

## **Questionnaire to the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations**

The report of the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues provides a number of recommendations within its mandated areas, some of which are addressed to the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations.

The secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues invites the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations to complete the attached questionnaire on any action taken or planned in response to the Permanent Forum's recommendations. All questionnaire responses will be placed on the Permanent Forum's website and also compiled into one report for the Forum's fifteenth session.

Please submit your completed questionnaire by **1 January 2016** to:

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
Division for Social Policy and Development  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Room: S- 2954  
United Nations Headquarters  
New York, USA 10017  
Telephone : 917-367-5100; fax : 917- 367-5102  
Email: [smallacombe@un.org](mailto:smallacombe@un.org)

The full questionnaire can be downloaded from this site :

<http://undesadspd.org/IndigenousPeoples/UNPFIIISessions/Fifteenth/Questionnaire.aspx>

The fifteenth session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues shall be held at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 20 May 2016.

### **The provisional agenda for the Permanent Forum's fifteenth session includes:**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Follow-up to the recommendations of the Permanent Forum.
4. Implementation of the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
5. Discussion on the theme "Indigenous peoples: conflict, peace and resolution".
6. Dialogue with indigenous peoples.
7. Dialogue with Member States.
8. Dialogue with United Nations agencies, funds and programmes.
9. Coordination among the three United Nations mechanisms pertaining to indigenous peoples:
  - (a) Coordination among the three United Nations mechanisms pertaining to indigenous peoples;
  - (b) Dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and the Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

10. Future work of the Permanent Forum, including issues considered by the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.

11. Provisional agenda for the sixteenth session.

12. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Forum on its fifteenth session.

## UNPFII Questionnaire 2015

### Response from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

At its fifteenth session in 2016, the Permanent Forum's theme will be **Indigenous peoples: conflict, peace and resolution**.

1. *Please provide information on how your agency is working on issue of conflict, peace and resolution for indigenous peoples in the seven socio-cultural regions of the Permanent Forum<sup>1</sup>. Where possible, please include information on the situation of indigenous women in your responses.*

#### REPOSE

Although the CBD does not work specifically on “conflict, peace and resolution”, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP) has adopted several standards and guidelines for Governments, of relevance to indigenous peoples concerning such matters as environmental impact assessments<sup>2</sup>, Codes of Conduct<sup>3</sup> for researchers, as well as the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization<sup>4</sup>

Most recently in Decision XII/12, B, the COP endorsed a global Plan of Action for Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity which has as its 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 implementation.

Such protocols, standards and guidelines provide for legal clarity and minimal standards concerning such issues as genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, conducting participatory impact assessment for developments proposed on traditional lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous peoples, as well as for research concerning traditional knowledge.

The Convention continues to work, through its ad hoc open ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, on guidance for national arrangements to effectively implement Article 8(j) and related provisions, through guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the free, prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use and application of such knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge; as well as guidelines for the repatriation of indigenous and traditional knowledge.

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2. *With respect to the implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency:*

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<sup>1</sup> UNPFII's seven socio-cultural regions are Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.

<sup>2</sup> See Decision VII/16, Akwé: Kon [57] Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=12308>

<sup>3</sup> See Decision X/42. The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities at: <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=12308>

<sup>4</sup> Refer to <https://www.cbd.int/abs/>

- (i) *Please provide information on the progress in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum addressed specifically to your agency*

RESPONSE

No recommendations of relevance to the Convention were received from the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the UNPFII.

However, in response to previous recommendations and worthy of note, the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Decision XII/12, F on Terminology “indigenous peoples and local communities”, in paragraph 1, the COP Decides to use the terminology “**indigenous peoples** and local communities” in future decisions and secondary documents under the Convention, as appropriate. COP 12 also adopted a global plan of action on the customary use of biological diversity.

Further to this, the Working Group on Article 8(j) the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting (November 2015) is recommending that the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting (December 2016), invites 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 to consider taking a decision to apply, mutatis mutandis, Decision XII/12F of the Conference of the Parties;

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- (ii) *What are some of the obstacles your agency has encountered in implementing the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to your agency?*

RESPONSE

Recommendations from the UNPFII can include recommendations to the Secretariat of the Convention, or the Convention’s governing body, referred to as the Conference of the Parties. The largest obstacle in implementing recommendations directed to the CBD is receiving recommendations beyond the mandate of the Convention or its Secretariat. Draft recommendations are often drafted by UNPFII members during the annual sessions in isolation with no or little input or discussions with agencies on the receiving end of recommendations. Recommendations arising from the UNPFII need to be within the mandate of the Convention and take into account the differing mandates of the Secretariat (technical work) verses, the Governing body, which makes all politic decisions. The UNPFII also makes recommendations to clusters of agencies or the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples Issues without nominating a lead agency and hence responses can be poor.

