



TRUA

WORLD SUMMIT On Traditional Knowledge Related to Biodiversity

Roles, rights, and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation in preparation for COP 16

FINAL REPORT

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Partners

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC).



Donors

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For presentations and reference documents on the Trua World Summit please visit the IIFB website¹.

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¹ Access the IIFB website following this link <https://iifb-indigenous.org/event/tk-summit/>

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List of Acronyms

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AIWO	African Indigenous Women's Organization
IN AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators
CAOI	Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CNTI	National Commission on Indigenous Territories
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP 16	Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
COP 29	Twenty-ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CTC	Territorial Council of Cabildos
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FILAC	Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean
FPCI	Foundation for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GRULAC	Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIFPCC	International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change
ILK	Indigenous and Local Knowledge
IPAG	Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group of the GEF
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITTs	Indigenous and Traditional Territories
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWBN	Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
KMGBF	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

LDCs	Least Developed Countries
MPC	Permanent Concertation Board (Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
OSU	Oregon State University
PCN	Black Communities Process (by its Spanish acronym)
PoW	Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to indigenous peoples and local communities
RMIB-LAC	Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network of Latin America and Caribbean Region
SB8j	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TMS	Territorial Monitoring System
UN	United Nations
UNDP/SGP	Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WG8j	Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre

I. GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE TRUA WORLD SUMMIT

The Trua World Summit on Traditional Knowledge Related to Biodiversity (Trua TK Summit) was jointly organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, the Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia) and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN). It was organized in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC).

The Summit was made possible thanks to the generous financial support from the Government of Germany, through the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety, and Consumer Protection, and GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit); the Government of Sweden and Swedbio (Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University); Nia Tero Foundation; Campaign for Nature; Bloomberg Philanthropies; and Oregon State University (OSU).

The overall objective of the TRUA TK Summit was to increase the visibility of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity and the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to biodiversity conservation and climate action, in order to achieve the goals of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and the Paris Agreement.

The specific objectives of the Summit were:

- Exchange knowledge and experiences on the contributions of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation,
- Development of recommendations for the national implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and
- Formulation of recommendations on the new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, to be considered for its adoption at COP 16.

The summit was given the name of TRUA which means territory in the language of the Emberá Dóbida Indigenous Peoples of the department of Chocó, in the Colombian pacific. The territory represents the harmonious and balanced connection with Mother Nature through which Indigenous Peoples build and weave their cultural identities, knowledge, wisdom and practices.

The methodology used at the TRUA World Summit was participatory, including plenary sessions and working groups where topics related to the elements of the new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities (POW) and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) were addressed, as well as the contribution of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

The working group sessions were conducted under the Chatham House Rule, which allowed participants to use the information received without revealing the identity or affiliation of the speakers or other participants. This facilitated the creation of an open environment that fostered the exchange of ideas and encouraged dialogue among participants.

As result of the Summit, the recommendations were adopted. This document will be presented to the Parties and participants in preparation for the Sixteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 16), twenty-ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 29), and the eleventh session of the Plenary of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES 11).

A total of 195 participants attended the event, including 34 government representatives: 17 from Colombia, 1 from Costa Rica, 1 from Guatemala, 1 from Mexico, 1 from Fiji, 1 from South Africa, 4 from Germany, 2 from Sweden, 1 from Switzerland, 2 from Australia, 1 from Norway, and 1 from Finland. As well, there was representation from different United Nations (UN) agencies including the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), the Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/SGP) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), IPBES Technical Support Unit on Indigenous and Local Knowledge based at UNESCO, the Indigenous Peoples Unit of FAO, FAO-REDD+ Latin America and the Caribbean, the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group of the GEF (IPAG), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Colombia, and the Facilitating Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). There was also representation from non-governmental organizations including the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Campaign for Nature, the Oregon State University (OSU), If Not Us then Who?, and Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) and, over a hundred (100) participants from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The participation included representatives from the seven (7) geographic regions and 35 countries in total. The full list of participants is available on page 82.

2. MAIN RESULTS: RECOMMENDATIONS

The main results were the following recommendations:

2.1. Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In line with the global recognition of the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Decision 15/4 Section C²), the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) have committed to implement the goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) at the national and international level.

Therefore, the following recommendations are made for KMGBF implementation:

- Recognize important roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.
- Ensure that the knowledge, including traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity, innovations, worldviews, values, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, are respected, documented and preserved with their free, prior, and informed consent.

Additionally, regarding the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) at all levels, no provision should be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights that Indigenous Peoples currently have or may acquire in the future.

2.2. Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity

It is recommended that the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 16) establish a Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j).

The following recommendations are based on the analysis of the Recommendation WG8J-12/2³ of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity (WG8J) on its twelfth meeting⁴. These recommendations will be considered under item 14 of the COP 16 on the implementation of Article 8(j).

Indigenous Peoples and local communities conserve the planet's greatest biodiversity. To ensure that the Convention meets its objectives and that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) is effectively implemented, it is recommended to create a high-level institutional space: A Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (SB8j) to advise the Conference of the Parties and other subsidiary bodies.

² More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-04-en.pdf>

³ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg8j-12/wg8j-12-rec-02-en.pdf>

⁴ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-12>

The establishment of a SB8j will contribute to:

- Create a circular dialogue space between Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the Parties to the CBD to address issues in depth.
- Enhance coordination with other international organizations and processes working on traditional knowledge, such as the WIPO, FAO, UNESCO, IPBES, and UNFCCC, among others. The SB8j should act as a bridging entity between international organizations working on traditional knowledge issues, like FAO, WIPO and IPBES, fostering more effective synergies and strengthening policies for the protection of traditional knowledge.
- Highlight the contributions of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation, both international and national levels.
- Recognize and protect traditional knowledge systems and their value in global and national biodiversity management.
- Create a space for dialogue between diverse knowledge systems.
- Establish mechanisms for ongoing exchange and dialogue between Indigenous Peoples, local communities and governments by promoting respectful interactions. This space would address the discussion of critical issues such as the contribution to biodiversity conservation of actions such as land and territory protection, focusing on the complementarity between different knowledge systems.
- Empower Indigenous Peoples and local communities to effectively contribute to decision-making processes with regard to biodiversity management at both international and local levels.
- Strengthen the direct representation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities by enhancing the necessary conditions for their active and continuous participation in SB8j. This would ensure that their knowledge, proposals and arguments are heard directly in biodiversity decision-making processes.
- Improve articulation, coordination, synergies, and complementarity with other CBD subsidiary bodies, such as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI). In this regard, the SB8j will address in-depth topics not covered by other bodies, such as the contribution of lands and territories to biodiversity conservation (Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), and indicators for traditional knowledge, among other issues.
- Focus on biodiversity conservation in Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs). The SB8j should analyze and recognize indigenous lands and territories as essential for biodiversity conservation. This should be thoroughly addressed, emphasizing Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

- Develop specific indicators for traditional knowledge, which would highlight the impact of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' practices and ensure their formal integration into global and national progress assessments.

- Promote support for territorial biodiversity management. The SB8j can establish mechanisms to strengthen the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to manage and conserve biodiversity in their territories. This could include creating funds, providing technical training, and offering logistical support, fostering truly participatory decision-making.

- Promote the implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). This includes ensuring that traditional knowledge is respected, preserved, and maintained in all actions related to biodiversity conservation.

The SB8j has its precedent in the work of the **Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions⁵ (WG8J)**.

Regarding the proposal for the full integration of traditional knowledge issues into other CBD bodies such as SBSTTA, the following recommendation is made:

Maintain the autonomy of work on Article 8(j) and avoid full integration into other subsidiary bodies: It is crucial to prevent Indigenous Peoples and local communities' issues from being diluted within the agendas of other subsidiary bodies like the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) or the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI). Full integration could hinder a thorough examination of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their contributions to biodiversity conservation, which requires a specific focus, such as that provided by the SB8j.

Ensure dedicated spaces for Indigenous Peoples and local communities' issues within subsidiary bodies: Guarantee that each meeting of the SBSTTA and SBI allocates sufficient time for topics relevant to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Currently, while Indigenous Peoples and local communities contribute to the SBSTTA, there is no overlap with the work of the WG8J, highlighting the importance of coordinated and synergistic efforts without full integration into another body. Cooperation among agencies, while respecting their autonomy, is fundamental for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and its Protocols.

Strengthen mechanisms for effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities: Governments and organizations should be encouraged to provide additional resources to facilitate the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' representatives in meetings of the SB8j, SBSTTA, and SBI. This may include funding for travel, technical training, and logistical support to ensure strong and adequate representation.

⁵ More information is available at <https://www.cbd.int/convention/wg8j.shtml>

Preserve the independence of the new PoW: The new PoW should continue to operate independently, in coordination with the SBSTTA and SBI, requiring the establishment of the SB8j. This would prevent work duplication and ensure that issues related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities are addressed in depth with the attention and specificity they require.

Enhance coordination between subsidiary bodies to avoid fragmentation: While it is essential to maintain the independence of work on Article 8(j), effective coordination between the SBSTTA, SBI, and SB8j is equally important. This would facilitate collaborative efforts and prevent fragmentation, which could delay the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' rights and contributions to biodiversity conservation.

Functions of the Permanent Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)

The SB8j will have the following functions:

1. Promote the implementation of Article 8(j) and other related provisions.

- The SB8j should provide advice to the Conference of the Parties (COP), as well as to other subsidiary bodies of the Convention or its Protocols.
- The SB8j should focus on supporting and promoting the full implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions. This includes ensuring that traditional knowledge is respected, preserved, and maintained in all actions related to biodiversity conservation, to promote its application with the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and to encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices.
- The SB8j should establish clear mechanisms for monitoring and periodically reviewing the implementation of the provisions, ensuring that the focus on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their contributions to biodiversity conservation is maintained.

2. Advice on International Legal Measures

- The SB8j should provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, as well as to other subsidiary bodies of the Convention or its Protocols, on decisions regarding international legal and policy measures to ensure the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and sustainable practices. This includes recommendations on the development of national and international legislation that protects the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and facilitates their full and effective participation in decision-making.

3. Coordination and Complementarity

- The SB8j should maintain effective coordination with other subsidiary bodies such as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI), ensuring that their work complements rather than overlaps. This involves collaborating in areas such as biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, where the perspectives and rights of Indigenous Peoples can enrich scientific and technical discussions. While coordination with other bodies is important, duplication of functions should be avoided. The SB8j should address topics not covered in depth by other bodies, such as the specific contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the management of their territories.

4. Dialogue and Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

- The SB8j should create a continuous dialogue space among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, the Parties, and other relevant stakeholders. This space should promote the exchange of traditional and scientific knowledge and foster mutual understanding of knowledge systems.

- The SB8j must ensure that representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities have full, active, and effective participation in all meetings and activities of the body. To achieve this, sufficient resources and inclusion mechanisms should be provided to facilitate their participation at all levels.

5. Advisory Role in Implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

- The SB8j should provide specific guidance on the implementation of Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which recognizes the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of their territories. This advisory role should focus on how Indigenous Peoples and local communities can and should be an integral part of the global solutions for achieving conservation targets.

6. International Coordination

- The SB8j should strengthen cooperation with international organizations and processes relevant for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as the WIPO, FAO, UNESCO, IPBES, and the UNFCCC.

- The SB8j should promote synergies among international processes to ensure that the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is adequately respected and integrated into global conservation and sustainable use efforts.

7. Evaluation and Recommendations for Protocols

- The SB8j should provide periodic recommendations to improve the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization upon requested by them. These recommendations should be aligned with the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to ensure that their knowledge and contributions are respected and consider.

Operating Principles of the SB8j

The operating principles of the SB8j of the Convention should be to:

- Ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making processes, ensuring that representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities have active and effective participation in all meetings and activities of the body. Sufficient resources and inclusive mechanisms should be provided to facilitate their participation at all levels.
- Create enabling conditions for the full performance of its functions. Including human resources, financial resources and work space facilities.
- Establish a continuous dialogue space between Indigenous Peoples, local communities, the Parties, and other relevant actors. This space should promote the exchange of traditional and scientific knowledge and should also foster mutual understanding of different knowledge systems.

Procedural Issues

1. Application of the Mutatis Mutandis Principle

- The application of the mutatis mutandis principle means that the procedures and practices of the WG8j should be applied directly to the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j).
- Ensure that the procedures used in the WG8j are applied to the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in a direct and appropriate manner, adapting them as necessary. This will allow a smooth transition and continuity in the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in meetings.
- Although the procedural rules of the Conference of the Parties will generally apply, it is crucial to clearly define any exceptions. This will prevent confusion and ensure that the distinct rights and procedures of the Subsidiary Body are upheld.

2. Ensuring Full and Effective Participation

- **Balanced Regional Representation:** It is essential to include representation from the seven sociocultural regions of the world (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, the Arctic, North America, and the Pacific Islands) to ensure that all perspectives and concerns are equitably considered.

- **Facilitate Mechanisms for Active Participation:** Establish mechanisms to enable Indigenous Peoples and local communities to actively engage in the preparation and development of issues to be discussed at meetings, ensuring that their contributions are efficiently integrated into decision-making.

3. Transparent and Participatory Processes

- **Establish Prior Consultation Processes:** Implement prior consultation and dialogue processes for Indigenous Peoples and local communities before meetings of the SB8j, ensuring that their inputs and recommendations are discussed and considered prior to the adoption of significant decisions.

- **Ensure Document Accessibility:** Guarantee that all working documents, reports, and decisions are available in relevant languages and formats that enable effective understanding by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

4. Training and Logistics Support

- **Provide Specialized Training:** Offer specific training for representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities participating in SB8j meetings, focusing on diplomatic, technical, and legal procedures. This will enhance their ability to effectively influence negotiations and discussions.

- **Facilitate Financial and Logistical Resources:** Provide financial and logistical support to ensure the participation of representatives from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in remote regions, making sure their voices are heard in key meetings. This may include funding for travel, accommodation, and technical assistance.

5. Review of Mandates and Responsibilities

- Clearly define the tasks of the SB8j and ensure that its recommendations and decisions are reviewed and followed in a coherent manner by the Conference of the Parties and other subsidiary bodies.

6. Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Process

- The SB8j should coordinate with other bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity (such as the SBSTTA and the SBI) to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance the efficiency of decision implementation.

- The SB8j should ensure that at each meeting of the subsidiary bodies is assigned adequate and specific time to thoroughly discuss issues related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, fostering enriching dialogue and ensuring these topics are not sidelined in the agendas.



7. Continuous Evaluation and Adaptation of Procedures

- Conduct periodic assessments of the procedures applied in the SB8j to identify areas for improvement in terms of participation, effectiveness, and efficiency. This will allow procedures to be adjusted according to the emerging needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as shifting circumstances in international negotiations.

- Allow for flexibility in the procedures to accommodate the specific needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, respecting their traditional forms of organization and decision-making.

Bureau and Co-Chairs

- It is recommended that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties also serve as the Bureau of the SB8j.

- The SB8j will have two co-chairs elected by the Conference of the Parties: one nominated by the Parties and another nominated by representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The co-chairs should have strong experience in the processes of the CBD and be knowledgeable about issues related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This will ensure informed and effective leadership in discussions. It is recommended that the language regarding the election of SB8j co-chairs be more generic and practical, rather than overly prescriptive.

- The practice of inviting representatives from the seven sociocultural regions (as defined by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) as “friends of the Bureau” should continue. This will ensure broad and diverse participation in decision-making, reflecting the concerns and perspectives of different Indigenous Peoples and local communities globally.

- It is recommended that the “friends of the Bureau,” in addition to participating in the meetings of the SB8j, expand their role to have active involvement in intersessional period decisions, helping to ensure continuity in Indigenous Peoples and local communities’ representation and oversight of progress.

- It is viewed positively that the co-chairs elected to lead the SB8j remain in their position throughout the session, including the intersessional period. This also applies to the “friends of the Bureau.”

Budgetary Issues

- Each budget is adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
- Funding should not be a limiting factor in establishing the SB8j.

- It is essential to increase contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity⁶ to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, enabling their representatives to attend the SB8j meetings and other subsidiary bodies of the CBD without financial constraints.

- Develop long-term funding strategies that support the continuity of SB8j meetings and sustain the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This can include collaborations with international organizations, trust funds, donors, and partnerships with private entities committed to biodiversity conservation and the recognition and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This strategy should be articulated around clear goals and demonstrate the benefits of supporting the work of the SB8j.

- Ensure that SB8j meetings are held consecutively with other subsidiary bodies of the Convention. This not only optimizes resources but also facilitates greater participation from Parties, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities by reducing travel and logistics costs.

- The SB8j should have ongoing support from the Secretariat of the CBD to access the financial mechanisms of the Convention or its Protocols. This means that the Secretariat could seek out additional funding sources for specific projects related to the SB8j's mandate.

- Provide capacity-building for Indigenous Peoples and local communities' representatives in management and resource mobilization enabling them to actively engage in securing and managing funds, both for their participation in meetings and for implementing Article 8(j) projects.

