

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



**INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON
INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL
TERRITORIES (ITTs) AND BIODIVERSITY
CONSERVATION**

MANAUS, BRAZIL ● September 2–5, 2025



Organizers

The International Workshop on Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and Biodiversity Conservation was jointly organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the Ministério dos Povos Indígena (MPIs), the Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI), the Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB), the Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB), the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) and the Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de Latinoamérica y el Caribe (RMIB-LAC).



This ITTs Workshop has been made possible through the generous financial support of the International Land and Forest Tenure Facility and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) through the International Union for Conservation of Nature-International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IUCN-IIFB) and the Podong Indigenous Peoples Initiative.





For presentations and reference documents, including the full report on the Workshop on Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and the Biodiversity Conservation, please visit the [ITTs Workshop webpage](#)

Photos: ITTs Workshop.

The opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the conveners, organizers, or donors.

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List of Acronyms

APIB	Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COIAB	Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira
COP	Conferences of the Parties
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
FUNAI	Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITTs	Indigenous and Traditional Territories
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
IWBN	Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform
KMGBF	Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
MPIs	Ministério dos Povos Indígena
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OECMs	Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Areas
PODAALI	Brazilian Amazon Indigenous Fund
PODONG	Podong Indigenous Peoples Initiative
PoW	Programme of Work
RMIB-LAC	Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de Latinoamérica y el Caribe
SB8J-I	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
TFFF	Tropical Forests Forever Fund
UNCCC	United Nations Climate Change Conference
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WCC	World Conservation Congress
WG8J	Working Group on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities

1. GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE ITTs WORKSHOP

The International Workshop on Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and Biodiversity Conservation was jointly organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB), the Ministério dos Povos Indígena (MPLI), the Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI), the Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (APIB), the Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB), the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) and the Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad de Latinoamérica y el Caribe (RMIB-LAC).

ITTs Workshop was held in Manaus from 2 to 5 September 2025.

This ITTs Workshop has been made possible through the generous financial support of the [International Land and Forest Tenure Facility](#) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) through the International Union for Conservation of Nature-International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IUCN-IIFB) and the [Podong Indigenous Peoples Initiative](#).

The objective of the International Workshop on Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and Biodiversity Conservation was to exchange experiences and views on ITTs as areas that contribute to biodiversity conservation and restoration, as well as to spatial planning and climate change action. Similarly, recommendations were developed in preparation for the [first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8\(j\) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity relating to Indigenous Peoples and local communities \(SB8J-1\)](#), the [2025 International Union for Conservation of Nature \(IUCN\) World Conservation Congress \(WCC\)](#) and the [COP30 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#).

Specific objectives:

- To exchange knowledge and experiences on the **contribution of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs)** to the conservation of biodiversity.
- To exchange knowledge and experiences on the contribution of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to **ecosystem restoration**.
- To exchange knowledge and experiences on the **spatial planning** of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and their contributions to the conservation of biodiversity.
- **Develop recommendations** in preparation for the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities (SB8J-1).

This effort is especially focused on generating an informal dialogue between representatives of governments and Indigenous Peoples and local communities on the key elements for:

- Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) on ITTs, to support the protection and restoration practices led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and
- Guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments in line with Target 1 and 14 of the KMGBF.

The outcome of the ITTs International Workshop is a report of the meeting containing recommendations and specific text proposals for SB8J-1.

The working methodology of the International Workshop on ITTs and Biodiversity Conservation was participatory, including plenary sessions (panels) and working groups 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 rule facilitated an open environment, fostering idea generation and dialogue among participants. Each working group had a facilitator and a reporter. After the group sessions, the reporter selected by each group presented their textual proposals to the plenary. As a result of the event, recommendations and textual suggestions for the negotiating documents were adopted.

A total of 57 delegates participated in the event. Among them were ten (10) government representatives and thirty-five (35) representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Participants included representatives from all seven socio-cultural regions from 22 countries in total.