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- (iii) *What are some of the factors that facilitate your agency’s implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum, including those addressed specifically to your agency?*

RESPONSE

Response: Receiving recommendations that are informed by the mandate of the relevant agency and cognizant of relevant ongoing work of the agency is crucial. Given the Secretariat of the CBD is a technical secretariat, and not an implementing body per se, and all activities undertaken are mandated by COP decisions and funded through voluntary funds, receiving recommendations that do not have financial implications may often be the easiest to implement. Much can be done through good will.

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3. *What programs, projects or other initiatives is your organization engaged in to promote the implementation on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples? Please include*

*information on activities that are specifically aimed at indigenous peoples, or where indigenous peoples are among the major beneficiaries. Where possible, please provide links to websites, publications or other sources of relevant information. Please indicate whether these activities are in response to a recommendation of the Permanent Forum, the Special Rapporteur or in response to a UN mandate.*

## RESPONSE

The areas of most relevance to indigenous peoples under the Convention include traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as other areas such as insitu-conservation and community conservation. The Secretariat carries out extensive capacity development for indigenous peoples to assist them to effectively participate in the Convention at international and also at national and local levels. Additionally the Secretariat reports on the effective participation of indigenous peoples in the work of the Convention, including participation in meetings held under the Convention.

Following is an overview of the capacity-development activities on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), held during the 2014-15 Biennium. These activities are aimed at trainers from indigenous peoples' and local communities' organizations and Parties, especially National Focal Points for Traditional Knowledge. They were implemented, though regional and national, subnational or local workshops, small grants, resources and training materials, along with video-conferencing, in order to encourage and assist trainers to train others and to continue to develop capacity at the national and sub-national and local levels, during 2014-2015.

### A. BACKGROUND

1. Capacity-development activities for indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties, have been requested in the following decisions of the Conference of the Parties:

(a) Decision XII/12 A, para 7, (organize and facilitate international technical workshops and regional workshops on indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and customary sustainable use and to further explore the added value of contributions of indigenous and local communities' Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems)

(b) Decision XII/12 B para 1 and 8 (support the implementation of the global Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity through the organization of regional and subregional workshops and other capacity-building activities involving indigenous and local communities)

(c) Decision NP-1/8, para 10, Annex, Appendix I (Developing community protocols in relation to access to TK and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of that knowledge);

(d) Decision XI/14 B, paragraph 1 (development capacity-building with an appropriate methodology and mechanisms, including its implementation at the national and local levels)

(e) Decision XI/14, section B, para 10 (develop, update and translate essential Convention documents into national and local languages),

(g) Decision IX/13 D, on the plan of action for the retention of traditional knowledge, in which the Parties decided that the priority for future work on the plan of action should focus on section E, on capacity-building;

(f) Decision XI/14, section B, para 2 (development didactic materials, culturally appropriate tools and instruments);

(a) Decision V/16, annex, Task 4 of the programme of work on Article 8 (j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity;

4. Pursuant to the above decisions, and thanks to the generous financial support of the Governments of Japan, Sweden, Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (ACTO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), WIN Network of indigenous and local community land and sea managers, the Secretariat of the Convention, in collaboration with partners, was able to organize:

- (a) Five workshops for LAC, Asia, Africa and Pacific regions, and
- (b) Twenty nine national, subnational and local workshops, which were organized by local trainers and their organizations.

5. The objectives of these activities included:

(a) To strengthen skills, competencies and abilities of IPLCs' and government trainers to use CBD materials;

(b) To develop materials that will assist trainers and their organizations to plan, organize, deliver and evaluate CBD capacity-development events, as well as to encourage them to further adapt training materials for local delivery.

(c) To increase knowledge and capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities as CBD trainers and to support them in the facilitation of workshops at local and national levels, including through ongoing support at national and sub-national levels to train others;

(d) To provide capacity-development, knowledge management and policy tools to integrate the links between biological and cultural diversity into the design and implementation of strategies and policies addressing key challenges related to the interconnected loss and erosion of biological and cultural diversity at regional, sub-regional and national levels; and

(e) To explore existing work, and to encourage further initiatives on community-based monitoring and information systems as a tool for the implementation of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets, especially Target 18 on traditional knowledge.

(f) To prepare IPLCs and government representatives for the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## **B. OVERVIEW OF THE WORKSHOPS**

6. Indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties were invited by the Executive Secretary, through notifications, to submit their nominations based on: (i) Their expertise on traditional knowledge and related issues; and (ii) Their ability to conduct further training at national, sub-national or local levels. Based on this and in consultation with partners, the Executive Secretary completed the selection process and informed Parties and selected indigenous peoples and local communities ahead of the meetings. Some participants received funding assistance, which included the payment of their travel, accommodation, and meals. Given the interest in participating in the workshops, some participants and their organizations covered their own costs.