Focal Points

- It is recommended that Parties designate both a government representative and a representative from Indigenous Peoples and local communities as the Focal Points on Traditional Knowledge. This ensures that the proposals and concerns of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are integrated into the implementation of the SB8j mandate from the ground up. By including both a government and Indigenous representative, a balance between national interests and those of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is maintained in discussions and decisions related to biodiversity and traditional knowledge.

- Specific training programs for Traditional Knowledge Focal Points are recommended, so they can fully understand the processes and mechanisms of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the functions of the SB8j. This will enable them to effectively perform their role and contribute to the implementation of the provisions of Article 8j.

- Provide technical support to Traditional Knowledge Focal Points, including access to resources and tools to track agreements and actions of the SB8j, while facilitating their active participation in meetings.

⁶More information at <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/fund.shtml>

- It is recommended that designated Traditional Knowledge Focal Points work closely with national coordination mechanisms that include Indigenous Peoples and local communities in activities related to Article 8j. This approach promotes greater inclusion and transparency in implementing SB8j mandates at the national level.
- Encourage the creation of regional networks of Traditional Knowledge Focal Points among countries that share similar sociocultural contexts, promoting an exchange of experiences and knowledge that strengthens their ability to influence international decisions.
- Traditional Knowledge Focal Points should conduct regular consultations with Indigenous Peoples and local communities' leaders to update them on the progress and challenges in the implementation of Article 8j, while gathering feedback that can be brought to SB8j meetings.
- Establish a digital platform that enables Traditional Knowledge Focal Points to monitor key SB8j issues in real time, facilitating the flow of information between national and international actors and improving coordination in implementing Article 8(j) policies.
- Traditional Knowledge Focal Points should conduct regular consultations with Indigenous Peoples and local communities' leaders to update them on progress and challenges in implementing Article 8j, while gathering feedback that can be brought to SB8j meetings.
- It is crucial that Traditional Knowledge Focal Points, especially representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, have the necessary resources to effectively perform their functions. This includes funds for participation in international meetings and for conducting national and regional consultations.
- Ensure that Traditional Knowledge Focal Points receive technical support, including staff assistance, to manage the workload associated with tracking SB8j activities and implementing Article 8j.
- Traditional Knowledge Focal Points should have visibility within international decision-making structures related to biodiversity and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This can be achieved by ensuring they play a prominent role in SB8j meetings as well as the Conference of the Parties.
- Traditional Knowledge Focal Points should be supported to consolidate their presence in international forums where biodiversity, Indigenous Peoples and local communities' rights are discussed, reinforcing the legitimacy and relevance of the SB8j.

Documents

- It is essential to write the documentation in a language that is understandable to both technical experts and representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Excessive use of complex technical or legal terms should be avoided, ensuring that the main ideas and proposals are easily comprehensible.

- An executive summary in each main document must be included, highlighting conclusions, recommendations, and key points. This will allow delegates and representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to quickly grasp the topics to be discussed, facilitating the understanding and analysis of the documents. Charts, maps, and other visual resources that may help clarify complex topics addressed in the documents should be included. This is particularly useful when dealing with technical or scientific information.

- The documents must be kept as brief and concise as possible, limiting their length. This will help participants to focus on the most important aspects of the text, avoiding overwhelmed texts due to the high amount of information.

- Although it is recommended to keep the minimum number of documents, it is important to ensure that critical issues are adequately addressed. The length of the documents should reflect the complexity of the topics covered, but redundancy or the inclusion of unnecessary information should be avoided.

- When it is necessary to delve into a specific topic, complementary documents or annexes can be developed to avoid overloading the main documents, keeping them concise and focused on key decisions.

- It is recommended that each document includes clear and practical proposals for conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the SB8j. These proposals should align with the objectives of Article 8j and focus on strengthening the protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

- It is advisable to divide the documentation into specific topics that are particularly relevant to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as the protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity conservation, or governance of Indigenous territories. This thematic approach will allow delegates to focus on the issues that matter the most to them.

- It is recommended that key documents be translated not only into the official UN languages but also into indigenous and local languages, where possible, to ensure greater inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the document review process.

- It is advisable to publish the documents with enough lead time to allow Parties, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities adequate time (more than six weeks before the meeting) to review, consult, and discuss the documents. This also facilitates contributions from Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

- Ensure that the documentation is available in both digital format (via a website or online platform) and printed format, especially for those Indigenous Peoples and local communities with limited access to technology.

- Facilitate a mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to submit comments or suggestions on the documents before the meetings. This could be done through an online platform or by email, ensuring that the voices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are considered in the final documentation.

- Create an online database containing all relevant SB8j documentation, including previous meeting documents, resolutions, proposals, and informational materials. This database should be accessible and regularly updated so that Parties, Indigenous Peoples and local communities' representatives can consult and review information at any time. Include a history of the decisions and agreements reached in previous SB8j meetings, allowing participants to track the progress of the implementation of the decisions taken.

- Along with the official documents, provide informational documents that offer additional context, case studies, protocols, previous experiences, and best practices regarding the implementation of Article 8j. These documents should be concise and practical, providing participants with a greater understanding of the impact of the proposed policies.

- It is recommended that the Secretariat maintains continuous documentation updates between meetings, especially regarding the implementation of SB8j recommendations and decisions. These documents should be concise and practical, providing participants with a better understanding of the impact of the proposed policies.

2.3. New Programme of Work on Article and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

It is recommended that the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 16) adopt the new Programme of Work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

Recommendations and proposals are highlighted in blue. They are based on the Recommendation WG8J-12/2⁷ of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions (WG8J) of the Convention on Biological Diversity on its twelfth meeting⁸.

These recommendations will be considered under item 14. Implementation of Article 8(j).

⁷ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg8j-12/wg8j-12-rec-02-en.pdf>

⁸ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-12>

Elements

Tasks	Actors	Level of priority
Element 1. Conservation and restoration		
<i>To promote and support the conservation, protection and restoration of biological diversity led by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
1.1 Develop guidelines ¹ , with the full and effective participation ² of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities	[SB8j]	High priority
<i>It is recommended that this task is adopted without change and that the development of the guidelines be conducted with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</i>	SB8j	High priority
1.2 Identify and promote best practices to secure land tenure and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities and develop guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.	[SB8j]	To be determined
<i>Considering that this task refers to Target 1 of the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework on spatial planning, which establishes: “Ensure that all areas are subject to integrated participatory spatial planning that considers biodiversity and/or effective management processes addressing changes in land and ocean use, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.”</i> <i>The following wording is recommended:</i> <i>“Develop guidelines to ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are safeguarded in spatial planning processes in</i>	SB8j	High priority

⁹ For the purpose of the present programme of work, “guidelines” refer to voluntary guidelines.

¹⁰ For the purpose of the present programme of work, “participation” should be understood as being full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive.

accordance with national legislation and international obligations.”		
1.3 Promote the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities without formal access to land, including in urban areas, and partner with them in the conservation, protection and restoration of biodiversity and in creating and maintaining blue and green spaces.	Parties	To be determined
It is proposed to eliminate this task because it is confusing and there are other tasks directly related to this matter.		
[1.4 Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions addressing the impacts of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss.] [1.4 <i>Alt.</i> Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions for invasive alien species, pollution and climate change mitigation and adaptation].	All actors	To be determined
The following wording is recommended: “Conduct studies and develop management measures to reverse the impacts of biodiversity loss drivers impacting Indigenous Peoples and local communities, while respecting their rights.”	All actors	To be determined
Element 2. Sustainable use of biological diversity		
<i>To promote, encourage and ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity, inter alia, to respect and protect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention, the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity³ and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
2.1 Incorporate respect for and protection of customary sustainable use practices or policies, in accordance with the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and with the full and effective participation of indigenous from peoples and local communities, as appropriate, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty eradication strategies and legislation.	Parties	To be determined
It is recommended to approve this task without changes.	Parties	High priority

¹¹ Decision XII/12 B, annex.

2.2 Promote and strengthen community-based initiatives developed by indigenous peoples and local communities, including in collaboration with other actors, that support and contribute to the sustainable use of biological diversity and to the respect and protection of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity [, including sustainable wildlife management and traditional agriculture, food systems and traditional medicine, including through biodiversity-based activities and products [and services] that enhance biodiversity].	All actors	To be determined
It is recommended to review the wording of this task as it contains repeated elements from Task 2.4.		
[2.3 Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities [that address the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change] [in biodiversity actions, including those aimed at minimizing the impact of climate change on biodiversity], based on their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity.] [2.3 <i>Alt.</i> Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity actions based on their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including those that foster a positive impact of climate action on biodiversity.]	Parties	To be determined
The following text is recommended: “2.3 Support initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities that address the interrelationships between biodiversity and climate change based on their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.”	Parties	High priority
2.4 Support the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities through activities that promote the customary sustainable use of biodiversity.	Parties	To be determined
It is recommended to approve the text without changes.	Parties	High priority
Element 3. Sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources		
<i>To promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, thereby contributing, inter alia, to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		

<p>3.1 Develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources held by indigenous peoples and local communities. Such a plan of action should include capacity-building activities and technical and legal assistance, taking into account the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.⁴</p>	<p>[SB8j]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>The proposed action plan for this task can serve as a framework to integrate the activities of tasks 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6, which overlap significantly with each other.</p> <p>The following text is recommended: “Develop and implement an action plan to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the solution to be developed under Decision 15/9 for benefit-sharing arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, with particular attention to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This action plan should include capacity building, support for the development of biocultural community protocols, knowledge exchange platforms, technical and legal support, dialogue and collaboration between users and providers within the framework of biocultural community protocols, and the implementation of the Mo'otz Kuxtal Guidelines and the Tkarihwaie Code of Ethical Conduct.”</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>[3.2 Undertake studies [based on submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities] on best practices on [concrete] access and benefit-sharing [cases] and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the [effectiveness and] governance role of databanks and databases that contain data on the utilization and protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [, digital sequence information</p>	<p>[Secretariat]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

¹² Voluntary guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives to ensure the “prior and informed consent”, “free, prior and informed consent” or “approval and involvement”, depending on national circumstances, of indigenous peoples and local communities for accessing their knowledge, innovations and practices, for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and for reporting and preventing unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge (decision XIII/18, annex).

on genetic resources] and their associated information on geographical origin and other relevant [provenance] metadata, including the disclosure of the origin of products and information on the process arising from such utilization. The results of the studies should be shared with indigenous peoples and local communities.]		
It is recommended that this Task 3.2 be merged with Task 3.7 and should cover studies and monitoring of the distribution situation with Indigenous Peoples and local communities regarding the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and information on digital sequences of genetic resources. This should also include governance of databases, indicators of traditional knowledge, best practices, and case studies, including sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge.	Secretariat	High Priority
3.3 Promote programmes that encourage collaboration and partnerships between indigenous peoples and local communities and the users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and digital sequence information on genetic resources], and collaborate to prevent the unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.4 Support capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as dialogues with external stakeholders, regarding genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, taking into account the cultural and organizational contexts and adjusting to sui generis governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.5 Support capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities, and create platforms for information exchange between indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties, as well as for dialogue with other actors, including users of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.	All actors	To be determined

This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.6 Support initiatives by indigenous peoples and local communities to develop biocultural community protocols or other measures to ensure their free, prior and informed consent and the effective and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and digital sequence information on genetic resources].	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.7 Generate data and statistics on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, in decision-making on access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and improve their participation from those baselines, where required.	Parties	To be determined
This task can be merged with task 3.2, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
Element 4. Knowledge and culture		
<i>To support the transmission and protection of traditional knowledge, including to future generations, and ensure that traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems are valued equally, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 8(j) of the Convention and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
4.1 Support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen the intergenerational transmission, use and revitalization, and enhancement of indigenous and local languages and traditional knowledge, including in formal and informal education settings and in cultural and education centres in particular with respect to the roles and needs of women, girls and youth.	All actors	To be determined
It is recommended to use the following wording: “Develop and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks aimed at reinforcing the use, revitalization and transmission of traditional knowledge, including Indigenous and local languages, while ensuring support for the efforts of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.”	Parties	High Priority

4.2 Promote the implementation, strengthening and dissemination of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity. ⁵	All actors	To be determined
It is recommended to use the following wording: “Ensure the implementation of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological Diversity and Cultural Diversity, while respecting biocultural rights.”	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties, and SB8j	High Priority
4.3 Promote the inclusion of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in all bodies of the Convention, in particular the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.	[SB8j]	To be determined
Proposed Wording: “Acknowledge traditional knowledge and ensure its effective incorporation into the various bodies of the Convention, particularly the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.”	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SB8j, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and Subsidiary Body on Implementation.	High Priority
4.4 Undertake capacity-building and development and awareness-raising activities, on the basis of the Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building and Development and the knowledge management component ^{6,7} of the Framework to promote the role of traditional knowledge in guiding the management of biodiversity.	All actors	To be determined
Proposed Wording: “Initiate capacity-building and awareness-raising processes and actions based on the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity Building and Development and the knowledge management component of the Framework, in order to promote	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties, SB8j, Subsidiary Body on Scientific,	High Priority

¹³ UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/3, annex I. In accordance with decision 15/22, the Joint Programme of Work is led by the Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and other partners.

¹⁴ Pending the outcomes of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁵ Decision 15/8, annex I.

the role of traditional knowledge in guiding biodiversity management.”	Technical and Technological Advice, and Subsidiary Body on Implementation.	
[4.5 Strengthen and support a global network of national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions to support the implementation of the Convention at the national and international levels.]	[Secretariat]	To be determined
It is recommended to eliminate this task		
4.6 Organize the exchange of knowledge and learning platforms to promote the implementation of the tasks in the programme of work.	[Secretariat,] Parties, civil society organizations, in collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant actors	To be determined
It is recommended to eliminate Task 4.6 and merge with Task 4.7.		
4.7 Promote the co-production of new knowledge by indigenous peoples and local communities, scientists and other stakeholders necessary for the resilience, adaptation and continuation of customary sustainable use and biodiversity conservation practices under rapid environmental change, [such as climate change, land- and sea-use change, invasive alien species and pollution,] by indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular with respect to the roles and needs of women, girls and youth.	All actors	To be determined
Proposed Wording: “Create a platform for learning, exchanging, and jointly producing knowledge to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.”	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and SB8j.	High Priority
4.8 Develop communication, education and public awareness materials with indigenous peoples and local communities relevant to all elements and tasks of the present programme of work, including in indigenous and local languages.	All actors	To be determined
Proposed Wording: “Develop, in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, culturally	Secretariat	High Priority

<p>relevant communication, education, and public awareness materials for all elements and tasks of this work program, including materials in Indigenous and local languages”.</p>		
<p>Element 5. Strengthening implementation and monitoring progress</p>		
<p><i>To contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the full and effective implementation of decisions, principles and guidelines of relevance for indigenous peoples and local communities, and to strengthen the integration of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention in the work undertaken under the Convention and its Protocols.</i></p>		
<p>5.1 Promote the wider application, implementation and monitoring at the national level of adopted plans of action, guidelines and principles. Examples of such plans of action, guidelines and principles include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions; (b) The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which Are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities; (c) The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities; (d) The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity; (e) The Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines; (f) The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity; (g) Voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms; (h) Gender Plan of Action; (i) Guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities. <p><i>Note: Parties have identified two options: (a) to leave the text as reflected above; and (b) to move subparagraphs (a) to (i) to a footnote.</i></p>	<p>[Parties, national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

It is recommended to retain the mention of the guidelines and principles in the text, as this will promote greater national implementation.	Parties	High Priority
5.2 Develop guidelines for the establishment of [stimulating innovative] [incentive] schemes for indigenous peoples and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the application thereof in programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	[SB8j] [Parties and other actors]	To be determined
This task could be relocated to Element 3 on benefit-sharing.		
5.3 Further operationalize, with a view to promoting the continuous monitoring of the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, the [four] traditional knowledge indicators, in line with the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity.	[SB8j] Parties	To be determined
It is recommended to approve the text without changes	SB8j, Parties	High priority
[5.4 Review and update, as needed, the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions ⁸ to ensure continued alignment with [international standards and practices and] terminology used under the Convention, taking into account the language of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.] ⁹	[SB8j]	To be determined
It is recommended to continue analyzing the concepts according to national realities to highlight and make visible the diversity of communities that maintain traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation of biodiversity at the local level. This includes the further development of the local communities terminology, as well as that of traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge.	SB8j	High Priority
Element 6. Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities		

¹⁶ Decision 14/13, annex.

¹⁷ For the record and greater clarity, Indonesia and the Russian Federation strongly considered that paragraph 5.4 was without mandate, should not be considered and, as such, should not only be bracketed but should have been deleted.