2. MAIN RESULTS

In line with objectives of the workshop, the main results were the following recommendations:

2.1. INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES (ITTs) AREAS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION, RESTORATION, AND SPATIAL PLANNING

2.1.1. Contribution of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) to Biodiversity Conservation

During the negotiations that led to the adoption of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), Indigenous Peoples and local communities advocated for the explicit recognition of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and their contribution to biodiversity conservation without necessarily being recognized as Protected Areas (PAs) or designated as Other Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and for the recognition and respect for their rights including over their traditional territories, which includes the respect for the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples and local communities before the establishment of a new PAs or OECMs. This proactive and protective recognition is included in the text of Target 3¹ of the KMGBF.

To advance implementation of the KMGBF, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted decision 16/4, which contains the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030 (PoW8J). Task 1.1 of the PoW directs the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) (SB8J) to *“develop guidelines, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the KMGBF, including on ITTs, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities”*.

Subsequently, the CBD, in its notification 2025-061, called for submission of views in preparation for the first meeting of SB8J, to which the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) responded by submitting its views, which are available

¹ Target 3. "Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, **recognizing indigenous and traditional territories**, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, **recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities including over their traditional territories.**"

at: <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-061> and <https://iifb-indigenous.org/iifb-guidelines-on-indigenous-and-traditional-territories-itts/>

Task 1.1. will be considered by the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (SB8J-1), taking place from 27 to 30 October 2025 in Panama City, Panama.

In preparation for SB8J-1, the CBD Secretariat issued the document CBD/SB8J/1/4 with the title "*Proposed elements for the guidelines related to tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030*", which was considered by the panelists and participants at the ITTs Workshop in Manaus.

In this context, panelists and participants at the ITTs Workshop made the following recommendations:

1. The guidelines should recognize in **the rationale** that Indigenous Peoples and local communities maintain and protect the most important biodiversity through their connection with their land, waters and territories. Conservation areas have cultural, traditional knowledge and spiritual value and, as such, their management must consider **cultural and ecosystem connectivity**.
2. The main **objectives of the guidelines** should be to provide legal and policy guidance for the following, in order of priority: first, recognizing ITTs; second, conservation and restoration; third, spatial planning, and; fourth, environmental impact assessment. Recognition of ITTs is a priority because it forms the basis, as found in ample scientific studies, for more effective biodiversity conservation, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment.
3. Further, the recognition of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) and their contribution to biodiversity conservation necessitates the **titling of collective lands, waters, and territories** and the recognition of governance of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
4. The guidelines should promote the **identification, recognition, protection, promotion, and respect of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs)** as distinct systems that support implementation of Target 3, without the need for recognition as Protected Areas (PA) or designation as Other Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs).
5. The guidelines should recognize the **role of indigenous women** as decision-makers and as vital actors in the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, and in spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.

6. It is essential to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including over their lands, waters, territories and resources; the respect for **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)**; the co-production of knowledge that accords equal respect for traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge; the strengthening of self-governance and the right to manage their land, waters and territories; and ensure their full and effective participation in all stages of decision-making and implementation.
7. The contribution of all or part of ITTs to the implementation of Target 3, as the **first or primary pathway for biodiversity conservation**, should highlight the importance of integrated life systems, autonomy and self-governance of Indigenous Peoples and local communities over their territories, including the recognition of ancestral territorial rights as the basis of other rights.
8. Recognition of Indigenous Peoples as rights-holders is aligned with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.
9. The guidelines should include the principle the **non-regression**, particularly regarding territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at all levels (international to local). This means that legal recognition and protection should not be weakened and that existing rights should not be diminished.
10. The guidelines should promote the development of strong **legislation** in all countries that ensures the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in decision-making related to the recognition of ITTs, including the responsibility of the State in advancing the fulfillment of the targets proposed by the CBD regarding this recognition.
11. Recognize the **function and role of traditional land use and management systems**, and update and recognize traditional regulatory systems and governance systems, including the administration of justice. The governance of the ITTS should be understood in the context of its historical and traditional use of these territories.
12. The guidelines should include the establishment of national registries and a global registry on ITTs, similar to the world database on protected areas ([WDPA](#)) and the [World Database on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures](#) (WD-OECM), also taking into account initiatives such as the [Global ICCA Registry](#), an online platform for territories and conserved areas by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
13. The recognition and protection of territories where indigenous peoples live in isolation and initial contact (IPIIC) is an essential measure to safeguard their lives, self-determination and integrity. Any activity that may put them at risk should be avoided. The guidelines should promote a specific approach to ensure respect for and protection of IPIIC rights related to ITTs, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment.