7. The regional workshops were held with the collaboration of host Parties, namely:

- (a) Government of Bolivia;
- (b) Government of Kenya;
- (c) Government of Thailand; and
- (d) Government of Samoa

8. These regional workshops were organized in partnership with the Indigenous Women Network on Biodiversity of the Latin American and Caribbean Region (IWNB-LAC), the Secretariat of ACTO; the Indigenous Information Network (IIN); the Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education (Tebtebba), the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), World Indigenous and Local Community Land and Sea Managers Network (WIN/EI/UNDP) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).

9. The following organizations also contributed to the successful facilitation of the workshops:
- (a) Centro de Estudios Aymaras CEM-Aymara);
  - (b) Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI);
10. The workshops were held in:
- (a) Cochabamba, Bolivia, 9-11 December 2013 (Latin-America and Caribbean region);<sup>5</sup>
  - (b) Kenya, Nairobi, 26-28 March 2014 (Africa region)
  - (c) Chiang Mai, Thailand, 2-4 June 2014 (Asian region);<sup>6</sup>
  - (d) Chiang Mai, Thailand, 6-7 June 2014, (Asia region-CBMIS)
  - (e) Apia, Samoa, 26-28 August 2014 (Pacific region)
11. The workshops covered the following topics:
- (a) Overview of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
  - (b) Participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention.
  - (c) Articles 8 (j), 10 (c) and related provisions and current work in preparation for the meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including indicators for Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use and the potential contribution of community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS)
  - (d) The Joint Programme of Work between the Secretariat of the CBD and UNESCO on Biological and Cultural Diversity and Indigenous and Local Communities.
  - (e) Indigenous and local communities and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization.
  - (f) Dialogue among diverse knowledge systems: connecting traditional knowledge and science.
12. In each workshop, publications on the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Nagoya Protocol, the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines, the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and other information on activities and programmes under the Convention related to traditional knowledge were discussed and distributed to participants. USB memories keys were also provided, containing the publications, presentations, official documents and reference materials.
13. The workshops were facilitated by the members of the Secretariat responsible for the programme of work on Article 8 (j), in collaboration with partners. The workshops used a participatory methodology, which included training on participation mechanisms in official meetings under the Convention, preparation and use of official documents, and exchange of experience among participants.
14. A total of 169 representatives of indigenous and local communities from Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean attended the workshops (see annex below). The lists of participants are provided in the workshop reports.
15. In general, the participants found the workshops very useful. Many participants enjoyed the methodologies, including role-play and improvisations and believe they were excellent learning strategies for skills development, especially negotiation skills.

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<sup>5</sup> See

<sup>6</sup> See

16. After the regional workshops the participants were invited by the Executive Secretary, through a letter, to submit training proposals to receive small grants with the objective to organize national, subnational or local workshop on issues discussed at the regional workshops. Within the initiative twelve (12) local training proposals submitted by the trainers who participate in the regional workshops four (4) were selected. Each successful trainer was awarded \$5,000 USD, to organize national, sub-national or local workshops in their home countries. A total of twenty-nine subnational, national or local workshops for indigenous peoples and local communities were successfully facilitated by trainers.

17. The Secretariat also provided technical support to the trainers during the planning and development of the local or subnational training national workshops; which included some presentations by skype. Also the Secretariat provided publications and other training materials for each workshop.

## C. RESULTS

### *Latin-American and Caribbean Region*

18. The workshop for Latin-American and Caribbean Region held from 9 to 11, Cochabamba, Bolivia December 2013, was delivered in English and Spanish; all the participants had a working knowledge of either English or Spanish.

19. In connection with this regional workshop the following local, subnational and national workshops were organized by trainers who participated in the regional workshop:

(a) *Training Capacity-building on development of Community Protocols in development of Community Protocols on ABS and Prior Inform Consent on the TKA*, held from 17 to 18 September 2014, Carapari, Bolivia. This workshop was organized by the Government of Bolivia, Unidad de Biodiversidad y Recursos Geneticos, Dirección General de Biodiversidad y Áreas Protegidas (DGBAP), and the Federacion Sindical Unica de Comunidades Campesinas de Tarija (FSUCCT). As outcomes the participants has developed a community protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing related to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The workshop was facilitated by two trainers named Danna Elizabeth Lara Holguín and Rafael A. Murillo Garcia. A total of 33 participants participated in the workshop