<i>To enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, girls and youth from indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making related to biodiversity and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i>		
6.1 Implement and further develop the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention	[SB8j]	To be determined
Mechanisms for participation need to be improved and should include people of all genders, youth, and individuals with disabilities. The following recommendation is proposed: “Thoroughly implement and develop the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Open-ended inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention.”	SB8j	To be determined
6.2 Ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development, revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and strengthen partnerships and collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, recognizing their collective actions and contributions for the implementation of the Convention.	Parties	To be determined
The following wording is recommended: “Take measures to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the development, review, and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national reports. Strengthen alliances and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, recognizing their collective actions and contributions to the implementation of the Convention.”	Parties	High priority
[[6.3 Carry out a legal and political analysis of issues related to the implementation of the recommendations from the three United Nations mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples, namely, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, related to the differentiated treatment between indigenous peoples and local communities.]	[[Secretariat] [SB8j]]	To be determined

<p>[6.3 <i>Alt. 1</i> Organize international dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities on their similarities and distinctions to consider and reflect on the recommendations from the three United Nations mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples.]</p> <p>[6.3 <i>Alt. 2</i> Facilitate a legal and technical analysis of the distinct rights of indigenous peoples, and the rights of local communities, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations mandate holders working on the rights of indigenous peoples, and report at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]</p> <p>]¹⁰</p>		
<p>The issue of rights is not limited to full and effective participation; therefore, task 6.3 should be relocated to element 7.</p> <p>The following text is proposed: “Conduct an analysis of issues related to the 2023 recommendations from the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to the Convention on Biological Diversity, based on a call for submissions on these issues, a compilation and synthesis of the views of the presentations, dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and the local communities, in consultation with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the three UN mandate holders on Indigenous Peoples’ rights.”</p>	<p>Secretariat, SB8j</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>Element 7. Human rights-based approach</p>		
<p><i>To contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, in accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</i></p>		

¹⁸ For the record and greater clarity, Indonesia and the Russian Federation strongly considered that paragraph 6.3 was without mandate, should not be considered and, as such, should not only be bracketed but should have been deleted.

7.1 In collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies [, including the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples' Issues and its members, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and other relevant organizations], as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, develop guidelines to contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, consistent with relevant international obligations and instruments.	[SB8j]	To be determined
It is proposed to approve and include the creation of a compilation of best practices. It is recommended that the Tasks 7.1 and 7.1 bis are separated as these do not address related issues.	SB8j	High Priority
7.1 bis Support and promote, as appropriate, traditional land tenure ¹¹ and securing land tenure for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with national legislation.	Parties	To be determined
This task is particularly important due to its focus on land tenure, which is related to the indicator for Target 22 of the KMGBF.	Parties	High Priority
[7.1 ter Support grievance and redress mechanisms to contribute to the application of a human rights-based approach in the implementation of the Framework.]		To be determined
The development of a grievance mechanism is considered important.	SB8j	High Priority
[7.2 [Compile submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders on good practices related to] [Develop guidelines on] the [implementation of Target 22, including on the] full protection of environmental human rights defenders with particular focus on protecting women from all forms of violence [relevant for [the purpose of the Convention and the Framework] [the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and access to justice and [relevant supportive] information [related to biodiversity	[SB8j]	To be determined

¹⁹ References to “traditional tenure” include lands and waters.

<p>conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities].]</p> <p>[7.2 <i>Alt.</i> Compile submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders on good practices in the full protection of environmental human rights defenders and access to justice, as well as supportive information, and develop guidelines, in the context of the Convention, the Framework and the Gender Plan of Action.]</p>		
<p>Task 7.2 <i>Alt</i> is considered high priority, as it includes elements that can ensure access to justice and its connection with the CBD Gender Action Plan, adopted at COP15. It is recommended to include a reference to Target 22.</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>Element 8. [Direct access to] funding for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity</p>		
<p><i>To promote the implementation of the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular by [supporting direct access to funding by] [leveraging new and additional funding for] indigenous peoples and local communities.</i></p>		
<p>8.1 Support efforts for the mobilization of financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with and within the scope of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended that this task be given high priority and that Indigenous Peoples and local communities from the seven sociocultural regions be included. The task could be phrased as follows:</p> <p>“8.1 Promote the mobilization of financial resources for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the seven sociocultural regions of the world.”</p>	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Subsidiary Body on Implementation, Parties, other donors and partners such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the United Nations Development</p>	<p>High priority</p>

	Programme (UNDP).	
8.2 Further explore options for the development or improvement of existing policies, mechanisms and other appropriate initiatives and measures to enhance [direct] access to funding [through existing national policies, programmes or systems] for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.	[SB8j]	To be determined
This task is considered high priority for exploring options to develop or enhance policies, mechanisms, and existing initiatives aimed at improving direct access to funding. The implementation of this task should ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	SB8j	High priority
[8.2 bis Monitor and report on the level of resources that are directed or given access to for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, in particular women and youth, and their terms and modalities]	Parties, Global Environment Facility and other relevant organizations	To be determined
The importance of monitoring and reporting was emphasized. This monitoring should be flexible and adapted to the contexts of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It was suggested that the involvement of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) be considered for this task.	Parties, Global Environment Facility IIFB and other relevant organizations	To be determined
[8.3 Identify [and promote, including through studies,] good practices [and gaps] regarding [[direct] funding] [innovative financial mechanisms]] [[innovative financial mechanisms] [to enhance finance]] for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, including actions to be led by women and youth.]	[Secretariat]	To be determined
Capacity building for Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be developed and strengthened.	Secretariat	To be determined



2.4. Synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The CBD and the UNFCCC are recommended to:

- Promote a holistic view of both issues, biodiversity loss and climate change impacts. Since climate change affects and accelerates biodiversity loss, while this loss also intensifies the effects of climate change, such as water scarcity.
- Increase the visibility of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their role in biodiversity conservation and climate action, considering that the UNFCCC recognized the importance of traditional and indigenous knowledge in the Paris Agreement by creating a platform dedicated to knowledge exchange.
- Promote and ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the update of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).
- Facilitate the exchange of experiences between the CBD and the UNFCCC, including on climate and biodiversity financing for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as through REDD+.
- Develop a traditional knowledge recovery programme in response to climate change, including spiritual knowledge.
- Promote synergies between the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and the new permanent body on Article 8(j) for knowledge exchange mechanisms, strategies, and actions.
- Foster synergies between the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the International Indigenous Forum on Climate Change, addressing common interests such as direct access to climate and biodiversity funds, nature-based solutions, carbon credits, carbon bonds, traditional knowledge recovery experiences, and ecosystem restoration.
- Develop awareness strategies, including in indigenous languages and using culturally appropriate methodologies, on the synergies between both conventions, incorporating Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' perspectives, such as the view of water as a spirit.
- Support and promote capacity-building for biodiversity management, including the protection of medicinal plants in local languages and thus protect nature, which is crucial for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Promote the capacity-building of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly indigenous women, on the CBD and UNFCCC issues.
- Promote and implement transparency and respect policies towards the rights and traditional knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the implementation of the CBD and UNFCCC at all levels.

3. BACKGROUND

The TRUA World Summit on Traditional Knowledge Related to Biodiversity was based on the following background:

- **Contribution of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation and addressing climate change.**

The world currently faces a complex environmental crisis. The acceleration of climate change, characterized by the rapid loss of biodiversity and the increase of extreme weather events, all accelerated by human activities. Finding solutions to solve these problems require the knowledge, ideas, and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, who have lived sustainably on their lands and traditional territories for millennia.

The existing contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to biodiversity conservation are supported by evidence, as highlighted in the *IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2019)*. This report states that "indigenous peoples traditionally own, manage, use, or occupy at least a quarter of the world's land," and it mentions that today, "in many regions, however, indigenous lands are becoming islands of biological and cultural diversity surrounded by areas where nature is more degraded." At the same time, "nature managed by indigenous peoples and local communities is under increasing pressure" due to biodiversity loss caused by deforestation, wetland loss, mining, the expansion of commercial agriculture, forestry, and fishing practices. The report recommends "recognizing the knowledge, innovations, practices, institutions, and values of indigenous peoples and local communities, and ensuring their inclusion and participation in environmental governance often enhances their quality of life and the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of nature, which is relevant to society at large."

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted, through decision 15/4 (2022), the landmark Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), which recognizes the important roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of biodiversity and as partners in its conservation, restoration and sustainable use. It also recognizes Indigenous Peoples and local communities as key actors in reversing biodiversity loss, which will also contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation. This recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is reflected throughout the KMGBF document, specifically in Sections C, Goal C and Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19(f), 21 and 22, which Parties have committed to implement at national and sub-national levels through national policies, with the updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) being the main implementation tool.

In line with the global recognition of the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, Parties to the CBD have committed in the KMGBF to implement its objectives at the national level, inter alia by:

²⁰ More information at <https://www.ipbes.net/global-assessment>

- Fully recognize the rights, knowledge and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to biodiversity conservation in national policies, including updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).
- Increase benefit sharing with indigenous peoples and local communities for the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (Goal C, Target 13).
- Restore 30% of the total area of degraded terrestrial, inland water, marine and coastal ecosystems through effective restoration by 2030 (Target 2).
- Recognize the contribution of indigenous and traditional territories to biodiversity conservation (Target 3).
- Establish mechanisms for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in local, national, regional and global decision-making on biodiversity, including the equal participation of indigenous women (Targets 22 and 23).
- Use traditional knowledge that contributes to effective biodiversity management only with the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities (Target 21).
- Protect and promote customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities (Targets 5 and 9).
- Increase the level of financial resources from all sources in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, empowering indigenous peoples and local communities (Target 19).

The Paris Agreement²¹ (2015) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) recognizes the need to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of indigenous peoples and local communities to address and respond to climate change. In its Preamble, it states: "Recognizing that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties, in taking action to address climate change, should respect, promote and consider their respective human rights obligations, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities (...)". Article 7 states that such work "should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, indigenous peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socio-economic and environmental policies and measures, where appropriate".

• The new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

In the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the following are being considered:

- a. The development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements concerning Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

²¹ More information at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

b. Institutional arrangements to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the activities undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

These two matters are interrelated and are found in Recommendation WG8J-12/2²². These issues were considered at the 12th Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which took place in November 2023 in Geneva, Switzerland. The document contains several brackets and will be considered by the 16th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 16).

The proposal for the new PoW contained in Recommendation WG8J-12/2 are the result of the long negotiation process described below:

2016 The thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 13) decided (Decision XIII/26 paragraph 3²³): "...Invite Parties, other Governments and representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities to submit their views on possible ways and means to achieve the full integration of Article 8(j) and the provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities and their full and effective participation in the work of the Convention and its Protocols aimed at increasing efficiency, coherence and coordination; and requests the Executive Secretary to develop, on the basis of the views submitted, proposals on forms and instruments that should not impose an additional financial burden and to make such proposals available to the tenth session of the for consideration and recommendation to the second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation for further consideration".

2017 The 10th meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity considered the integration of Article 8(j) into the work of the Convention and its Protocols on the basis of views and submissions²⁴.

2018 The Fourteenth Conference of the Parties (COP14) decided (Decision 14/17²⁵) to develop a new PoW based on the current programme of work, which was adopted in 2000. In addition, it instructed the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to facilitate an online forum to discuss the elements and tasks.

²² More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg8j-12/wg8j-12-rec-02-en.pdf>

²³ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-13/cop-13-dec-26-es.pdf>

²⁴ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/meetings/WG8J-10>

²⁵ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-17-en.pdf>

2019 The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity organized a series of online forums on "Integrating Article 8(j) and provisions related to indigenous peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and its Protocols"²⁶.

The Eleventh Meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions considered the new PoW based on the outcomes of the online forum and adopted recommendations for consideration by COP 15, including a draft programme of work on Article 8(j) and institutional arrangements.

2022 The Fifteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 15) decided, by Decision 15/10²⁷, to develop a new programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities, aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It was also decided to convene an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group.

2023 The CBD Secretariat organized the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on the New Programme of Work and Institutional Arrangements on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, in Manaus, Brazil, from 11-13 July 2023 .

The Twelfth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which took place from 12-16 November 2023, in Geneva, Switzerland, considered as its main theme "the development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of²⁸ the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities". WG8J-12/2 adopted Recommendation WG8J-12/2 on this matter, which contains several brackets.

²⁶ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/6618/c427/b5bfd17bdeba76112ea89ec0/a8j-om-2019-01-03-en.pdf>

²⁷ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-10-en.pdf>

²⁸ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/2981/f93b/385f1be2d6d24b2a3050a57f/a8j-ahteg-2023-01-03-en.pdf>

²⁹ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg8j-12/wg8j-12-rec-02-en.pdf>

It is important to note that the current Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity was adopted by Decision V/16 at the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 5), during the first meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions. Since then, the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) (PoW) has been the main instrument that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have used to implement Article 8(j) commitments, which include respecting, preserving and maintaining the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities. Its mandate is to promote a fair and comprehensive implementation of Article 8(j), with the full and effective participation of traditional knowledge rights holders. This PoW has led to the development of several guidelines on traditional knowledge, and most of its work has already been completed.³⁰

The new programme of work on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to 2030 is consider based on the recommendation I2/2 on the Development of a new programme of work and institutional arrangements on the Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities³¹.

Main elements of New programme of work on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to 2030	
i. Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the CBD • Implementation of the KMGBF
ii. General Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full and effective participation • Traditional knowledge should be valued with the same respect as other knowledge • Holistic approach • Ecosystem approach • Respect for free, prior, and informed consent for the use of traditional knowledge
iii. Elements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation and restoration (Guidelines for the implementation of T.1-3 of the KMGBF) 2. Sustainable use of biological diversity (implementation of T.4, 5, and 9 of the KMGBF) 3. Benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge (Objective C, T.13 of the KMGBF) 4. Knowledge and culture (T. 21 – 22 of the KMGBF) 5. Strengthening implementation and monitoring progress (Monitoring Framework for the KMGBF) 6. Full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (T. 22-23) 7. Human rights-based approach (Section C of the of the KMGBF) 8. Direct access for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to biodiversity conservation funding (T. 19 of the of the KMGBF)

³⁰For more information, see the Report on the implementation of the multi-year programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/628d/f66f/e5a48f79d5b73be581ed6260/sbi-04-03-en.pdf>

³¹See more information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/recommendations/wg8j-12/wg8j-12-rec-02-en.pdf>

With regard to institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention is considering three options in accordance with decision 14/17³², namely:

(a) Establish a Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities with a mandate to advise the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies and, subject to their approval, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the respective Protocols, on matters relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities and within the scope of the Convention;

(b) Continue the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, with a revised mandate in the post-2020 biodiversity framework;

(c) Apply the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions for the participation of representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, when addressing issues of direct relevance to indigenous peoples and local communities in subsidiary bodies, in order to ensure their effective participation and full integration into the work of the Convention.

The main current institutional mechanism is the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8J), established in 1998 by decision of the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 4). This WG8J has enhanced mechanisms for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the work of the Convention and has met twelve times.

4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUA WORLD SUMMIT ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO BIODIVERSITY

4.1 ITEM I. OPENING CEREMONY OF THE SUMMIT

The Summit commenced with a spiritual ceremony at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, August 26, 2024, at the Maloca of the Botanical Garden. Mr. Ramiro Batzin, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), welcomed the participants.

Mr. Batzin invited attendees to the spiritual ceremony, which was led by spiritual guides Ms. Dorys Elena Jacanamijoy, Jhon Jairo Jansasoy and Víctor Jaime Tandioy, members of the Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia).

Following the spiritual ceremony, representatives from the following institutions delivered welcome remarks:

³² More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-14/cop-14-dec-17-en.pdf>

Ms. Susana Muhamad González, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, began by extending a warm welcome to all participants in Colombia and emphasized the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples in biodiversity conservation. She highlighted the participation in this summit of indigenous representatives from all seven regions of the world.

In her speech, Ms. Muhamad González underscored the importance of traditional knowledge systems in protecting biodiversity, which is essential for life on our planet. She emphasized that the current crisis cannot be resolved solely through western scientific knowledge and technological perspectives; instead, it requires the integration of different forms of knowledge to restore the balance and resilience of nature.

In addition, she mentioned that the Colombian government has facilitated this event in Bogota so that Indigenous Peoples can work on their advocacy strategy and prepare a crucial proposal for the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to be held in Cali. The goal is to approve the new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) within the KMGBF. This programme aims to recognize the need to protect indigenous territories and knowledge.

The Minister concluded by expressing the hope that this meeting will mark the beginning of a global decision that strengthens the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Ms. Lina Arias, of the Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), welcomed the participants on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples of Colombia to the ancestral territory of Bogota. Ms. Lina Arias emphasized the importance of advancing strategic issues leading up to COP 16.

She also highlighted the need to secure direct funding for Indigenous Peoples in international biodiversity conservation efforts and the importance of addressing traditional knowledge and Indigenous territories at COP 16.

Ms. Lina Arias concluded by stressing the crucial role of traditional knowledge systems in protecting territories and biodiversity and wished success in the development of the summit.

Ms. Dolores Cabnal, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Climate Change, greeted all participants and highlighted the significant cultural diversity and the wealth of traditional knowledge and ancestral practices of Indigenous Peoples.

