



## **Regional Training Capacity-Building Workshop for the African Region on Community Protocols, Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity under the CBD**

**Community-based monitoring and  
information systems and possible  
contributions to indicators on traditional  
knowledge and customary sustainable use.**

**Nairobi, Kenya**

**25-29 January 2016**

**CBD**

## **Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)**



**Community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS). For CBD purposes, IPLCs can contribute information to:**

- 1. International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's (IIFB) Working Group on Indicators: Chairperson Ms. Joji Carino.**
- 2. Direct submission to SCBD for the preparations of progress reports to SBI and the SBSTTA Indicator process.**
- 3. Participate in the contribute to the National Reports – 6<sup>th</sup> national reports due 2019.**



## How Drones Could Help an Indigenous Community Fight Mining and Deforestation

WRITTEN BY EMIKO JOZUKA

May 20, 2015 // 07:10 AM EST

For hobbyists and activists, drones can be used for everything from *vandalism* to *saving lives*. For the Wapichana community living in a remote village in southern Guyana, they're also potentially a powerful tool against the threats of mining and deforestation.

The Wapichana are an indigenous group who live in the southern Rupununi savannas of Guyana, bordering Brazil. There are an estimated 6,000 Wapichana living in an area of rainforest and savannah spanning roughly seven million acres. Facing threats such as illegal logging, mining, and cattle rustling, the Wapichana are hoping that they'll be able to use drones to map and monitor land aerially.

"Sometimes when you walk in the gold mines it can be frightening if there are illegal miners there from Brazil," Timothy Isaacs, a member of the Wapichana monitoring team, told me. "We can also risk our lives monitoring along the border because there are rustlers there with high-powered rifles, whereas we have no weapons to defend ourselves."

<http://motherboard.vice.com/read/how-drones-could-help-an-indigenous-community-fight-mining-and-deforestation>

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# Indicators: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices



Headline indicator(s)	Operational indicator(s)
Trends in integration of biodiversity into planning, policy formulation and implementation	<a href="#">Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities</a> (decision X/43)
Trends in integration of biodiversity into planning, policy formulation and implementation	<a href="#">Trends in the practice of traditional occupations</a> (decision X/43)
Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application	<a href="#">Trends in degree to which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan</a>
Trends in accessibility of scientific/technical/traditional knowledge and its application	<a href="#">Trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</a> (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)

# Focal area: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

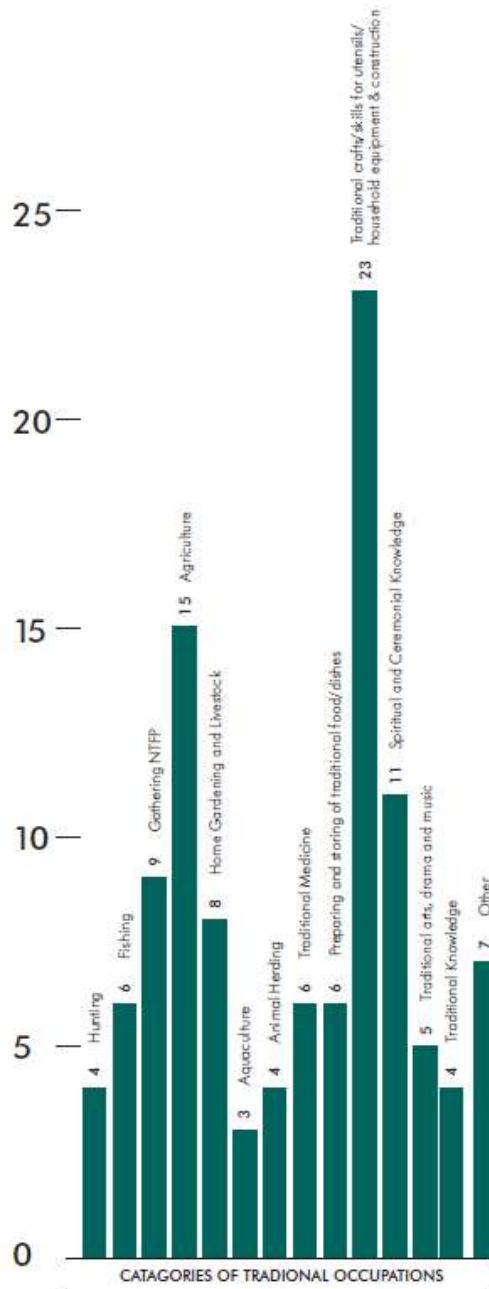


Indicator	Lead organization
Status and trends of <b>linguistic diversity</b> and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	UNESCO
Status and trends in <b>land-use change</b> and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities	Relevant agencies, including FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Land Coalition
Status and trends in the practice of <b>traditional occupations</b>	ILO

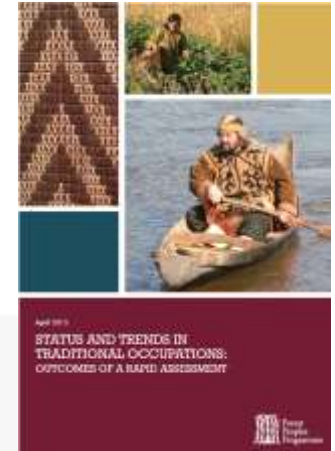




# Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations



Above: Traditional weaving by the Kalin'a people, Suriname.  
Credit: KLIM



Right: Karen people in northern Thailand performing a ritual in the forest. Credit: IMPACT

# Status and trends of **linguistic diversity** and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages



## Endangered languages



It is estimated that, if nothing is done, half of 6000 plus languages spoken today will disappear by the end of this century. With the disappearance of unwritten and undocumented languages, humanity would lose not only a cultural wealth but also important ancestral knowledge embedded, in particular, in indigenous languages.

However, this process is neither inevitable nor irreversible: well-planned and implemented language policies can bolster the ongoing efforts of speaker communities to maintain or revitalize their mother tongues

and pass them on to younger generations. The aim of UNESCO's Endangered Languages Programme is to support communities, experts and governments by producing, coordinating and disseminating :

- tools for monitoring, advocacy, and assessment of status and trends in linguistic diversity,
- services such as policy advice, technical expertise and training, good practices and a platform for exchange and transfer of skills.

UNESCO's flagship activity in safeguarding endangered languages is the Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger.

Source: <http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas/en/atlasmap.html>



# Thank you

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