(b) *Training Capacity-building on development of Community Protocols in development of Community Protocols on ABS and Prior Inform Consent on the TKA*, held from 16 to 17 October, Tarija, Bolivia. This workshop was organized by the Government of Bolivia, Unidad de Biodiversidad y Recursos Geneticos, Direccion General de Biodiversidad y Areas Protegidas (DGBAP), and the Federacion Sindical Unica de Comunidades Campesinas de Tarija (FSUCCT). As outcomes the participants has developed a community protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing related to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. The workshop was facilitated by two trainers named Danna Elizabeth Lara Holguín and Rafael A. Murillo Garcia. A total of 33 participants participated in the workshop

(c) *Training Capacity-building on Traditional Knowledge under the CBD for the Miskitas Communities of Wangki River*, held from 07 to 10 July 2014, Waspam, Nicaragua. This workshop was organized by the Centro para la Autonomia y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indigenas (CADPI) and Wangki Tangni organization. The workshop was facilitated by two trainers named Lisbeth Howard, Rose Cunningham. A total of 43 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities participated in the training.

(d) *Workshop on Traditional Knowledge under the CBD*, held from 31 July to 1 August 2014, Lonquimay, Chile. This workshop was organized by the ICCA Consortium and its local organization Observatorio de los Derechos de los Pueblos Indigenas and the Ministerio de Desarrollo Social (MDS) of Chile. The workshop was facilitated by two trainers named Jose Quidel (MDS) and Lorena Arce. A total of 36 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities participated in the training. As outcomes the participants could make recommendations in the discussions on the national draft law related to biodiversity.

(e) *Capacity-building Programme for Indigenous and Indigenous Organizations of the El Salvador on the Nagoya Protocol on ABS.* This programme had the following workshops: 2 Capacity-building Workshops for Western Region, 2 Capacity-building Workshops for Eastern Region; 2 Capacity-building Workshops for Central Region, 1 national workshop, they held 9 February 2015 (Central Region), 9 to 10 February 2015 (Western Region), 11 February 2015 (Eastern Region), 13 April 2015 (National). These workshops were organized by the Mesa Indigena sobre Cambio Climatico de El Salvador, Consejo Indigena de Centro America, Consejo Coordinador Nacional Indigena Salvadoreño (CCNIS) with the support of Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales de El Salvador (MARN). The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Karla Ciudad Real. A total of 125 representatives from indigenous and local communities participated in this national training program.

#### *African Region*

20. The workshop for the Africa Region in Nairobi, held from 26 to 28 March 2014 was delivered in English and French; all the participants had a working knowledge of either English or French.

21. In connection with this regional workshop the following local, subnational and national workshops were organized by trainers who participated in the regional workshop:

(f) *Strengthening Indigenous Peoples participation in Biodiversity conservation and upholding traditional knowledge as stipulated in Articles 8 (j), 10 (c) and related provisions of the CBD,* held from 29<sup>th</sup> September to 1<sup>st</sup> October 2014, Nairobi, Kenya. This workshop was organized by the Ogiek Peoples' Development Program (OPDP). The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Daniel Kobei. A total of 45 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities participated in the workshop.

(g) *Capacity-building Workshop on Traditional Knowledge and Access and Benefit-Sharing,* held from 31 October to 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2014, Agadir, Morocco. This workshop was organized by the Centre des Etudes Amazighes Historiques et Environnementales (CEAHE), and the Indigenous Information Network. A total of 43 participants participated in the workshop. The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Handaine Mohamed. A total of 43 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(h) *Traditional Knowledge, customary sustainable use and Access and Benefit Sharing capacity-building training workshop for local communities and relevant stakeholders* held from 12 to 13 November 2014, Harare, Zimbabwe. This workshop was organized by the Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) in partnership with the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme, Zimbabwe. The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Gladman Chibememe. A total of 50 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(i) *Strengthening the capacity of indigenous peoples and local government environmental officer on the CBD, traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use,* held from 24 to 26 October 2014, Namanga, Tanzania. This workshop was organized by Pastoralist Information and Development Organization (PIDO). The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Martha Ntoipo. A total of 45 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities participated in the workshop.

#### *Asia Region*

22. Two workshops were organized in Asia Region in Chiang Mai, one held from 2 to 4 June 2014 and another 6 to 7 June 2014. The two workshops were connected in term of contents in a complementary manner. The first workshop provided an opportunity to build and strengthen the capacity of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities and government officials working on issues of Article 8 (j) and related provisions of the CBD, particularly Target 18 of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its indicators. The second workshop was more focus in the operationalization process of these indicators relevant for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use for biodiversity where indigenous organizations and Parties presented their experiences on “Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems” and how they use a holistic approach that integrates the ecosystems-cultural-and sustainability among other elements. It demonstrated how indigenous peoples and local communities apply their traditional knowledge in

community-based monitoring systems, sometimes integrating new technologies into traditional frameworks. A total of 40 participants participated in each workshop.