Ms. Dolores Cabnal emphasized the importance of recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the visibility of their traditional knowledge contributions in addressing climate change while conserving biodiversity, insisting that these issues must be on government agendas.

She stressed that biodiversity conservation is crucial for the life of ecosystems and the security of future generations. She concluded by calling for the summit to promote concrete actions and solutions.

Ms. Isadora Bennet, Political Adviser at the Embassy of Sweden in Colombia, mentioned that the Government of Sweden is very proud to contribute to the summit, viewing it as an important step towards adopting the new programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities and ensuring their full and effective participation. She highlighted the crucial role that Indigenous Peoples and local communities play as stewards of biodiversity and key partners in its conservation and sustainable use.

Ms. Isadora Bennet noted that in Sweden, the Sami people are a prominent example of work within the framework of the CBD. The Samis have maintained traditional practices such as reindeer herding, fishing, hunting, and gathering, adapting to seasonal changes. Additionally, she mentioned that the Sami language is rich in terms for describing landscapes, animals, nature, and climatic conditions, reflecting their traditional knowledge and worldview. This knowledge is passed down from generation to generation and helps understand the increasingly frequent changes in ecosystems.

She emphasized that the collaboration between Sami traditional knowledge and science is crucial for addressing the climate crisis and biodiversity loss. The Sami Parliament, which represents the Sami people and promotes their culture, livelihoods, and language, works with the Ministry of Industry, Energy, and Climate on biodiversity and conservation issues.

She also mentioned that Sweden is preparing its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPs) in alignment with the KMGBF, with the active participation of the Sami Parliament, which is also Sweden's National Focal Point for Article 8(j). Ms. Isadora Bennet expressed her satisfaction with the Sami people's participation in COP 16 to be held in Colombia.

Mr. Simon Herchen, Deputy Ambassador of Germany to Colombia, thanked Indigenous Peoples for their welcome to this global summit.

He highlighted that approximately 8 million species are at risk of extinction and that human activities, such as agricultural expansion and resource extraction, have altered 75% of the Earth's surface. This situation has crossed 6 of the 9 planetary boundaries, leading to irreversible changes and threatening the planet's resilience and well-being.

He pointed out that the KMGBF was designed to reverse this trend and that it is crucial to advance towards its objectives. For COP 16, he emphasized the importance of having concrete actions and goals to monitor this framework, with indicators and mechanisms for reviewing its implementation. He mentioned that healthy ecosystems are key allies in addressing climate change and that it is essential to strengthen the integration of biodiversity and climate change by applying Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) and ecosystem approaches to avoid biodiversity loss and mitigate climate change.

Mr. Simon Herchen noted that most of the world's biodiversity is found in areas inhabited by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and that the state of biodiversity in these areas is notably better. However, he stressed that they depend on nature for their daily needs and are vulnerable to the threats of climate change and biodiversity loss.

Therefore, it is crucial to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and local communities participate equitably and effectively in decision-making processes, recognizing and respecting their essential contributions to conservation, restoration, and sustainable use.

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions has fostered cultural exchange and encouraged the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. However, substantial progress is still needed to strengthen the relationship between governments and Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This summit will consider the new work programme for Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which will help advance respect for the rights, cultures, languages, and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Ms. Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, stated that Indigenous Peoples and local communities are custodians of biodiversity and holders of invaluable traditional knowledge. Their close relationship with nature provides important lessons that the world must consider when promoting biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of its components.

Ms. Astrid Schomaker explained that, due to their connection with nature, there are current challenges that threaten the lives, health, culture, resources, and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, posing an ongoing risk that erodes traditional knowledge.

She emphasized the importance of Article 8(j) in recognizing the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This article underscores the importance of respecting, preserving, and maintaining the knowledge, innovations, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, which embody lifestyles crucial to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.



Photograph: Mr. Simon Herchen, Deputy Ambassador of Germany in Colombia; Ms. Susana Muhamad González, Colombia's Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development; and Ms. Dolores Cabnal, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change, at the opening of the TRUA World Summit on Traditional Knowledge related to Biodiversity. Credits: TRUA World Summit.



Photograph: Ms. Lina Arias, from the Permanent Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia) ; Mr. Simon Herchen, Deputy Ambassador of Germany in Colombia; Ms. Susana Muhamad González, Colombia's Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development; Ms. Dolores Cabnal, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change; and Ms. Isadora Bennet, Political Affairs Advisor at the Swedish Embassy in Colombia, at the opening of the TRUA World Summit on Traditional Knowledge related to Biodiversity. Credits:TRUA World Summit.



Photograph: Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; Ms. Lucy Mullenkei, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; Ms. Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); Mr. Ramiro Batzin, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity. Credits:TRUA World Summit.

4.2 ITEM 2. OBJECTIVES AND WORK METHODOLOGY

As a first step, the objectives and work methodology of the Summit were presented by Viviana Figueroa, of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (FIIB). The event was conducted through plenary sessions and working groups.

The Summit was held in Spanish, with simultaneous interpretation into English. Each topic was addressed through panels and discussed in three working groups, which operated under the Chatham House Rule³³. Each group was led by a moderator and assisted by a rapporteur. Subsequently, the designated speakers from each group presented their analyses in the plenary session. The PowerPoint presentations used during the Summit were made available to the participants.

Participants were informed that they could use the information received but should not reveal the identity or affiliation of the speakers or any other participants. The Chatham House Rule helps create an environment where people can meet, facilitate communication, generate ideas, and agree on solutions.

As background, it was mentioned that the new programme of work for Article 8(j) is designed to support the effective implementation of the Convention and the KMGBF. This programme includes general principles and key elements such as:

1. Conservation and restoration.
2. Sustainable use of biological diversity.
3. Sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
4. Knowledge and culture.
5. Strengthening implementation and monitoring progress.
6. Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities.
7. Human rights-based approach
8. Direct access to funding for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Finally, it was emphasized that the effective implementation of the KMGBF could face challenges without a specific programme of work for Article 8(j) and without the appropriate institutional arrangements, such as the creation of a permanent Subsidiary Body for Article 8(j). Additionally, it was noted that Indigenous Peoples and local communities might not have an adequate space within the Convention to address issues related to traditional knowledge, nor a defined work agenda. This lack of a prior framework for the work carried out could lead to the perception of the article in question as isolated and lacking context.

³³ More information at <https://www.chathamhouse.org/about-us/chatham-house-rule>

4.3 ITEM 3. NEW PROGRAMME OF WORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON ARTICLE 8(j) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Subsequently, the panelists gave a series of presentations based on the recommendation of WG8J-12/2 . Five panels were organized³⁴ for this purpose.

4.3.1 Panel I Institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity

During this session, the panelists presented an analysis of the institutional arrangements within the framework of the CBD for implementing Article 8(j), which includes three options:

- a) A Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.
- b) The integration of the work on Article 8(j) into other CBD bodies, and
- c) The continuation of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions with a revised mandate.

It was also considered how these mechanisms could function and what their principles (operational principles) would be, including procedural matters, the Bureau and co-chairs, budget issues, focal points, and documentation.

The panel was moderated by **Mr. Qhapaj Conde** from the SCBD.

Mr. Qhapaj Conde highlighted the importance of the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the CBD, especially as outlined in Article 8(j) and other articles of the Convention. He also mentioned that the CBD was considering three options:

- Establish a permanent Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to replace the WG8J.
- Integrate the work on Indigenous Peoples and local communities into other existing subsidiary bodies, like SBSTTA and SBI, ensuring greater participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Continue the Working Group on Article 8(j) as a temporary mandate body.

He also emphasized that any mechanism established by COP 16 will aim to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as stipulated by the CBD.

³⁴ See more information at <https://www.cbd.int/recommendations/wg8j/?m=wg8j-12>

Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), explained the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in biodiversity conservation and in addressing climate change.

He stated that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is an integral part of the lives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and that they should not be viewed as temporary allies but as permanent partners. He therefore recommended the establishment of a permanent SB8j to advise and report directly to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity. This body could also provide advice to other bodies of the Convention, such as the SBSTTA, SBI, and other relevant bodies.

He emphasized that the permanent SB8j should ensure the representation of the seven sociocultural regions and function as a key platform for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, ensuring their inclusion to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the work under the Convention. This body would represent a formal acknowledgment of the work, roles, and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in achieving the goals of the Convention and the KMGBF.

Regarding the proposal to integrate the topics addressed by Article 8(j), Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa stated that this would represent a setback in the Convention's work on traditional knowledge, as it would lead to the dissolution of the WG8j, which would contradict the recognition achieved in the KMGBF.

Ms. Gloria Marina Apén González de Mejía, from the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP) of the Government of Guatemala, emphasized the importance of recognizing the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the protection of biological diversity. To achieve this, she acknowledged the need to establish a permanent subsidiary body to advance the implementation of Article 8(j) and work on the significance of traditional knowledge at all levels, particularly at the national level.

She also addressed the debate surrounding the use of the terminology "Indigenous Peoples and local communities," highlighting the clear distinction that exists in Guatemala between Indigenous Peoples and local communities, which have different rights and identities. Furthermore, she stressed the significant contributions of these groups to the management and conservation of biological diversity. She underscored the importance of identifying local communities as those populations that, while not Indigenous, are local residents with their own systems for managing and conserving biodiversity.

She pointed out that Guatemala has notable examples of local communities with sustainable biodiversity management practices, such as the communities in the Alta Verapaz region that implement traditional agroforestry systems, and the cooperatives in the Petén region that make significant efforts in conserving protected areas. Including concrete examples like these can enrich the understanding and relevance of the topic.

Ms. Ruth Viola Spencer, from the Barnes Hill Community Development Organization (BHCDO) of Antigua and Barbuda, emphasized the importance of establishing a permanent SB8j. This body should take into account local work and provide global solutions for the implementation of the goals of the KMGBF.

She highlighted that in the Caribbean, local communities have contributed to the conservation of mangroves, demonstrating that the involvement of local communities is crucial for negotiations under the CBD.

She concluded by stressing the need for inclusive and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at all levels of the Convention's implementation.

Mr. John Cheechoo, from the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) of Canada, emphasized that Indigenous Peoples have defended their rights over the use of land, water, and their knowledge while protecting the environment for generations. He underscored the importance of traditional knowledge and its intergenerational transmission. He noted that Article 8(j) represents the participation of Indigenous Peoples within the framework of the CBD. Additionally, he stressed the need to continue working on other essential issues such as a rights-based approach, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), and other fundamental rights of Indigenous Peoples, for which an SB8j is required.

He also highlighted the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples as guardians of genetic resources, emphasizing the importance of recognizing customary and indigenous systems of land protection, including self-governance systems.

He remarked that the KMGBF includes Section C, with 4 goals and 23 targets, which face significant challenges that will be difficult to achieve without the full participation of Indigenous Peoples. For the framework to be effectively implemented, the active involvement of Indigenous Peoples is essential, especially the recognition of their traditional knowledge and their customary sustainable use systems of biodiversity.

He affirmed that a permanent SB8j will be essential to ensure full and effective participation.

Following the presentations, the moderator invited participants to engage in dialogue with the panelists. Some key points raised included:

- The creation of a permanent SB8j would be a significant step forward in recognizing the role that Indigenous Peoples and local communities play within the CBD.
- Furthermore, the establishment of a permanent SB8j would not mean that the issues addressed by this body would be isolated from other CBD bodies. Instead, it would enhance coordination and efficiency with the SBSTTA and SBI. As an example of this synergy, the work of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform under the UNFCCC was mentioned, which contributes to the efficiency of the Convention's work.
- Additionally, as an example of full and effective participation at the highest level of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources, and Traditional Knowledge³⁵ was mentioned. This Treaty includes in its Article 10 the full participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the Assembly.

³⁵ More information at https://www.wipo.int/edocs/mdocs/mdocs/en/gratk_dc/gratk_dc_exsum.pdf

The participants were then divided into four working groups to analyze the text of Recommendation WG8J-12/2³⁶.

Afterwards, each rapporteur presented the results to the plenary. The key points were as follows:

- Regarding the structure of the permanent SB8j, it was mentioned that it would be on the same level as the SBSTTA and SBI, maintaining continuous communication with both bodies to avoid duplication of tasks.
- It was highlighted that establishing an independent permanent SB8j would enhance the contributions of traditional knowledge and provide advice to both SBSTTA and SBI.
- Additionally, this mechanism could include the establishment or strengthening of national focal points with government representation and Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This would contribute to promoting national policies in the implementation of the CBD at the local and national levels.
- Regarding its function, it was mentioned that the permanent SB8j should provide advice to the CBD and its Protocols. Its mandate should not only focus on the 2030 Targets of the KMGBF but should also be permanent and project its objectives towards 2050. This permanent SB8j should not be limited solely to Article 8(j) but should also cover other relevant articles related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- The importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making processes was emphasized. The importance of circular dialogue between Parties, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and United Nations organizations working on these issues was also mentioned.
- The importance of guaranteeing the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in sessions was highlighted, following the established practices of the WG8J. This approach promotes dialogue and interaction among participants, recognizing them as active stakeholders rather than observers. This aligns with the mandate of the United Nations General Assembly to improve the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in all activities of the United Nations system.
- The relevance of the permanent SB8j of the Convention on Biological Diversity promoting a holistic, harmonious, and respectful vision was highlighted.
- It was mentioned that, internationally, the role of traditional knowledge is widely recognized in United Nations conventions on the environment, including the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which values traditional technologies for forest restoration, soil recovery, and water resource management. This knowledge is considered as valuable as scientific knowledge in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The creation of a subsidiary body for Article 8(j) would reflect a genuine commitment to recognizing this knowledge.

³⁶ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/recommendations/wg8j/?m=wg8j-12>

- Additionally, it was highlighted that, in decision-making processes, each subsidiary body of the CBD has a Bureau. It was suggested that the Bureau of the subsidiary body maintain the practices of the WVG8j, including the Indigenous Bureau, which should be appointed before the meeting and remain in place during the intersessional period.
- It was mentioned that the modus operandi of the permanent SB8j should advise the COP and support the strategic implementation of the KMGBF.
- The establishment of the permanent SB8j could improve coordination with other conventions and United Nations bodies.
- Regarding the structure of the permanent SB8j, it was noted that the creation of a permanent body within the framework of the CBD was previously established with the Working Group on Implementation, which was later transformed into the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI).
- It was also mentioned that funding should not be a constraint for establishing a permanent SB8j. The CBD provides in Article 21.3 for the creation of financial mechanisms when necessary. Additionally, it was considered that meetings of this body could occur once a year between sessions.



Photo: Presentation by Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Co-chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB). Credits: TRUA World Summit.

4.3.2 Panel 2 Conservation, Restoration, and Sustainable Use by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and Direct Access to Funding (Elements 1, 2, and 8)

Panel 2 addressed the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as direct access to funding (Elements 1, 2, and 8). This panel was moderated by **Ms. Amy Wyatt** from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The moderator welcomed the panelists and indicated that the discussion would focus on ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and direct funding for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Mr. Pablo Innecken from the Indigenous Peoples Unit of FAO explained the biocentric restoration approach developed by the FAO in collaboration with indigenous leaders from around the world. This approach is based on Indigenous worldviews and the food and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples to restore degraded ecosystems. He highlighted that the approach recognizes the individual, collective, and customary rights of Indigenous Peoples and promotes restoration actions directly led by them. This process encourages reflection and the strengthening of inter- and intra-generational transmission, thereby restoring the memory of territories and their ecosystems.

Starting from biocentrism and the spiritual systems of Indigenous Peoples, which regard natural resources as subjects of respect and dignity, the value of species is recognized in terms of ecosystemic, medicinal, spiritual, and nutritional aspects. This approach, which values Indigenous Peoples as guardians of biodiversity, is being implemented in countries such as India, Thailand, Ecuador, Peru, Brazil, and Costa Rica. It also shows potential in countries like Nepal and Namibia. Additionally, it has been incorporated into the work of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the KMGBF, specifically in Targets 2, 3, 10, and 22.

He highlighted that the FAO, as the custodian of the headline indicator for Target 22, is developing an indicator on land tenure and use by Indigenous Peoples. This indicator will measure progress in recognizing indigenous land rights and tenure.

Regarding the new programme of work on Article 8(j), the biocentric restoration approach emphasized the importance of the following elements:

- Element 1. Conservation and Restoration
- Element 2. Sustainable Use of Biodiversity
- Element 4. Knowledge and Culture
- Element 6. Full and Effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples
- Element 7. Human Rights-Based Approach
- Element 8. Financing for Indigenous Peoples

Mr. Luis Guillermo Izquierdo Mora, President of the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas Consortium (ICCA Consortium) Council, addressed the topic of territories as vital sources of life, referring to "Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities" (ICCAs).

He also highlighted the relevance of Element 2.3 of the new programme of work on Article 8(j), which proposes supporting initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities that address the interrelations between biodiversity and climate change based on their traditional knowledge, innovations, and customary sustainable use practices of biological diversity.