14. . The term “land, waters and territories” encompasses terrestrial elements, as well as marine, coastal and inland waters.

2.1.2 Contributions of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities to the Restoration of Degraded Ecosystems

In the context of ecosystem restoration, panelists and participants at the ITTs Workshop made the following recommendations.

1. The guidelines should recognize in its **rationale** that Indigenous Peoples and local communities contribute to ecosystem restoration in accordance with their traditional knowledge, holistic integrated vision, and customary sustainable use of biodiversity.
2. The guidelines should promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in biodiversity decision making, engagement in **dialogue to build trust** in a culturally appropriate and respectful manner, while supporting **proactive and meaningful exchange and engagement** with other stakeholders.
3. The guidelines should support and promote the mobilization of resources and **funding for restoration actions** of Indigenous Peoples and local communities restoration.

2.1.3. Territorial Traditional Lands and Resource Use in Territorial Planning Processes

In the context of biodiversity inclusive spatial planning, which requires respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as reflected in the text of Target 1¹, the panelists and participants at the ITTs workshop made the following recommendations:

1. The guidelines should recognize **traditional land and resource use plans and practices** of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, which constitute their own spatial planning, developed based on holistic territorial management principles and integrating not only the restoration, conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity, but also other elements such as cultural, ecological, spiritual

² Target 1. *Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated, and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land and sea use change, 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.*

2. The guidelines should recognize and promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as **key players** in biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes.
3. The guidelines should promote fulfillment of the government's responsibility to undertake concrete actions to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in spatial planning, and reflects these commitments in the revised or updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).
4. The guidelines should include **indigenous toponyms** in spatial planning processes, as they underpin a body of knowledge and practices that must be integrated. Currently, some spatial planning and zoning processes change or translate original place names into the national language, obliterating the connection of places to traditional knowledge and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
5. The guidelines should promote **culturally appropriate and inclusive spatial planning protocols** that integrate the views of the elderly, women, and youth, who provide a true understanding of the territory in accordance with their visions of community well-being.

2.2. CONTRIBUTION OF INDIGENOUS LANDS AND TERRITORIES TO CLIMATE ACTION

Considering the contribution of ITTs to climate action, the panelists and participants at the ITTs workshop provided the following key recommendations, based on their experiences, for the 30th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Belém, Brazil (COP 30):

1. The UNFCCC should recognize that Indigenous Peoples and local communities contribute with their Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) directly to climate action as guardians of biodiversity and their ITTs act as carbon sinks.
2. The COP 30 should urge Governments to facilitate direct access to climate finance by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, support capacity building to ensure active participation in processes related to climate change mitigation, and overcome language barriers to ensure meaningful participation in Article 6 mechanisms.
3. The COP 30 should promote inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the financial architecture of the UNFCCC to ensure direct access to resources.
4. The COP 30 should promote full and effective participation in the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform (LCIPP) of the UNFCCC.

6. The COP 30 should promote the Tropical Forests Forever Fund (TFFF), which aims to raise significant funds for tropical forest protection, committing to ensuring at least 20% direct funding for indigenous and local communities.

2.3. MODUS OPERANDI OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The CBD, by decision 16/5, established the SB8J, which replaces the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

The mandate of the Subsidiary Body is to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties (COP), other subsidiary bodies and, subject to their request, the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the COP serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization on matters of relevance to Indigenous Peoples and local communities that are within the scope of the Convention and its Protocols.

The CBD by decision 15/6, requested that SB8J at its first meeting to elaborate further and finalize its modus operandi based on the Recommendation 12/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, taking into consideration the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, as well as established procedures of the Working Group, and to submit it for consideration at the COP17 with a view to its adoption. Recommendation 12/2 is available at: <https://www.cbd.int/recommendations/wg8j?m=wg8j-12>, and these recommendations were considered by the COP16 in the document CBD/COP/16/L.6 available at: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/c/72d1/d9b2/98bb9ead9281bdaf529e91dc/cop-16-l-06-en.pdf>.