23. In connection with this regional workshop the following local, subnational and national workshops were organized by trainers who participated in the regional workshop:

(j) *Local capacity-building workshop on traditional knowledge in Nepal* held from 20 to 21 December 2014, Rasuwa, Nepal. This workshop was organized by Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (FONIN). The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Kamal Kumar Rai. A total of 32 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(k) *Local capacity-building workshop on traditional knowledge for eastern Nepal* held from 26 to 27 December 2014, Sunsari, Nepal. This workshop was organized by Federation of Nepalese Indigenous Nationalities (FONIN). The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Kamal Kumar Rai. A total of 29 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(l) *National Workshop on Traditional Knowledge under the CBD*, held 7 January 2015 Kathmandu, Nepal. The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Kamal Kumar Rai. A total of 47 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(m) *Capacity-building workshop on traditional knowledge under the CBD for indigenous peoples and local communities*, held from 13 to 14 February 2015, Kegalle, Sri Lanka. This workshop was organized by Nirmanne Development Foundation. The workshop was facilitated by one trainer named Hewadhura Gedera Nimalasiri Hewanila. A total of 30 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(n) *Capacity-building workshop on traditional knowledge under the CBD for indigenous peoples and local community children*, held from 13 to 15 February 2015, Kegalle, Sri Lanka. This workshop was organized by Nirmanne Development Foundation. The workshop was facilitated by the trainer Nimal Hewanila. A total of 30 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

#### *Pacific Region*

24. The workshop for Pacific Region held from 26 to 28 August 2014, Apia, Samoa, was delivered in English.

25. In connection with this regional workshop the following local, subnational and national workshops were organized by trainers who participated in the regional workshop:

(o) *CBD Training for Indigenous Local Community Resource Managers*, held from 29<sup>th</sup> April to 2<sup>st</sup> May 2015, Basken Village, Sumkar Districts, Madang, Papua New Guinea. This workshop was organized by the Mas Kagin Tapini Association. The workshop was facilitated by the trainer Wenceslau Magun. A total of 29 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

(p) *National Capacity-building Workshop for the Solomon Island on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*, held from 19 to 20 March 2015, Honiara, Solomon Islands. This workshop was organized by the Network for Indigenous Peoples of Solomons (NIPS). The workshop was facilitated by Samson Viulu and Aydah Gwaena Vahia. A total of 35 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities took part of the workshop.

26. The table with the numbers of participants in the regional and local, subnational or national workshops is made available in the annex.

#### **D. ON-GOING CAPACITY-BUILDING ACTIVITIES**

27. Based on the result of the regional and local, subnational and national workshop organized during 2013 to 2015, the Secretariat of the CBD thanks to the financial support of Japan Biodiversity

Fund and partners is implementing five regional training programs with the aim to train trainers from Indigenous Peoples (IP) and Local Communities (LC) and Parties affiliated to Universities/Educational Institutions on:

- a) Development of community protocols on traditional knowledge (TK) including traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources under the Nagoya Protocol and,
- b) Utilization of Indicators on TK and CSU including Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS).
- c) Customary Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

28. The programme is designed with a long term approach combining online and face to face training activities with a view to use the train the trainer methodology. This integrated approach connected all levels of all activities. These activities included one international training workshop, five regional training programs and 20 national and subnational workshops including the development of training material in local or indigenous languages. After each regional training programme the participants will be invited to submit their proposals. The best proposals will be selected and get technical and financial support.

29. To date, three training workshops were implemented:

(a) *International Training Workshop on Community-based Monitoring, Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use and Community Protocols, within the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*, held from 8 to 10 June 2015, Panajachel, Guatemala. This workshop was organized in collaboration with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), Natural Justice (NJ), SwedBio, and Sotzil Association, thanks to the generous financial support from the Governments of Guatemala and Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, as well as the European Union and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, through SwedBio at the Stockholm Resilience Centre. As result, the Secretariat with key partners and experts identify the gaps, challenges and recommendations; and developed and designed general guidelines and specific content (Indicators and Community Protocols) of the programme for the regional workshops. A total of 60 participants participated in the workshop.

(b) *Regional Capacity-Building Workshop for the Caribbean Region on Traditional Knowledge and Customary sustainable use under the Convention on Biological Diversity*, held from 14 to 18 December 2015, Saint John's, Antigua and Barbuda. This workshop was organized in collaboration with the Precise Development Foundation. A total of 29 participants participated in the workshop.