Additionally, he mentioned the following key points:

- Conservation is based on governance systems, traditional authorities, and ancestral knowledge. Territories are spaces for the development of life.
- It should be affirmed that conservation practices are unique and diverse to Indigenous Peoples and local communities due to their direct relationship with these practices and the traditions maintained in their territories.
- Traditional knowledge systems are ancient, preserved through the interrelationship within the territory with nature, identity, and culture. This ensures knowledge that guarantees the conservation of biodiversity.
- It is necessary to incorporate into the new programme of work on Article 8(j) spiritual practices, the recognition of the traditional knowledge of elders, and the promotion of public policies consensually developed from the experience of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- The unique and traditional forms of territory management based on the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be recognized.
- Funding mechanisms must be adjusted to requirements, criteria, and indicators that consider traditional knowledge systems and practices.

Mr. Terence Hay Edie, from the Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/SGP), highlighted several initiatives and relevant documents for the direct funding of biodiversity conservation actions by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Among these initiatives are:

- Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCAs)
- COMPACT: Engaging Local Communities in World Heritage Management
- Small Grants Programme (SGP)
- Phase 2 of Nature Conservation (ICCA-GSI)

He also noted that the initiative "Support for Areas and Territories Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCA-GSI 30x30 GBF)" contributes to the implementation of several targets of the KMGBF, namely:

- Target 3: Protected and Conserved Areas
- Target 21: Information and Knowledge
- Target 22: Decision-Making, Governance with indigenous peoples and local communities
- Target 23: Gender

Ms. Anita Tzec, Senior Manager at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), presented the organization's role as a sponsor of initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples. She explained that IUCN has over 1,400 members, including both governmental and civil society organizations. She emphasized that it is the only conservation organization that includes 32 indigenous organizations within its membership, granting them both voice and voting rights. These indigenous organizations participate in IUCN's highest governance structure, with the current Vice President being Mr. Ramiro Batzin, Indigenous Maya Kakchiquel from Guatemala.

Additionally, she highlighted the relevance of the following tasks in the new programme of work on Article 8(j):

- **Element 1.1:** The permanent SB8j should develop guidelines with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to strengthen the legal and policy framework, particularly concerning Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs), with the aim of achieving Goals 2 and 3 to support conservation, protection, and restoration practices by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

- **Element 8.2:** The permanent SB8j should develop mechanisms and other appropriate measures to improve access to financing for Indigenous Peoples and local communities through policies and programmes that support collective conservation actions and sustainable use of biodiversity by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

She emphasized that these tasks are linked to the work necessary to ensure funding for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in their efforts to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity.

As an example, she cited IUCN and CI's Inclusive Conservation Initiative (ICI)³⁷, which supports initiatives by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the Peruvian Amazon, Chile, Argentina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Thailand, and the Cook Islands. This initiative has the following lines of work:

- Strengthen the territorial rights and natural resource governance of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

³⁷ More information at <https://inclusiveconservationinitiative.org/es/>

- Improve the management of natural and cultural resources on the lands and territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Address environmental degradation factors affecting biodiversity conservation.
- Support the economic and financial sustainability of biodiversity conservation led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

She also mentioned the PODONG initiative³⁸, co-created and co-led by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the Indigenous Peoples' Organizations of IUCN, aimed at contributing to the implementation of the KMGBF. This initiative will facilitate the development of direct financing approaches led by Indigenous Peoples; expand direct investment in conservation and climate change actions led by them; strengthen and develop the capacity of indigenous organizations to access, manage, and govern such investments; and promote the rights and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly women and youth, in global biodiversity and climate change policy spaces.

She also highlighted the ACT30 initiative³⁹, a global effort involving governments, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities that seeks to establish diverse and effective pathways to conserve 30% of the planet for future generations. Developed by IUCN in partnership with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the geographic information systems provider ESRI, this initiative broadens conservation approaches to advance recognition of indigenous lands and territories as areas where biodiversity is conserved.

After the presentations, a dialogue took place between the panelists and the participants.

Mr. Harol Ipuchima, Focal Point for Indigenous Peoples of Colombia for COP 16, made a presentation regarding climate finance and the barriers faced in this area. He identified issues such as the lack of initial investments, the perception of high financial risk, the absence of prior consultation, proposals that do not reflect local realities, and inadequate benefit distribution systems.

Additionally, he pointed out that intermediaries, both governmental and non-governmental, have limited connections with indigenous communities and lack the tools and mechanisms to strengthen their leadership.

He concluded that the current approach, based on the commodification of natural resources and ecosystem services, has intensified their depletion. Although Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) have potential, their design excludes indigenous participation and disconnects humans from nature. Harol emphasized the importance of direct and continuous financing to complement governmental actions and address challenges that indigenous knowledge systems cannot resolve on their own, promoting sustainable and effective management in the territories.

³⁸More information at <https://iucn.org/press-release/202312/podong-indigenous-peoples-initiative-co-designed-and-co-led-indigenous-peoples>

³⁹More information at <https://act30.org/>



Photograph: Mr. Luis Guillermo Izquierdo Mora, Chair of the ICCA Consortium Council; Mr. Terence Hay Edie, from the Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/SGP); Mr. Harol Ipuchima, Indigenous Peoples Focal Point for COP 16, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia); Ms. Anita Tzec, Senior Manager at the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN); Mr. Pablo Innecken, from the Indigenous Peoples Unit of FAO; and Ms. Amy Wyatt from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Credit: Trua World Summit.

4.3.3 Panel 3: Distribution of Benefits Derived from the Use of Genetic Resources and Digital Sequence Information of Genetic Resources, as well as Associated Traditional Knowledge (Element 3)

The panel on the distribution of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, digital sequence information of genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge (Element 3) was moderated by **Ms. Jennifer Corpuz** from the NiaTero Foundation.



Ms. Jennifer Corpuz noted that Element 3 on the distribution of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, digital sequence information of genetic resources, and associated traditional knowledge is related to the Convention's objectives of addressing conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing in the use and access to genetic resources. In particular, she emphasized that this topic is covered in the KMGBF under the following goal and target:

- **Goal C** refers to ensuring that monetary and non-monetary benefits from the use of genetic resources and digital sequence information of genetic resources, as well as associated traditional knowledge, are shared fairly and equitably, and should also be substantially increased particularly with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, while adequately protecting traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.

- **Target I3** refers to the need for legal, policy, and capacity-building measures at all levels to achieve fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and digital sequence information of genetic resources, as well as associated traditional knowledge.

She also mentioned that at COP 16, the issue of digital sequence information on genetic resources and how to ensure that benefit-sharing is fair to Indigenous Peoples and local communities for their traditional knowledge contributions to the sequencing of genetic resources contained in digital information will be discussed. Additionally, she pointed out that at the time of the adoption of the CBD in 1992, the digitalization of genetic sequences was not as developed. Similarly, the Nagoya Protocol does not specifically address the management of digital technology used for gene sequencing. For this reason, it is essential to establish clear standards in this area.

Mr. Preston Hardison of Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) and (IIFB and highlighted that Goal C and Target I3 of the KMGBF are in alignment with the obligations of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization⁴⁰ (Nagoya Protocol).

He also highlighted the importance of Decision 15/9⁴¹ on digital sequence information on genetic resources, which recognizes that monetary and non-monetary benefits arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources should, in particular, be used to support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and, among other things, benefit indigenous peoples and local communities.

He further mentioned that both multilateral and non-multilateral systems for access and benefit-sharing should be utilized to support conservation and sustainable use, and, among other things, benefit Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

He highlighted four key issues currently being negotiated under COP 16:

⁴⁰ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-en.pdf>

⁴¹ More information at <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-15/cop-15-dec-09-en.pdf>

- The transition from the Nagoya Protocol to a specific agreement on digital sequence information, under which each sample taken from indigenous territories must be obtained with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and ensure an adequate distribution of benefits.
- The multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism for the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources and how Indigenous Peoples and local communities will access funds and participate in governance, including the involvement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities from the seven socio-cultural regions.
- The need to define who will control and how databases containing digital sequence information on genetic resources will be managed.
- The approach to fundraising and its execution.

Regarding the distribution of benefits, both monetary and non-monetary, Mr. Preston Hardison emphasized the need to recognize Indigenous Peoples and local communities as custodians of genetic resources and their right to fair and equitable participation in the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and digital sequence information.

Additionally, he highlighted the importance of incorporating a gender perspective and respect, as well as integrating traditional knowledge. He also stressed the need to revitalize indigenous languages and promote sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity in relevant policies.

Next, **Mr. Gladman Chibememe** from the Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA) highlighted the risks associated with the illegal appropriation of traditional knowledge. In this context, he mentioned two priority tasks within the new programme of work on Article 8(j):

- **3.3:** Promote programmes that encourage collaboration between Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.
- **3.5:** Create platforms for sharing information, including dialogue with various stakeholders.

He also emphasized that traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is community-owned, meaning it is collective in nature, and users must respect their rights to this traditional knowledge and must not appropriate it.

He addressed the importance of strengthening capacities for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to prevent the illegal appropriation of traditional knowledge by private enterprises.



Finally, he shared the activities his organization undertakes to promote and protect traditional knowledge related to food, seeds, traditional crops, and ancestral preparations, including the intergenerational transmission of these knowledge systems that are at risk of being lost.

Mr. Rodrigo de la Cruz Inlago from the Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI) mentioned that equitable benefit-sharing from the use of traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples remains an unresolved issue. He identified the strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' capacities, including the valuation of knowledge associated with genetic resources within cultural contexts and their own governance systems, as a priority task for the new programme of work on Article 8(j).

He emphasized the importance of undertaking the following actions:

- First action: Strengthen the capacities of Indigenous Peoples so they can actively participate in discussions on this issue and enable countries to create legislation that protects both digital sequence information of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.
- Second action: Reinforce governance and management systems for traditional knowledge through customary laws and community protocols, which play a crucial role in the conservation and intergenerational transmission of this knowledge.

As a priority task, he identified Task 3.6 of the new programme of work on Article 8(j), which aims to support initiatives for developing biocultural community protocols and other measures to ensure the effective and equitable participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the benefits derived from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and digital sequence information of genetic resources.

Following the presentations, the moderator invited participants to engage in dialogue with the panelists. Some key points highlighted were:

- The crucial role of community protocols for protecting and ensuring fair and equitable participation in the benefits derived from the use of traditional knowledge.
- The need to respect traditional knowledge through legal frameworks and the role of governments in preventing the appropriation of such knowledge.
- The fact that the knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities encompass not only genetic resources but also comprehensive knowledge of their territories.
- Traditional knowledge is kept alive through the customary laws of Indigenous Peoples.

- The importance of capacity-building for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to be actively involved in the public policy-making process.
- The need for the multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism derived from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources to contribute effectively to the implementation of the KMGBF .
- The necessity for the issue of digital sequence information to be reflected in the new programme of work on Article 8(j).

This topic was addressed in working groups, and the resulting recommendations were included in the document.

4.3.4 Panel 4: Knowledge, Culture, and Full and Effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (Elements 4 and 6)

This panel on knowledge, culture, and the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Elements 4 and 6) was moderated by **Ms. Christine Grant**, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on World Heritage.

The moderator highlighted the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with the elements of the draft programme of work on Article 8(j).

Mr. Peter Bates from the IPBES Technical Support Unit on Indigenous and Local Knowledge based at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) mentioned that IPBES is an independent intergovernmental body that recognizes the role of traditional knowledge and how traditional knowledge issues can be promoted within the CBD's work under IPBES.

He explained that IPBES, with 147 members, aims to strengthen the science-policy interface for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as for long-term human well-being and sustainable development.

He emphasized that IPBES recognizes the importance of Indigenous and Local Knowledge (ILK) and the practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems. In this context, working with ILK is essential for achieving IPBES's results and objectives. IPBES's global environmental assessments seek to systematically integrate ILK and collaborate with Indigenous Peoples and local communities in IPBES assessments. As examples, he mentioned the following assessments:

- Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, 2019
- Thematic Assessment on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity



- Assessment on Tools and Methodologies for Multiple Values of Biodiversity
- Thematic Assessment on Invasive Alien Species

He informed that from 2025 to 2028, the second Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services will be conducted, which will include a special section on Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and traditional knowledge.

Mr. Bates outlined several challenges in the work of IPBES, including:

- Working with diverse knowledge systems, often local, on a global scale
- Working with oral and empirical knowledge systems in an assessment primarily based on written and scientific materials
- Promoting meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in a global intergovernmental process
- Ensuring compliance with Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Ensuring that assessments are used to drive action by governments

He also mentioned some of the methods used by IPBES, such as:

- Organizing working groups to develop approaches and methods for assessments
- Organizing dialogue workshops with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and assessment authors
- Supporting collaboration with authors
- Reviewing literature and materials
- Conducting case studies
- Soliciting contributions
- Using indigenous art
- Jointly creating graphics
- Reviewing data

Finally, he explained how IPBES policies can be useful for the new programme of work on Article 8(j) of the CBD, emphasizing the importance of the following tasks:

- 4.3 Promoting the inclusion of traditional knowledge in the CBD
- 4.4 Awareness-raising

- 4.7 Co-production
- 6.2 Participation

Additionally, he shared initiatives related to traditional knowledge, such as materials and online seminars for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, national biodiversity platforms, and the BES-Net programme in collaboration with UNDP, UNEP, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), and UNESCO, as well as tripartite dialogues and national ecosystem assessments.

Ms. Edith Bastidas from the Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network of Latin America and Caribbean Region (RMIB-LAC) addressed the relationship between indigenous women's issues and Elements 4 and 6 of the programme of work on Article 8j and the KMGBF. She highlighted the significant progress for indigenous women in these contexts and emphasized their crucial role in both frameworks.

Regarding Element 4, which addresses knowledge and culture, Ms. Bastidas emphasized the importance of capacity building and raising awareness to recognize and strengthen the role of indigenous women in managing and conserving traditional knowledge and biodiversity.

On Element 6, which focuses on the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, she highlighted the need to specifically consider women and girls within these groups. She stressed that indigenous women are key guardians of life and their inclusion in the implementation of the CBD is essential.

Ms. Bastidas also highlighted several significant advancements in the participation of indigenous women in biodiversity management, including:

- The resurgence of indigenous women's leadership, excelling in their role in biodiversity conservation.
- The adoption of national and international norms and instruments, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Recommendation 39, which recognizes the role of indigenous women in biodiversity conservation, including specific consultation processes for indigenous women.
- The adoption of the CBD Gender Action Plan, as well as Target 23 of the KMGBF, which aims to ensure gender equality, providing equal opportunities and capacities for women and girls to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, as well as rights to land and natural resources.

Ms. Bastidas also shared some key lessons and experiences for promoting the participation of indigenous women, highlighting the following points:

- **Importance of Policies and Standards:** Effective implementation of policies and standards is crucial in promoting the participation of indigenous women, ensuring their voices are heard and respected.
- **Contribution of Organizations and Networks:** Women's organizations and networks have been instrumental in revitalizing the role of indigenous women. These platforms have facilitated spaces for their participation and leadership.

- **Impact of Political, Technical, and Financial Support:** Support in terms of political, technical, and financial resources has significantly impacted indigenous women's ability to participate effectively in biodiversity management.

- **Recovery of Indigenous Culture:** A deep analysis and recovery of indigenous culture can strengthen the role of women in their communities, leading to a resurgence of their traditional knowledge and practices.

- **Presence on the International Scenario:** Indigenous women have been proactive on the international scenario, securing significant spaces in organizations such as the United Nations, the Permanent Forum, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

Mr. Jaime Luis Arias Ramírez from the Territorial Council of Cabildos (CTC) in Colombia highlighted the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples as guardians of biodiversity. He emphasized the importance of transmitting knowledge from adults to youth as a vital mechanism to ensure both cultural and ecological survival.

He stressed the significance of territory and its codes within indigenous governance systems, underscoring the respect for internal foundations, such as the ancestral map of the territory and the system of ancestral knowledge, which are spiritually connected to various sacred points on the planet.

Mr. Arias Ramírez identified as priority tasks for Element 4 on traditional knowledge, task 4.2, which relates to the application and dissemination of the UNESCO-SCBD Joint Programme on Biological and Cultural Diversity on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity, and task 4.3, which addresses the inclusion of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices.

He highlighted the integrality, complementarity, interconnectivity, and universality of indigenous knowledge systems, asserting that these systems are not only fundamental to the lives of Indigenous Peoples but also to humanity as a whole. He emphasized that biodiversity information should not be limited to just counting forests but should encompass biodiversity in its entirety, cultural diversity, and traditional knowledge.

Regarding Element 6 on full and effective participation, Mr. Arias Ramírez stressed the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in action plans, policies, and international reports. He emphasized that in indigenous territories, decisions are not solely dependent on authorities but also on collective knowledge. Protecting the environment involves maintaining global ecological balance and ensuring human survival, a responsibility that falls on everyone.

Ms. Alejandra Loria, Focal Point for Article 8(j) of the Government of Costa Rica, shared the experience of the National Commission for Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO) of the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Costa Rica.

