas (related to FPIC in relation to PA establishment, governance and management of protected areas; application of TK in PAs, use of protocols).