(c) *African Training Workshop on Community Protocols, Indicators on Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the Convention on Biological Diversity*, from 25 to 29 January 2016, Nairobi, Kenya. This workshop was organized in collaboration with the Indigenous Information Network (IIN). After the regional workshop the participants will be invited to present their proposal to organize national or subnational workshops.

30. The Secretariat with partners will implement three regional training programs for Latin-American and Caribbean, Asia, and Pacific Region.

## E. CONCLUSIONS

31. In conclusion, the implementation of training programs (2013-2016) with an holistic approach was very efficient and effective, so the participants at the regional training workshops were able to organize local, subnational and national workshop and also their participation at the CBD meeting has improved as well as they were more aware about the importance of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Strategic Plan on Biodiversity, 2011-2020 and the Nagoya Protocol.

32. At the same time, the participants at local, national or subnational workshops were able to make significant contribution in the implementation of COP decisions. For example, the participants in the subnational workshop in Chile, made comments on the draft law on Biodiversity and Protected

Areas (<http://www.observatorio.cl/node/11609>), also the participants in the subregional workshops in Bolivia has developed two community protocols on traditional knowledge.

33. The implementation of the regional training programs has some financial limitations, for instance from around 30 participants who participated in the regional training workshops, the Secretariat is only able to support four initiatives.

34. Thus, is desirable that more Parties and donor support the capacity-building activities on traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, particularly at local, subnational or national level. This support can contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity 2011-2020, with a special focus on Targets 11, 16 and 18. In addition, it also can address issues under the Nagoya Protocol related to TK at the local, national and regional level.

35. The Secretariat would like to thanks organization partners, trainers and donors for the support in the implementation of these programs.

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*4. What are some of the lessons learned?*

*Please describe challenges faced, facilitating factors and highlight good practices that can/may be replicated.*

#### RESPONSE

Then training programme was possible because of consistent support and funding over time, thanks to the Japan Biodiversity Fund. Capacity development is best delivered through partnerships with indigenous peoples organizations. Individual indigenous trainers also need ongoing support in their local training efforts. A most effective and practical tool to support indigenous trainers is the provision of individual national, sub-national or local training grants, as well as culturally appropriate training materials in local languages.

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*5. The outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (A/RES/69/2) requests the development of a system-wide action plan to ensure a coherent approach to achieving the ends of the Declaration (paragraph 31). In order to identify existing activities, capacities and expertise of individual UN entities and coordinate complementary work, please provide the following information:*

- (i) Any capacity building initiatives your organization is involved in that is aimed at indigenous peoples, governments, UN agencies or others which feature the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples.*

#### RESPONSE

In 2016, thanks to the generosity of the Government of Japan, the Secretariat is facilitating, in partnership with regional indigenous organizations, five regional and sub-regional CBD training programmes for indigenous peoples with a train the trainer methodology, as well as providing individual training grants to participants to continue training locally in their home countries. Further information can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/> (Refer to previous section for detailed information about the training programme).

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- (ii) *Any activities to raise awareness on indigenous peoples, including publications, films, audio material, maps, or other materials that feature or focus on indigenous peoples. Include the name, a brief description and information on how to access the material.*

#### RESPONSE

In support of the regional and sub-regional training programmes being organized in 2016, the Secretariat has engaged indigenous organizations to develop culturally appropriate training materials in order to support the workshops and the individual trainers in their ongoing training activities. These materials will be made available to support indigenous trainers in ongoing training about the Convention. In due course the materials will be available on the Conventions website under the Traditional Knowledge Portal at: <https://www.cbd.int/tk/default.shtml>

Additionally, Principles, Guidelines and other tools developed under the Convention and of relevance to indigenous peoples are available at: <https://www.cbd.int/guidelines/>

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- (iii) *Does your organization collect or assist with the collection of statistical data on indigenous peoples? If so, then please provide further information, including on how to access this information.*

#### RESPONSE –

Of most relevance to the issue of data is the ongoing work on indicators for traditional knowledge under the CBD.

The four indicators adopted by the Conference of the Parties (COP) for traditional knowledge, in order to measure movement towards Target 18 (of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity) are **status and trends in traditional languages, status and trends in traditional occupations, changes in land use and security of land tenure on traditional territories, and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the revision of the NBSAPs (participation).**

#### Operationalisation of indicators

In its decision XI/3 B<sup>7</sup>, on development of indicators relevant to traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, the Conference of the Parties requested the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in collaboration with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and interested parties, including the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, to pursue the ongoing refinement and use of the adopted indicators for traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use of biodiversity with full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, also bearing in mind the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including through further technical workshops subject to the availability of funding, and to report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its twelfth meeting.