Ms. Loria highlighted the collaborative work between the Costa Rican government and the National Indigenous Board of Costa Rica to promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples. She explained that CONAGEBIO includes the participation of eleven representatives, namely: the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Trade, National System of Conservation Areas (SINAC), Costa Rican Institute of Fisheries and Aquaculture (INCOPESCA), National Council of Rectors (CONARE), Federation of Environmentalists of Costa Rica (FECON), Union of Chambers and Associations of the Private Enterprise (UCAEP), National Peasant Board and the National Indigenous Board of Costa Rica.

She also emphasized that CONAGEBIO acts as the political arm responsible for defining biodiversity policies in Costa Rica. Its mandates include the development of the National Biodiversity Policy 2015-2030 and the National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2025, to which the National Indigenous Board of Costa Rica makes substantial contributions. The National Biodiversity Strategy of Costa Rica includes more than 12 indigenous goals across various areas, such as tourism, education, and the protection of traditional knowledge, which are currently being implemented.

Regarding the protection of traditional knowledge, she mentioned that the National Biodiversity Law contains several articles that establish the role and rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Additionally, she noted that within the framework of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization, two regulatory proposals are being developed with the participatory involvement of Indigenous Peoples, including the participation of women. These proposals are: a) a regulatory proposal to regulate access to genetic and biochemical elements and resources of biodiversity in Indigenous Peoples of Costa Rica, and b) a regulatory proposal to regulate the sui generis intellectual property rights of Indigenous Peoples in Costa Rica. Both proposals will be submitted to indigenous consultation in accordance with the General Consultation Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples, established by Executive Decree.

Finally, she emphasized that it is crucial to implement these international frameworks at the national level to promote participation and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

After the presentations, the moderator invited the participants to engage in dialogue with the panelists. Some of the key points are as follows:

- The importance of indigenous languages in the transmission of traditional knowledge and the importance of supporting the educational systems and knowledge transmission mechanisms of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- The need to advance in the implementation of the CBD Gender Action Plan, particularly by providing financial support.
- The need to progress with public policies to ensure respect and recognition for the value of traditional knowledge by scientists and the academic sector. Traditional knowledge is often instrumentalized rather than co-created, with scientific knowledge being placed above traditional knowledge.

- The importance of including successful local experiences in IPBES evaluations.
- The incorporation of the value of indigenous and local knowledge is achieved through IPBES's evidence-based approach, where various types of knowledge can be integrated and validated together.
- Spirituality, as part of knowledge, is a fundamental aspect of knowledge systems.
- Education is a strategic element that should reflect the aspirations of Indigenous Peoples. This process requires support from both the state and indigenous organizations. It is essential to integrate indigenous education within territories and school systems, with the aim of revitalizing indigenous languages and advancing the inclusion of indigenous visions and perspectives in educational curricula.

Regarding the use of terms, it was mentioned that the CBD uses the term “traditional knowledge” while IPBES uses “indigenous and local knowledge,” and that these should be understood as knowledge that is not static but also includes innovations and practices; both concepts should be regarded as synonymous.

These elements of the new programme of work were addressed in the working groups, and their recommendations have been included in the document.



Photograph: Panel 4 on Knowledge, Culture, and Full and Effective Participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (Elements 4 and 6). Alejandra Loria, Focal Point for Article 8(j) of the Government of Costa Rica; Jaime Luis Arias Ramírez, from the Territorial Council of Cabildos (CTC) of Colombia; and Edith Bastidas, from the Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (RMIB-LAC). Credits: TRISA World Summit.

4.3.5 Panel 5: Implementation, Monitoring of Progress, and Human Rights-Based Approach (Elements 5 and 7)

This panel on implementation, monitoring of progress, and Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) was moderated by **Ms. Pernilla Malmer**, Senior Advisor at SwedBio in the Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University, Sweden.

The moderator highlighted two important elements of the programme of work on Article 8(j), namely:

- Element 5 related to monitoring the implementation of the CBD, including indicators on traditional knowledge.
- Element 7 related to the human rights-based approach.

Regarding the HRBA, Ms. Pernilla Malmer mentioned that when the CBD was adopted in 1992, and again in 2010 with the adoption of the Aichi Targets and the CBD Strategic Plan up to 2020, there was no reference to human rights nor recognition of the close relationship between humans and the conservation of nature. However, this changed with the adoption of Section C of the KMGBF, which recognizes the importance of a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to biodiversity protection.

Ms. Pernilla Malmer explained that the HRBA applied to biodiversity means that rights holders, such as Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth, while exercising their rights, protect and sustainably use of nature, and that the state must ensure respect for their rights, knowledge, innovations, worldviews, values, and practices. Indigenous Peoples and local communities should have rights to their lands and territories, as well as the right to meaningful and effective participation in decision-making. Therefore, Element 7 of the new work programme on Article 8(j) must ensure that this is implemented.

Ms. Xilonem Clarke from the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) highlighted the importance of monitoring biodiversity through the use of four indicators of traditional knowledge, namely:

1. Trends in linguistic diversity and the number of speakers of indigenous languages.
2. Trends in land use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
3. Trends in the practice of traditional occupations.
4. Trends in the respect for traditional knowledge through its full integration, safeguards, and the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Ms. Xilonem Clarke then explained how these traditional knowledge indicators were integrated into the Monitoring Framework for the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework in 2022, with the indicators related to Target 22 on Indigenous Peoples and local communities still pending, which will be considered at COP 16.

She also mentioned that at COP 15, an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators (AHTEG) was established to advise on the implementation of the Monitoring Framework for the KMGBF, including an analysis of its deficiencies. This group presented its recommendations to the SBSTTA, and those recommendations will now be considered at COP 16.

Ms. Xilonem Clarke emphasized that traditional knowledge indicators should be recognized as a cross-cutting element of the Monitoring Framework for the KMGBF. These indicators should be included as key reference indicators, complementary and supplementary. She also highlighted the importance of advancing the operationalization of these indicators and exploring synergies with the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other global processes.

Additionally, she noted that UNESCO and IUCN have the potential to create spaces, events, and platforms to promote the exchange of experiences, knowledge transmission, and the application of various methods.

Ms. Abigail Aoas Kitma from Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) identified the following priority tasks for the new programme of work on Article 8(j):

- **7.1**: Development of specific guidelines on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities within the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA).
- **7.1 bis**: Promotion of security of tenure over traditional lands and waters.
- **7.1 ter**: Support for the complaints and redress mechanism.
- **7.2 y 7.2 alt**: Collection of practices for the protection of human rights defenders, access to justice and information, and development of guidelines on these issues.

Ms. Abigail Aoas Kitma mentioned that these tasks align with Section C and the targets of the KMGBF, as well as with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 16.10, which addresses the protection of fundamental freedoms, and SDG 16.10.01, which deals with violations against human rights defenders. She also highlighted the relevance of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Defenders of 1999⁴², the UN General Assembly Resolution of 2022 on the right to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment⁴³, and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation, and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement⁴⁴), among others.

Ms. Abigail Aoas Kitma further emphasized the importance of supporting land and resource tenure security, complaints and redress mechanisms, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders as critical tasks to meet established mandates and strengthen the capacity of stakeholders involved in safeguarding these rights.

She concluded by stressing on the importance of supporting land and resource tenure security, complaints and redress mechanisms, and the protection of environmental human rights defenders as crucial tasks to fulfill established mandates and strengthen the capacity of stakeholders involved in safeguarding these rights.

⁴² More information at <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n99/770/89/pdf/n9977089.pdf>

⁴³ More information at <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n22/442/77/pdf/n2244277.pdf>

⁴⁴ More information at <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2018/03/20180312%2003-04%20PM/CTC-XXVII-18.pdf>

Mr. Giovanni Reyes, Chair of the Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) shared his experience in community-level monitoring through the use of data and maps, including georeferencing with a human rights focus. He explained that this approach aimed to safeguard Indigenous Peoples in countries where they are not recognized or are facing persecution. He noted that this work has enabled them to assess ecosystem health and measure carbon dioxide capture in their territories. The monitoring system also includes plant identification, distinguishing between invasive species and those with spiritual value for sacred rituals.

Mr. Giovanni Reyes concluded that this approach enables Indigenous Peoples to make more informed decisions regarding the management and protection of their territories with a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA).

Mr. Camilo Niño, Technical Secretary of the National Commission on Indigenous Territories (CNTI) of Colombia, identified 7.1 bis as a priority task in the new programme of work on Article 8(j). This task focuses on supporting the land tenure of Indigenous Peoples for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with national legislation.

He highlighted the ancestral connection of Indigenous Peoples with the land and nature and, how their knowledge systems have been preserved or recovered after centuries of cultural assimilation policies and territorial dispossession. He emphasized that greater legal certainty regarding land tenure translates into better biodiversity protection and better protection of the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, and that the management, planning, and protection of biological diversity must be based on a strict rights-based approach.

Mr. Camilo Niño explained that to effectively implement this approach, countries need to work on reducing gaps in guaranteeing, respecting, recovering, and protecting the territorial and autonomy rights of Indigenous Peoples. To achieve this, states must fulfill the following tasks:

1. **Protect biodiversity**, which also involves safeguarding the lives of Indigenous Peoples who defend their territories.

2. **Fully recognize right to land tenure of Indigenous Peoples**, through the recognition of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs).

3. **Adopt measures in coordination** with Indigenous Peoples to respect the comprehensive, indivisible, and interdependent concept of indigenous territories.

4. **Make organic and legal adjustments** to ensure indigenous territorial autonomy.

Finally, Mr. Camilo Niño emphasized that it is essential to advance in the recognition of indigenous territories in Target 3 of the KMGBF by applying a rights-based approach that ensures the integrity of the territories and the protection of life and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples. This is closely related to Target 22, which aims to ensure the full, equitable, and inclusive participation of Indigenous Peoples in biodiversity decision-making. He proposed that the indicator on land use and tenure be operationalized to support this objective.



Photograph: Panel 5 on Implementation, Monitoring of Progress, and a Human Rights-Based Approach (Elements 5 and 7). Ms. Pernilla Malmer (SwedBio); Ms. Xilonem Clarke, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP); Ms. Abigail Aoas Kitma, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education); Mr. Giovanni Reyes, Chair, Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG); and Mr. Camilo Niño, Technical Secretary, National Commission on Indigenous Territories (CNTI). Credits: TRUA World Summit.

The launch of the Territorial Monitoring System of the Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC) was then carried out, presented by **Mr. Wilson Herrera** and **Ms. Leidy Quiroga** from ONIC.

Mr. Wilson Herrera presented the Territorial Monitoring System (TMS) of ONIC, which uses georeferencing tools to map over 6 million hectares of indigenous territories in Colombia. This system provides reliable information and valuable data for indigenous organizations, including biodiversity inventories that link territorial names with scientific names. Additionally, it was highlighted that the system includes a free software mobile application that allows data collection in the field, even in areas without internet access. It is a key tool for strengthening indigenous autonomy through the collection and management of information about their territories. This system enables indigenous communities to gather data on population, territory, education, and health, facilitating the planning and protection of their areas. It was noted that the TMS includes key data on:

- Indigenous territories: reserves, communities, 250,000 georeferenced homes, ancestral territories, and sacred sites.
- Implementation of the ISO standard to become cadastral operators, agreed upon with the government, which includes file nomenclature, attributes, data dictionary, technical reports, metadata, and a repository in GeoNetwork.

- Indigenous Community Environmental Monitoring (MACI by its acronym in Spanish): conducted using custom forms hosted on their own servers, in compliance with the principles of autonomy, governance, culture, territory, and unity.

It was highlighted that the TMS allows for the creation and management of various variables, such as photographs, videos, and polygons, in addition to recording biodiversity in indigenous territories. It is an autonomous system created and self-financed by ONIC.

After the presentations, the moderator invited participants to engage in dialogue with the panelists. Some key points highlighted were:

- The KMGBF includes a safeguard ensuring that no aspect of the KMGBF can affect or diminish the rights of Indigenous Peoples established in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

- The operationalization of traditional knowledge indicators requires special attention and a process led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

- The development and implementation of indicators on traditional knowledge will foster closer collaboration between the SB8j and the SBSTTA.

- The role of Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems are key tools for monitoring. Other relevant initiatives, such as the Local Biodiversity Outlook and the Indigenous Navigator, also play an important role in this process.

These elements of the new Programme of Work (PoW) were addressed in the working groups, whose recommendations have been included in the document.

4.4 ITEM 4. CONTRIBUTION OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE.

This panel presented the contributions of traditional knowledge to the implementation of the Paris Agreement (2015), its role in addressing climate change, and its connection to biodiversity conservation.

The panel was moderated by **Mr. Nuri Sherpa** from the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Co-Chair of the IIFB.

The moderator opened the session by emphasizing the importance of the work of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in the CBD process. He noted that the UNFCCC has made significant progress in including Indigenous Peoples in the text of the Paris Agreement.

Mr. Onel Masardule Arias, from the Foundation for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge (FPCI), highlighted that climate change is a problem affecting all of humanity.

As an introduction, he mentioned that the Paris Agreement is a key instrument of the UNFCCC that commits all signatory countries to take action against climate change.

Mr. Onel Masardule presented the historical process of recognizing Indigenous Peoples and their traditional knowledge's contribution to combating climate change. In this regard, he mentioned the following historical milestones developed under the UNFCCC:

Year	Description
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch of the Global Indigenous Peoples’ Caucus on Climate Change and the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change.
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Paris Agreement acknowledges indigenous rights and knowledge and their contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and Indigenous Peoples in addressing climate change
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) as a body to operationalize the LCIPP. This body collaborates with other bodies under the UNFCCC and with other bodies to improve the coherence of Platform actions within the Convention framework. The UNFCCC Secretariat supports and facilitates the work of the FWG. The FWG consists of 14 members, half of whom are Party representatives and the other half are representatives from Indigenous Peoples’ organizations. This body meets twice a year, coinciding with sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the Conference of the Parties session. • The Katowice Climate Package (how to make the Paris Agreement work for everyone) is adopted, which includes the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the planning and implementation of mitigation actions, as well as in national adaptation plans.
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of cooperation mechanisms related to Article 6 on the development and implementation of public education and awareness programmes on climate change and its effects. These mechanisms include the recognition of Indigenous Peoples’ rights, free, prior, and informed consent, and the protection of human rights.

Mr. Onel Masardule emphasized that when adopting measures to address climate change, the Parties should consider the following actions:

- Respect and promote their respective obligations related to human rights and the right to health.
- Consider the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, people with disabilities, and those in vulnerable situations.
- Respect the right to development, gender equality, women's empowerment, and intergenerational equity.
- Ensure the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth.
- Recognize the role of traditional knowledge related to biodiversity as concrete and effective measures for its conservation.

He concluded by highlighting the key advancements of the Paris Agreement in recognizing Indigenous Peoples' rights and the importance of considering concepts such as "climate justice" when adopting measures to combat climate change.

Ms. Dolores de Jesús Cabnal Coc, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIFPCC), emphasized that the main goal of the Paris Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the effects of climate change, within the framework of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. She highlighted that the agreement focuses on three key areas: mitigation, adaptation, and financing. She underscored the importance of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, which emphasizes that adaptation actions should be based on a participatory, transparent, and gender-sensitive approach, actively involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

She also stressed the importance of strengthening the knowledge, technologies, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in addressing climate change and the adoption of measures to address its impacts.

Regarding loss and damage, Ms. Dolores de Jesús Cabnal Coc explained that this term refers to the consequences of climate change that exceed the capacity to adapt, such as the loss of coastal heritage sites due to rising sea levels or the destruction of homes during extreme flooding.

Ms. Dolores de Jesús Cabnal Coc expressed her concern regarding the implementation of Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, which refers to the possibility of establishing a mechanism to promote greenhouse gas emission reductions through a carbon offset market. In this regard, she highlighted the need for consultations with Indigenous Peoples and respect for their decision-making processes.

Also, she proposed measures to address climate change, including:

- **Economic recognition** for forest conservation in indigenous territories, emphasizing avoided deforestation.
- **A long-term, sustainable Full Life Plan** that reflects the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in their territories.
- **Territorial security** as an early safeguard measure and indicators for biodiversity conservation.
- **Reduction of deforestation** through sustainable mechanisms, such as youth education and development alternatives.
- **Increase in financial mechanisms** and compensation for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Finally, she emphasized the relevance of negotiations on adaptation and mitigation, underscoring the importance of recognizing and respecting the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as effective alternatives in addressing climate change.

Mr. José Absalón Suarez, from the Black Communities Process (PCN by its Spanish acronym Proceso de Comunidades Negras), highlighted the contribution of traditional knowledge from Afro-descendant peoples in Colombia to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

He emphasized the importance of defending ancestral territory, highlighting the effective collective land titling and recognition of over six (6) million hectares in the Pacific region of Colombia, designated for the Afro-Colombian people, managed under the worldview and self-governance of the Community Councils. These Community Councils are the highest ethnic authority in these territories and currently manage over 200 titled areas. They are also responsible for developing ethno-development plans that ensure the sustainable and autonomous management of their territories.

Mr. José Absalón Suarez mentioned the following priority actions:

- **Recognition and Visibility:** Afro-descendant peoples face the challenge of being recognized by international conventions. In this regard, he proposed explicitly including the term "Afro-descendant" in the recommendations of the CBD.
- **Strengthening Self-Governance:** He noted the importance of strengthening the self-governance systems of Afro-descendant territories.

Ms. Daisy Chepkopus from the African Indigenous Women's Organization (AIWO) emphasized the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), which have contributed for centuries to restoring degraded lands and cultivating native plants to revitalize forests. She highlighted that the Paris Agreement encourages the incorporation of diverse forms of knowledge and perspectives into climate action strategies and decision-making processes.

Ms. Daisy Chepkopus expressed that the Paris Agreement implicitly supports the active engagement and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in climate decision-making. This is crucial to ensure that their perspectives and needs are integrated into national and international climate policies. She also noted that decisions under the Paris Agreement recognize the need for meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in implementing climate actions and developing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

She further mentioned that Indigenous Peoples and local communities have historically collaborated in biodiversity conservation through sustainable practices. Despite not always being familiar with the provisions of the Paris Agreement, they actively contribute to its implementation through various initiatives. She cited the Pokot, Samburu, and Maasai communities, where women lead restoration activities to rebuild biodiversity in semi-arid areas, which has allowed the regeneration of grasses, trees, insects, and birds, thus recovering some of the lost biodiversity. Examples of these solutions include:

- Agroforestry with drought-resistant crops.
- Water harvesting and soil moisture conservation.
- Restoration of degraded lands with native vegetation and biodiversity-friendly agricultural practices.

As a final recommendation, Ms. Daisy Chepkopus stressed the importance of informing and raising awareness among Indigenous Peoples and local communities about international initiatives such as Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) which will help them understand that their traditional practices are now globally recognized.

Mr. Walter Gutiérrez Mena, co-chair of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and representative of the United Nations Regional Group of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries (GRULAC) in the FWG, mentioned that the establishment of the LCIPP aims to facilitate the exchange of experiences and share best practices in a holistic and integrated manner for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. He provided participants with an overview of the key milestones since its creation and noted that the LCIPP has its work plan, with a new work plan to be considered at COP 29. He also highlighted that the LCIPP has three main functions:

- Promoting the exchange of experiences and best practices to apply, strengthen, protect and preserve indigenous traditional knowledge and local knowledge systems.



- Fostering capacity-building for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to ensure their effective participation in the UNFCCC process.
- Encouraging capacity-building for Parties to collaborate with these Peoples and communities through the platform.
- Facilitating the integration of knowledge systems, practices and innovations into the design and implementation of international and national actions, programmes, and policies.

Regarding the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the platform, Mr. Walter Gutiérrez Mena mentioned that it is unique in its constitution:

- One (1) representative from each of the seven UN sociocultural indigenous regions.
- Seven (7) representatives from the Parties, including
 - i. One (1) representative from each of the five UN regional groups.
 - ii. One (1) representative from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).
 - iii. One(1) representative from Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Mr. Walter Gutiérrez Mena reported that at its ninth meeting, the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) adopted its vision and strategy statement. This statement aims to elevate the leadership role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in developing transformative climate-related policies and actions through:

- Advocating for a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA).
- Ensuring fair and equitable participation of indigenous values and worldviews (such as stewardship and living in harmony with Mother Earth to ensure its integrity and longevity).
- Incorporating the perspectives of local communities.
- Promoting the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in achieving the goals of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement.

In order to enhance the contributions and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities within the framework of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, an annual meeting of knowledge holders is held during the COP sessions of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), along with regional meetings for Asia, Africa, the Arctic, and the Pacific to facilitate these exchanges.

Mr. Walter Gutiérrez Mena noted that the Facilitator Working Group (FWG) report highlights several challenges and provides recommendations for the Parties to consider, aiming to ensure full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process. Some of these recommendations are:

- **Integrate Indigenous Concepts and Terminologies:** Incorporate concepts and terminologies from Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the UNFCCC discourse to reflect their values and relational approach with Mother Nature, promoting their leadership and direct participation.

- **Acceptance of Diversity:** Acknowledge the diversity among Indigenous Peoples and local communities, ensuring their full and effective representation and participation in UNFCCC processes.

- **Change the Narrative:** Promote a shift in perspective regarding Indigenous Peoples and local communities from vulnerability to recognition as stewards of nature and leaders in climate action.

- **Advocate for a Rights-Based Approach:** Engage traditional knowledge and indigenous values ethically and equitably, ensuring Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from knowledge holders and respecting their rights and knowledge systems.

- **Strengthen Institutional Mechanisms:** Develop ethical mechanisms and protocols that support the integration of indigenous values, worldviews, knowledge systems, and local perspectives, enhancing the overall coherence and impact of work within the LCIPP framework.

Ms. Katie Lee Riddle from Te Kotahi Research Institute in New Zealand discussed the negative impacts of carbon credits and her experience working with digital sequences of genetic resources.

Regarding carbon credits, she mentioned that agricultural companies used fast-growing trees that caused soil erosion and damaged native forests, leading to biodiversity loss in indigenous communities, thus resulting in a negative impact of carbon credits.

Ms. Katie Lee Riddle also addressed the topic of digital sequences, or Provenance Metadata, which provides information about who, what, where, and when of genetic resources. She emphasized the importance for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to maintain records of this data to protect their sovereignty, strengthen alliances, increase information visibility and ensure their autonomy in research, among other critical factors.

Ms. Katie Lee Riddle noted that the non-profit organization Local Contexts supports Indigenous Peoples with tools to strengthen their sovereignty and cultural authority through data collection and metadata labeling. It provides protocols and tools to support them from an ethical perspective, addressing certification and labeling to respect their sovereignty and the geographic origin of the data.

After the presentations, the moderator invited participants to engage in dialogue with the panelists. Some key points highlighted were:

- The need to improve coordination, synergies, and dialogue between the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and the VGGJ or the SB8j.

- The importance of the relationship between biodiversity and the Paris Agreement. They mentioned the need for healthy ecosystems, which play a crucial role in climate change mitigation by absorbing CO₂ and contribute to the planet's resilience.

- Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) that benefit both biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

- Recognition of the role and contributions of indigenous women in international processes related to both biodiversity and climate change.

- The need to include the management of water and territory by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

- Promotion of the intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge, especially to youth.

- The term "Afro-descendants" emerged from the Durban Declaration, referring to people brought to the Americas during slavery who have developed a unique territorial identity.

Subsequently, participants were divided into four working groups to develop recommendations on actions, measures, or activities to promote synergies between the CBD and the UNFCCC.

Each rapporteur then presented the results to the plenary.

The following recommendations were made:

- Promote a holistic view of both issues, biodiversity loss and the impacts of climate change. Climate change affects and accelerates biodiversity loss, while this loss also intensifies the effects of climate change, such as water scarcity.

- Promote the visibility of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their role in biodiversity conservation and climate actions, considering that the UNFCCC recognized the importance of traditional and indigenous knowledge in the Paris Agreement by creating a platform dedicated to knowledge exchange.

- Promote and ensure the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in updating the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

- Promote the exchange of experiences between the CBD and the UNFCCC, including on climate finance and biodiversity for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as REDD+.

- Develop a programme for the recovery of traditional knowledge as a response to climate change, including spiritual knowledge.

- Promote synergies between the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the UNFCCC and the SB8j for mechanisms of knowledge exchange, strategies, and actions.

- Promote synergies between the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIFPCC), addressing common issues such as direct access to climate and biodiversity funds, Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), carbon credits, carbon bonds, experiences in traditional knowledge recovery, and ecosystem restoration.

- Develop awareness-raising strategies in indigenous languages and with culturally appropriate methodologies on the synergies between both conventions, incorporating Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' perspectives, such as the view of water as a spirit.

- Support and promote capacity building for biodiversity management, including the protection of medicinal plants in local languages, which is crucial for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- Promote the strengthening of capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, particularly indigenous women, on the CBD and UNFCCC issues.

- Promote and implement policies of transparency and respect for the rights and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

4.5 ITEM 5. CLOSURE OF THE SUMMIT

In this item, the draft report of the meeting was presented and adopted.

The closing ceremony was then held, moderated by **Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa**, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and a member of the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP). Mr. Sherpa thanked the participants for the richness of the discussions, the comments collected, and the concrete proposals made during the meeting. He highlighted that the greatest achievement of COP 16 would be the establishment of the permanent subsidiary body and the approval of the new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j), as well as advancing synergies between the CBD and the UNFCCC.

He then gave the floor to the following speakers:

Ms. Laura Bermudez from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia expressed gratitude on behalf of Minister Susana Muhamad to all participants and reiterated Colombia's commitment to Indigenous Peoples. She highlighted that the Colombian government is dedicated to making this COP a "COP for the People" under the theme "Peace with Nature." She emphasized the importance of coordination with national Indigenous Peoples' boards, noting that these Peoples are at the forefront of nature rights and deserve attention, respect, and collaboration.

She also highlighted that the concept of "COP for the People" represents a shift, being the first COP with this inclusive approach.

She recalled that the establishment of the CBD focused on biodiversity and land degradation, and that the current COP is advancing a new call to engage with global knowledge holders to develop optimal strategies for the sustainable use of biological diversity. She expressed that the Colombian government is pleased with the discussions and proposals that enrich both national and global positions and is confident that the COP will be highly successful.

Mr. Paulo Estrada Añokazi, Technical Secretary for Indigenous Affairs of the Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), stated that the 115 Indigenous Peoples of Colombia have warmly welcomed the Trua World Summit, and that the thoughts of the Indigenous Peoples of Colombia are in harmony with all participants.

He explained that "Trua" means territory, emphasizing the importance of defending territorial rights.

Mr. Paulo Estrada Añokazi described the Trua World Summit as a message of hope and solidarity arising from any platform, emphasizing that grassroots processes and respect for ancestors are essential for advancing the protection of Mother Earth. He underscored the ongoing commitment to dialogue with the government and joint work towards COP 16, including the review of technical documents. He pointed out that both national and indigenous governments need to collaborate closely. He called on everyone to mobilize and facilitate a more fluid dialogue. He concluded with the following key messages:

- Indigenous Knowledge Systems are crucial for protecting life, on the biodiversity, climate change, nature, and culture agenda. This knowledge is vital not only for Indigenous Peoples but for humanity as a whole.

- In this context, Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity should advance the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights, not only through a working group but through a permanent SB8j that reflects Indigenous Peoples' contributions to protecting Mother Earth. This body should recognize forms, narratives, languages, and collective thoughts, promote dialogue between knowledge systems, avoid hierarchical logics, and foster interaction between governments.

Ms. Gloria Marina Apén González de Mejía from the Government of Guatemala highlighted the importance of the Trua World Summit as a fundamental space, not only due to its proximity to COP 16 but also because of its role in systematic and ongoing dialogue among peoples. This dialogue should serve as a strong and firm voice to strategically guide efforts towards achieving significant changes. It is essential for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to present a strong voice, which will enable States to fulfill their obligations under various conventions, both in terms of human rights and the care of Mother Earth.

Ms. Apén González emphasized that the CBD is the only environmental instrument that recognizes the contributions of Indigenous Peoples, women, and local communities in the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity. Therefore, the voice must come from the territory and from those who protect biodiversity.

Ms. Apén González concluded with a call for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to remain united and collaborate with governments, United Nations agencies, and other stakeholders to fulfill the mission of protecting Mother Nature, noting that while Mother Nature is generous and depends on humans to survive, humans in turn depend on her. She emphasized that COP 16 will be a crucial space for the future, especially in relation to Article 8(j).

Ms. Lucy Mulenkei, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN), expressed her gratitude to everyone present on behalf of IIFB and the three co-chairs. She congratulated the indigenous movements in Colombia and the government for their support in the collective work.

She further acknowledged that some people were unable to attend in person but emphasized that, thanks to the work done, they would be able to contribute virtually to the consolidated effort. She thanked all national and international participants in the Trua World Summit and urged them to use the results of the Summit in national dialogues with the Parties.

Ms. Mulenkei thanked the support and participation of country representatives, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, donors, and international organizations. She highlighted the importance of traditional knowledge for Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the need to give more visibility to this knowledge so that science can recognize their contributions in the areas of biodiversity and climate change.

She appreciated the excellent coordination with the Colombian government in organizing the Trua World Summit. She expressed her gratitude to the technical support team, translators, and those who provided food. Additionally, she thanked the elders who provided spiritual support at the maloca.

Finally, she emphasized the importance of having a permanent subsidiary body and a new programme of work on Article 8(j) at COP 16.

Ms. María Susana Muhamad González, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Government of Colombia, expressed through a recorded video that this important gathering of indigenous leaders from the seven sociocultural regions of the world has come to an end. She reaffirmed the Colombian government's commitment to Indigenous Peoples and thanked everyone for their participation in the Trua World Summit.

She highlighted the importance of consolidating the rights of Indigenous Peoples, emphasizing that this is crucial for the government and society to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the importance of the substantial recommendations and conclusions on the new programme of work on Article 8(j). She confirmed the Government of Colombia's commitment to support these spaces and concluded by inviting attendees to Cali to participate in COP 16.

Subsequently, Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa proceeded to officially close the Trua World Summit on Traditional Knowledge related to biodiversity by inviting all participants to the Maloca for the spiritual closing of the event.

Indigenous spiritual guides conducted the ceremony and thanked all participants for their valuable contributions.



Photograph: Closing of the Session with Mr. Paulo Estrada Añokazi, Indigenous Technical Secretary of the Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Ms. Lucy Mulenkei, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Ms. Laura Bermudez, from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia, Ms. Gloria Marina Apén González de Mejía, from the Government of Guatemala, and Mr. Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB). Credits:TRUA World Summit.



Photograph: Indigenous Spiritual Ceremony in the Maloca for the closing of the Trua World Summit on Traditional Knowledge related to Biodiversity. Credits:TRUA World Summit

¡THANKS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS!

Representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Asia

1. Nepal, Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
2. Malaysia, Ruekeith Anak Jampong, Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (SADIA) Philippines
3. Abigail Aoas Kitma, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education)
4. Philippines, Jennifer Corpuz, Nia Tero

Africa

5. Kenya, Lucy Mulenkei, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and Indigenous Women and Biodiversity Network (IWBN)
6. Kenya, Daisy Chepkopus, African Indigenous Women's Organization (AIWO)
7. Kenya, Edna Jepchirchir Kiplagat, Indigenous Information Network (IIN)
8. Zimbabwe, Gladman Chibememe, Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)
9. Senegal, Ndiaga Sall, Community Health Knowledge and Practices Programme, and the Sovereignty and Nutrition Unit

Pacific

10. Australia, Christine Teresa Grant, International Indigenous Peoples Forum on World Heritage (IIPFWH)
11. Australia, Allan John Locke, Biocultural Consulting
12. New Zealand, Katie Lee Riddle, Te Kotahi Research Institute

The Arctic

13. Canada, John Wilfred Cheechoo, Inuit Circumpolar Council
14. Greenland, Louis Ilik Papis Chemnitz, Inuit Circumpolar Council
15. Greenland, Emma Sara Mona Magdalene Lennert, Inuit Circumpolar Council

North America

16. Canada, Kunigunde Hildegard Albert, Assembly of First Nations (AFN)

- 17. United States, June Lynne Lorenzo, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
- 18. United States, Robert Louis Borrero, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
- 19. United States, Rochelle Marie Diver, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
- 20. United States, Preston Dana Hardison, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) and International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia, and Transcaucasia

- 21. Russia, Polina Shulbaeva, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN)

Latin America and the Caribbean

- 22. Guatemala, **Francisco Ramiro Batzin Chojoj**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) and Sotz'il Association
- 23. Guatemala, **Juan León Alvarado**, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
- 24. Guatemala, **Kevin Alexander Ixén Queche**, Sotz'il Association
- 25. Guatemala, **Javier Tojil Batzin Noj**, Sotz'il Association
- 26. Panama, **Onel Masardule Arias**, Foundation for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge (FPCI)
- 27. Ecuador, **Rodrigo de la Cruz Inlago**, Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI)
- 28. Antigua and Barbuda, **Ruth Viola Spencer**, Barnes Hill Community Development Organization (BHCDO)
- 29. El Salvador, **Jesús Amadeo Martínez Guzmán**, CICA and Abya Yala Indigenous Forum
- 30. Costa Rica, **Donald Rojas Maroto**, National Indigenous Board of Costa Rica (MNICR by its acronym in Spanish), National Commission for Biodiversity Management (CONAGEBIO), and Indigenous Council of Central America (CICA)
- 31. Guatemala, **Dolores de Jesús Cabnal Coc**, International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIFPCC)
- 32. Peru, **Benito Calixto**, Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI)
- 33. Mexico, **Ricardo Campos**, Indigenous Tourism Network of Mexico
- 34. Peru, **Reynaldo Antonio Morales Cárdenas**, Shipibo Konibo Xetebo Council of the Peruvian Amazon
- 35. Belize, **Olga Minerva Tzec**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
- 36. Argentina, **Viviana Elsa Figueroa**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
- 37. Argentina, **María Agustina Rato**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
- 38. Argentina, **Rocío Victoria Laiz Quiroga**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
- 39. Ecuador, **Deicy Yvets Morales Medina**, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium