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

There is a fundamental linkage between language and traditional knowledge (TK) related to biodiversity. Indigenous and local communities have elaborated complex classification systems for the natural world, reflecting a profound understanding of their local environment. This environmental knowledge is embedded in indigenous names, oral traditions and taxonomies, and can be lost when a

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<sup>7</sup> This decision is ongoing and reinforced by COP Decision XII, A, paragraph 7.

community shifts to another language.<sup>8</sup> The Conference of the Parties adopted trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages as a proxy indicator for status and trends in traditional knowledge in decision VII/30.

In paragraph 3 of decision XI/3 B, the Conference of the Parties invited the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to further the compilation and analysis of data on linguistic diversity and the status and trends of speakers of indigenous languages and to provide information on this indicator for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

UNESCO, through its Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger,<sup>9</sup> offers information on the listed endangered languages, including indigenous languages. Furthermore, the Secretariat of the Convention has engaged UNESCO, as a possible focal point for the collection of data for the language indicator, in developing a framework to operationalize this indicator, based on reliable, comparable statistics from national censuses, over time, as well as other comparable data. UNESCO has advanced a conceptual framework to collect information; however, to date neither the Secretariat nor UNESCO has secured additional funds to operationalize this work.

The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>10</sup> has also pursued the operationalization of indicators, including the indicator on status and trends in linguistic diversity, in discussions with UNESCO and other relevant organizations, including Terra Lingua,<sup>11</sup> noting there are different methodologies being pursued by different organizations. Some positive outcomes have been reported by Terra Lingua in their approach, which focuses on the development of an Index on Linguistic Diversity,<sup>12</sup> which in part is based on extensive data from Ethnologue,<sup>13</sup> which has collected information on indigenous languages since 1951.

At this time, UNESCO and Terra Lingua continue their work on the language indicator, separately, using different methodologies. For the purposes of the Convention and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, this may indicate a need for allowing some diversity in the approaches taken for the language indicator, including exploring further how this might be done at national level, which is very amenable to UNESCO methodology, and also on how indigenous and local communities might effectively participate in the collection of data, including community-based monitoring, and how data on languages can be aggregated.

### **Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities**

The indicator on land-use and tenure captures the relationship between traditional knowledge, customary sustainable use and land-use change and land tenure. For example changes in land use from indigenous forests to agriculture imply decreasing opportunity to practice traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, including traditional occupations. The land indicator is related to areas traditionally owned, used or occupied by indigenous and local communities.

In paragraph 5 of decision XI/3 B, the Conference of the Parties further invited relevant agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS), the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Land Coalition, in association with indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, to develop regionally balanced pilot projects to collect information relevant to the operationalization of the indicator on status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its eighth meeting.

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<sup>8</sup> See <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/endangered-languages/biodiversity-and-linguistic-diversity/>.

<sup>9</sup> See <http://www.unesco.org/culture/languages-atlas/en/atlasmap.html>.

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.bipindicators.net/>.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.terralingua.org/> (non-governmental organization).

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.terralingua.org/linguisticdiversity/>.

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.ethnologue.com/>.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works on land cover and land use in its Global Land Cover Network (GLCN)<sup>14</sup> initiative, with the objective of improving the availability of global information on land cover and its dynamics and harmonizing land cover mapping and monitoring at national, regional and global levels.<sup>15</sup> The GLCN initiative only collects public information and has acknowledged a lack of data on land cover and land tenure relevant to indigenous and local communities.

Discussions with these organizations and indigenous and local communities have revealed that the detail of information required to operationalize this indicator is either beyond the mandate of the relevant organizations or the level of detail required to assess this indicator is filtered out before it reaches global levels. Agencies approached are also without additional funds for this proposed work. Based on the responses from the relevant organizations, it has been difficult to identify a focal point agency to assist the Convention with the adopted indicator on status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities. Most recently as the International Land Coalition, has expressed a renewed interest in assisting with this indicator as its global data-base concerning land tenure increase.

In recent workshops, facilitated by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's working group on indicators, funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation, and supported by the Government of Sweden, indigenous and local communities propose to take this matter forward, through community-based monitoring and information systems, as well as through the Multiple Evidence Base approach.<sup>16</sup>

### **Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations**

Practice of traditional occupations can serve as a proxy indicator for the preservation of traditional knowledge. Some indigenous and local communities are pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, forest dwellers, or shifting cultivators. Furthermore, many traditional occupations are closely linked to customary sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Conference of the Parties, through paragraph 4 of its decision XI/3 B, invited the International Labour Organization to develop, in association with indigenous and local communities and relevant organizations, pilot projects on, and to monitor data concerning, the practice of traditional occupations, and to provide information on this indicator for consideration by the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) works on International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)<sup>17</sup> which includes traditional occupations. ISCO is a tool for organizing jobs into a clearly defined set of skills according to the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. ISCO main aims are to provide: (a) a basis for the international reporting, comparison and exchange of statistical and administrative data about occupations; (b) a model for the development of national and regional classifications of occupations; and (c) a system that be used directly in countries that have not developed their own national classifications. Furthermore, the ILO through its Convention 111, concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation,<sup>18</sup> has a mandate to collect information on all occupations, including traditional occupations, as well as to hear complaints.