40. Bolivia, **Wara Iris Ruiz Condori**, International Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Colombia, **Carmen Rosa Guerra Ariza**, Nia Tero
41. Colombia, **Diana María Tapie**, Indigenous Youth Network of Latin America and the Caribbean
42. Colombia, **José Absalón Suarez Solís**, Black Communities Process (PCN by its Spanish acronym Proceso de Comunidades Negras)
43. Colombia, **Luis Guillermo Izquierdo Mora**, Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium
44. Colombia, **Edith Bastidas**, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (RMIB-LAC)
45. Colombia, **Paulo Andrés Estrada Asito**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
46. Colombia, **Orlando Rayo Acosta**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia) and Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
47. Colombia, **Rosalino Guarupe Joropa**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
48. Colombia, **Jaime Luis Arias Ramírez**, Kankuamo Indigenous People - Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
49. Colombia, **Juan Francisco Campos Chimá**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
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55. Colombia, **Zarwawiko Torres Torres**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
56. Colombia, **Gilberto Buenaventura Tapie**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
57. Colombia, **Manuel Jesús Mavisoy Juagibioy**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
58. Colombia, **Edith Noelia Campo Castro**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC) and Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)

- 59.Colombia, **Harol Jhonny Rincón Ipuchima**, COP 16 Focal Point for the Indigenous Movement of Colombia
- 60.Colombia, **Lina Marcela Arias Arias**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 61.Colombia, **Keyla Corzo Arias**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 62.Colombia, **Mateo Estrada**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 63.Colombia, **Yulieth Alejandra Páez**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 64.Colombia, **Ricardo Camilo Niño Izquierdo**, National Commission on Indigenous Territories (CNTI)
- 65.Colombia, **Gustavo Ulcue Campo**, National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNTI)
- 66.Colombia, **Ann Margareth Mucia Escalona**, Indigenous Technical Secretary, National Environmental Commission
- 67.Colombia, **Yesid Conda Pacho**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 68.Colombia, **Jaime Juspian Chilito**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 69.Colombia, **Ancizar Majin Tintinago**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 70.Colombia, **Carlos Aníbal Gonzales**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 71.Colombia, **Adalberto Sánchez Cruz**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 72.Colombia, **Silvia Jimena Ruiz Muelas**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 73.Colombia, **Neis Oliverio Lame Camayo**, Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)
- 74.Colombia, **Karol Umaña Guevara**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team,
- 75.Colombia, **Julieth Daniela Suárez Angarita**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 76.Colombia, **Pablo de la Cruz**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
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- 78.Colombia, **Laura Parra**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
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- 80.Colombia, **Yulieth Flor Lucero Rodríguez Yucuna**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)

- 81.Colombia, **Lady Natalia Vera Ibáñez**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 82.Colombia, **María Pastora Juajibioy Chindoy**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Gobierno Mayor, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 83.Colombia, **Duver Arely Canas Jamioy**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 84.Colombia, **Oscar Mauricio Sampayo Navarro**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 85.Colombia, **Jairo Emilio Oviedo**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 86.Colombia, **Nataly Domicó Murillo**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 87.Colombia, **David Ricardo Flórez Valencia**, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 88.Colombia, **Wilson Fernando Herrera Baltan**, Territorial Monitoring System Team, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- 89.Colombia, **Leidy Jhoanna Quiroga Olarte**, Territorial Monitoring System Team, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- 90.Colombia, **Eudo Fidel Cuaran Hernandez**, Territorial Monitoring System Team, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- 91.Colombia, **Eliana Lucia Roqueme Albonis**, Territorial Monitoring System Team, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- 92.Colombia, **Norman David Bañol Alvarez**, Chamber for the Special Indigenous Constituency
- 93.Colombia, **Aida Marina Quilcué Vivas**, Special Indigenous Constituency
- 94.Colombia, **Julio César Estrada Cordero**, Senator of the Republic of Colombia
- 95.Colombia, **Fernando Fierro Gomez**, Legislative Work Unit, Office of Senator Estrada Cordero
- 96.Colombia, **Armando Wouriyu Valbuena**, National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC)
- 97.Colombia, **Lena Yanina Estrada Asito**, School of High Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 98.Colombia, **Gerardo Jumi Tapias**, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- 99.Colombia, **Arahugo Gañán Bueno**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 100.Colombia, **Monica Casama**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications
- 101.Colombia, **Luisa Fernanda Camelo**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications

- 102.Colombia, **Willander Luis González Palmar**, National Indigenous Consultation Council of Colombia (CONCIP), Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications
- 103.Colombia, **Nirvana Alejandra Sinti Cardozo**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications
- 104.Colombia, **Daniela Giraldo Jaramillo**, National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNIT), Communications
- 105.Colombia, **Gozman Gallego**, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC), Communications
- 106.Colombia, **Eduardo Santamaría**, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC), Communications
- 107.Colombia, **Erik Vega Sánchez**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications
- 108.Colombia, **Erika Muñoz Cuarán**, Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia- AICO por la Pacha Mama (AICO), Communications
- 109.Colombia, **Lucy Fernández Mestizo**, National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNTI), Communications
- 110.Colombia, **Claudia Tatiana Velasco Amado**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications
- 111.Colombia, **Lady Katherine Gómez Peñaloza**, Gobierno Mayor Communications
- 112.Colombia, **Arturo Ramírez**, Movimiento de Autoridades Indígenas del Sur Occidente (AISO), Communications
- 113.Colombia, **Greyci Lorena Pana González**, National Commission on Indigenous Territories (CNTI), Communications
- 114.Colombia, **Lizeth Johanna Malagón Chivatá**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia), Communications
- 115.Colombia, **Gustavo Enrique Carrillo**, Indigenous Organization of Kankuama (OIK)
- 116.Colombia, **Walter Enrique Anas**, Kankuamo
- 117.Colombia, **Jhon Mauricio López**, Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC)
- 118.Colombia, **Higinio Obispo González**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 119.Colombia, **María Elizabeth Apolinar Jiménez**, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
- 120.Colombia, **Bernardito Remuy Coipojo Murui**, Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC)
- 121.Colombia, **Ana Rocio Piqudimas Murui**, Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC)
- 122.Colombia, **Nelson Rodríguez**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 123.Colombia, **German Bueno**, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC) Youth

- 124.Colombia, **John E. Inguilan Mueses**, Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia- AICO por la Pacha Mama (AICO)
- 125.Colombia, **Cesar Martínez**, Confederación Indígena Tayrona (CIT)
- 126.Colombia, **Julio Cesar Lopez Jamioy**, Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)
- 127.Colombia, **Darío Mejía Montalvo**, Foro Permanente
- 128.Colombia, **María Violeta Medina Quiscue**, Nasa People Leader
- 129.Colombia, **Dorys Elena Jacanamijoy**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)(MPC)
- 130.Colombia, **Jhon Jairo Jansasoy**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 131.Colombia, **Victor Jaime Tandioy Tandioy**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 132.Colombia, **Fredy Campo Chikangana**, Sun and Serpent
- 133.Colombia, **Nivia Jacanamijoy**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)
- 134.Colombia, **Indi Caterine Jacanamijoy Jacanamijoy**, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia)

Representatives of the Parties

- 135.Germany, **Leonard Maue**, Embassy of Germany in Bogotá
- 136.Germany, **Florian Alexander Doerr**, GIZ, Federal Government of Germany
- 137.Germany, **Simon Herchen**, Embassy of Germany in Colombia
- 138.Germany, **Sebastián Sunderhaus**, Solnatura Project, GIZ, Colombia
- 139.Sweden, **Pernilla Malmer**, Swedbio, Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University
- 140.Sweden, **Isadora Bennet Snickars**, Embassy of Sweden in Bogotá
- 141.Sweden, **Paola Pérez**, Embassy of Sweden in Bogotá
- 142.Switzerland, **Diana Rojas Orjuela**, Embassy of Switzerland in Colombia
- 143.Australia, **Anna Chris**, Embassy of Australia in Colombia
- 144.Australia, **Linda López Gómez**, Embassy of Australia in Colombia
- 145.Norway, **Silje Marie Haugland**, Embassy of Norway in Bogotá
- 146.Finland, **Ville Pennanen**, Embassy of Finland in Bogotá
- 147.Costa Rica, **Alejandra Loría Martínez**, National Commission for Biodiversity Management - CONAGEBIO, Governmental Focal Point on Article 8(j)
- 148.Guatemala, **Gloria Marina Apén González de Mejí**, Unit of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at CONAP and Governmental Focal Point for Traditional Knowledge
- 149.Mexico, **José Ernesto Carmona Gómez**, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change
- 150.Fiji, **Kelera Lawenitekini Tokalau**, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Fiji
- 151.South Africa, **Shumikazi Pango**, Department of Science and Innovation
- 152.Colombia, **Susana Muhamad**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

- 153.Colombia, **Mauricio Cabrera**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 154.Colombia, **Laura Bermúdez**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 155.Colombia, **Alejandra Pachón**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 156.Colombia, **Klaus Schutze Páez**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 157.Colombia, **Renzo García**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 158.Colombia, **Miguel Ángel Julio**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 159.Colombia, **Fernando García**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 160.Colombia, **Claudia Daza**, Office of International Affairs, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 161.Colombia, **Sara Chavarriaga**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 162.Colombia, **Viviana Ceballos**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 163.Colombia, **Juan Gabriel Medina**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 164.Colombia, **Vanessa Cantillo**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 165.Colombia, **Julio Cortes**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 166.Colombia, **Karen Sofia López**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 167.Colombia, **Víctor Melo**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 168.Colombia, **Lizeth Méndez**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- 169.Colombia, **Emilce Moraj**, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

United Nations Organization Representatives

- 170.Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), **Astrid Schomaker**
- 171.Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), **Antonio Q'apaj Conde Choque**
- 172.Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/SGP), **Terence Hay-Edie**
- 173.Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/SGP), **Ana Beatriz Barona**
- 174.IPBES Technical Support Unit on Indigenous and Local Knowledge based at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), **Peter Bates**
- 175.FAO, Indigenous Peoples Unit, **Pablo Innecken Zúñiga**
- 176.FAO, REDD+, Forestry Division Latin America and the Caribbean, **Adriana María Lagos Zapata**
- 177.GEF, **Sarah Amy Wyatt**

178.Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), **Giovanni Soliman Reyes**

179.Colombia Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, **Siham Drissi**

180.Colombia Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, **Thales Pereira Sinionato**

181.Facilitating Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the UNFCCC, Co-chair, **Walter Gutiérrez Mena**

Non-Governmental Organization Representatives

182.International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), **Anita Tzec**

183.International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), **Jennifer Kelleher**

184.Campaign for Nature, **Rachel Watson**

185.Oregon State University (OSU), **Jenna Sullivan**

186.If Not Us Then Who, **Laura Velasco Rios Diaz**

187.If Not Us Then Who, **Lina Salas**

188.Forest People Programme, **Xilonem Clarke**

189.Agrosavia / IUCN Colombia, **Oscar Forero**

190.Breakfree - Coordination Climate Justice Sociale, **Guillaume Durin**

191.Breakfree, **Emiliana Rickenmann Montes**

192.Biotopo Environmental Consultants Ltd., **Fabio Mejía Botero**

Interpreters

193.Peru, **Viviana Angela Tipiani Yarleque**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

194.Canada, **Raymond Robitaille**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)



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On Traditional Knowledge
Related to Biodiversity

ANNEX. Agenda

Monday, 26 August, 2024.

07:30-08:00	Registration of participants at the Botanic Garden of Bogota
08:00-09:00	Item 1. Opening ceremony Spiritual Harmonization Ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place: Maloka of the Botanic Garden
09:00-11:00	High-level Segment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place: Biodiversario Moderator: Francisco Ramiro Batzin Chojj , Co-chair, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> María Susana Muhamad González, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Government of Colombia Lina Arias, Advisor of the Permanent Concertation Board (Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia) Dolores Cabnal, Co-chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Climate Change Isadora Bennet, Counsellor for Political Affairs of Sweden Embassy in Colombia Simon Herchen, Deputy Ambassador of Germany
11:00-11:30	Coffee break
11:30-12:00	Item 2. Objectives and Methodology including background <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viviana Figueroa, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
12:00-12:30	Item 3. The new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities Panel I: Institutional arrangements for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the work undertaken under the Convention on Biological Diversity Moderator: Qhapaj Conde , Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) Panelists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lakpa Nuri, IIFB Co-Chair, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Gloria Marina Apén González de Mejía, Government of Guatemala Ruth Viola Spencer, Barnes Hill Community Development Organization (BHCDO) John Cheechoo, Inuit Circumpolar Circle (ICC)
12:30-13:00	Dialogue with panelists
13:00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-16:30	Working Groups: A, B, C and D
16:30-17:50	Plenary presentation of result of working groups
17:50-18:00	Closing of the day

Tuesday, 27 August, 2024.

08:00-09:00	Spiritual ceremony and summary of first day. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place: Maloka of the Botanic Garden
09:00-10:00	<p>Item 3. The new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>Panel 2: Indigenous Peoples and local communities' conservation, restoration and sustainable use and direct access to funding (Element 1, 2 and 8)</p> <p>Moderator: Sara Amy Wyatt, Global Environment Facility (GEF)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harold Ipuchima, Focal Point for COP 16, Permanent Concertation Board (MPC- Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas de Colombia) Terence Hay Edie, Small Grants Programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP/SGP) Pablo Innecken, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Luis Guillermo Izquierdo Mora, President of the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium Anita Tzec, Senior Manager, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
10:00-10:30	Dialogue with panelists
10:30-11:30	Coffee break
11:30-12:30	<p>Panel 3: Sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources (Element 3)</p> <p>Moderator: Jennifer Corpuz, NiaTero</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preston Hardison, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) and International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) Gladman Chibememe, Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA), Rodrigo de la Cruz Inlago, Andean Coordination of Indigenous Organizations (CAOI)
12:30-13:00	Dialogue with panelists
13:00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-16:30	Working Groups
16:30-17:50	Plenary presentation of result of working groups
17:50-18:00	Closing of the day

Wednesday, 28 August, 2024.

08:00-09:00	Spiritual ceremony <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place: Maloka of the Botanic Garden
09:00-09:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Astrid Schomaker, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
09:30-10:00	<p>Item 3. The new programme of work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>Panel 4: Knowledge, culture and full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities (Element 4 and 6)</p> <p>Moderator: Christine Grant, Co-chair of the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on World Heritage</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peter Bates, IPBES Technical Support Unit on Indigenous and Local Knowledge based at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Edith Bastidas, Indigenous Women Biodiversity Network of Latin America and Caribbean Region (RMIB-LAC) Jaime Luis Arias Ramírez, Territorial Council of Cabildos s (CTC) Alejandra Loria, Government of Costa Rica
10:00-10:30	Dialogue with panelists
10:30-11:30	Coffee break
11:30-12:00	<p>Panel 5: Strengthening implementation, monitoring and Human Rights-Based Approach (Element 5 and 7)</p> <p>Moderator: Pernilla Malmer, Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University.</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xilonem Clarke, Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) Abigail Aoas Kitma, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) Giovanni Reyes, Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Camilo Niño, Technical Secretary of the National Commission on Indigenous Territories (CNTI)
12:00-12:10	Dialogue with panelists
12:10-13:00	<p>Launching of ONIC's territorial and monitoring system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wilson Herrera y Leidy Quiroga, Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC)
13:00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-16:30	Working Groups: A, B and C
16:30-17:50	Plenary presentation of result of working groups
17:50-18:00	Closing of the day

Thursday, 29 August, 2024

08:00-09:00	<p>Spiritual ceremony and summary of previous day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place: Maloka
09:00-10:00	<p>Item 4-</p> <p>Panel 6: Contribution of traditional knowledge to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and to address climate change</p> <p>Moderator: Lakpa Nuri Sherpa, Co-Chair of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)</p> <p>Panelists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onel Masardule Arias, Foundation for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge (FPCI), representative of Latin America and Caribbean at the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform on Climate Change • Dolores de Jesús Cabnal Coc, Co-chair of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIFPCC) • José Absalón Suarez, Black Communities Process (PCN by its Spanish acronym Proceso de Comunidades Negras) • Daisy Chepkopus, African Indigenous Women Organization • Walter Gutierrez Mena. Co-Chair of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) • Katie Lee Riddle, Te Kotahi Research Institute
10:00-10:30	Dialogue with panelists
10:30-11:30	Coffee break
11:30-12:30	Working Groups: A, B, C and D
12:30-13:00	Dialogue with panelists
13h00-14:30	Lunch break
14:30-16:30	<p>Item 5.</p> <p>Adoption of the result</p>
16:30-17:00	Closing ceremony



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