Discussions with the ILO, as well as the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues (IASG) and indigenous and local communities, have revealed that the detail of information required to operationalize this indicator is either not being systematically collected or is filtered out before it reaches global levels. The ILO is also without additional funds for this proposed work and has not been able to commit to assisting the Convention with its requests relating to the indicator on traditional occupations. However, as previously mentioned, indigenous and local

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<sup>14</sup> See [http://www.glcn.org/index\\_en.jsp](http://www.glcn.org/index_en.jsp).

<sup>15</sup> See [http://www.glcn.org/prj\\_0\\_en.jsp](http://www.glcn.org/prj_0_en.jsp).

<sup>16</sup> See <http://www.stockholmresilience.org/21/research/research-news/6-14-2013-can-a-multiple-evidence-base-connect-different-knowledge-systems.html>.

<sup>17</sup> See <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/index.htm>.

<sup>18</sup> Entry into force: 15 June 1960.

community organizations, through the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's working group on indicators is proposing to take this matter forward, through community-based monitoring and information systems, as well as the Multiple Evidence Base approach, which is taken up in detail under section II (recent developments).

#### Indigenous peoples and Local Community Initiatives in Support of Indicators and National Implementation

Through the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's (IIFB) Working Group on indicators, indigenous peoples and local communities are advancing their own solutions to establishing status and trends in the four indicators adopted for traditional knowledge including such initiatives as community based monitoring and information systems<sup>19</sup>. Community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) refers to the bundle of monitoring approaches related to biodiversity, ecosystems, land and waters, and other resources, as well as human well-being, used by indigenous and local communities as tools for the management and documentation of their resources. Community-based monitoring and information systems use an innovative methodology based on both traditional knowledge and new tools such as digital mapping using the latest technology, three-dimensional (3D) maps and printers and the countryside management software (CMS). The methodology is based on traditional knowledge and is particular for each indigenous or local community. Amongst many possible uses, CBMIS can provide tools for monitoring status and trends at the community level, in the four indicators adopted for traditional knowledge. CBMIS trainings can also familiarise IPLCs with new technologies to assist them in monitoring status and trends in indicators and in establishing data-bases of relevant information. CBMIS can provide a basis for community planning and decision-making. CBMIS could also contribute at national, regional and global levels to improve local, national and regional information systems. Further to this, the Swedish Resilience Centre is promoting a methodology using a Multiple Evidence Base approach which is compatible with CBMIS and which may also be very useful in arriving at a picture of status and trends in the indicators adopted for traditional knowledge. CBMIS and a Multiple Evidence Base approach may provide useful information to Parties in preparing their national reports, noting the guidelines for the fifth national reports<sup>20</sup> call for indigenous and local community participation.

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- (iv) *Does your organization support the participation of indigenous peoples at the United Nations or elsewhere, in decision making processes that affect them? This includes financial support, policies on participation, consultative mechanisms, or any other initiative that promotes the participation of indigenous peoples.*

#### RESPONSE

In the biennium 2014-2015, a total of 176 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities received funding from the Trust Fund to participate in meetings of the Convention. The Secretariat wishes to thank Australia, Finland, Germany, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and Switzerland for their continuing support of the VB Trust Fund for the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in meetings held under the Convention.

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity remain committed to the participation of indigenous and local community representatives in the work of the Convention, as is evidenced in a substantial report on ILC participation submitted to the UNPFII at its ninth session in 2010, under the agenda item In-depth dialogue with the SCBD, and also in an extensive report submitted in December 2009 to the

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<sup>19</sup> Refer COP Decision XII/12, A, paragraph 9.

<sup>20</sup> Refer to decision X/10, paragraph 11.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Contribution from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity as a contribution to the OHCHR Expert Study on "indigenous peoples and the right to participate in decision-making", undertaken by the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Convention on Biological Diversity remains the only Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement to have established a voluntary fund to facilitate the participation of indigenous and local community representatives in meetings held under the Convention.

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- (v) Any information on conferences and other meetings organized or supported by your organization on indigenous peoples for 2016 and 2017.

*A calendar of CBD meetings of relevance to indigenous peoples is available at:*  
<https://www.cbd.int/meetings/>

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