The CBD also requested the SB8J-1, when developing elements of its modus operandi, to take into consideration, inter alia, the following elements:

- (a) The need for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities;
- (b) The cost efficiency of its operations and management compared with those of the Working Group;
- (c) The full recognition of its operations as Party-led processes;
- (d) The criteria and process for the selection of representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to be designated at the beginning of each of its meetings from the seven sociocultural regions to participate in its work as friends of the Bureau, and the role of Parties and the Bureau in those modalities;

(e) Interaction with the other subsidiary bodies, with a view to minimizing duplication and any additional burden to those subsidiary bodies, while enhancing synergies.

In addition, through notification 2025-061, the CBD called for views on its modus operandi. The IIFB had made its submission on this matter, which is available at <https://www.cbd.int/notifications/2025-061>, and at: <https://iifb-indigenous.org/modus-operandi-of-the-sb8j-and-other-provisions-of-the-cbd/>

In this context, panelists and participants at the ITTs Workshop made the following recommendations and specific text proposals on the document “*Modus Operandi of the Subsidiary Body's Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Relating to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (CBD/SB8J/1/3)*”:

1. The SB8J’s modus operandi should build on and strengthen the practices of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and should not be overly prescriptive or burdensome. The experience of the IIFB has shown, through the inclusive and effective practices in all twelve (12) meetings of the Working Group on Article 8(j), that Working Group and contact group co-chairs and the friends of the Bureau from Indigenous Peoples and local communities can be selected without the need for overly detailed regulations. Therefore, detailed requirements and qualifications are not necessary in the text of the modus operandi, as this could make it difficult to appoint representatives.
2. SB8j focal points should be nominated in each member country, ensuring that they are not only committed but also empowered to make decisions through their experience and leadership. These individuals are encouraged to be nominated in national processes, ensuring committed and meaningful representation at SB8J and the COPs. In relevant cases, it is suggested that these focal points be from Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

2.4. REVIEW AND UPDATE PROCESS OF THE VOLUNTARY GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS AND CONCEPTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARTICLE 8(J) AND RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION

The CBD adopted in decision 14/13 the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention which contains terms and concepts within the context of Article 8(J).

In the same line, the CBD adopted by decision 16/4 the PoW on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030 and mandate in its task 5.4 to the SB8J-1 to “*review and update, as needed, the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention in the light of the adoption of the KMGBF*”

In this context, panelists and participants at the ITTs Workshop made the following recommendations for the voluntary glossary of key terms and concepts in the context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention:

1. The SB8J should adopt the proposed process contained in document [CBD/SB8J/1/5](#) to review and update the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention. This process will allow for well-considered contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities on specific terms and concepts that should be updated, in light of the adoption of the KMGBF and its monitoring framework.
2. The SB8J should consider that the glossary of key terms relevant for Article 8(j) is essential to ensure a common understanding in the negotiations of the CBD. It should allow those engaging with the Convention and its protocols for the first time to understand the context and substance of the processes. Therefore, it is necessary to review the glossary considering that meaning of the concepts evolves and that it should reflect the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

2.5. GLOBAL REPORT ON COLLECTIVE PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (KMGBF)

The CBD at its COP 15, in a historic commitment to implement the CBD together with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, adopted the KMGBF (decision 15/4), which recognizes the vital role, contributions and rights of the Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, as well as their contribution as key actors to halt and reverse biodiversity loss and the implementation of the framework at all levels. This is reflected throughout the KMGBF, specifically in Sections C, Goal C, and 8 of its Targets. The CBD also recognizes the contribution of the traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in its Article 8(j) and Related Decisions.

The CBD, in its decision 15/6, requested that Parties revise and update their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in alignment with the KMGBF, and decided to conduct a global review of collective progress in the implementation of the Framework.

In this context, panelists and participants at the ITTs Workshop made the following recommendations for reporting progress on the implementation of the KMGBF:

1. The CBD should promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the development, planning, implementation and monitoring of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) process and the inclusion of the KMGBF targets in their NBSAPs including in their national targets and related indicators.

2. The CBD should promote and include in their global reporting Indigenous Peoples and local communities actions to achieve the KMGBF including the support to the development of the Local Biodiversity Outlook 3 and community-based monitoring and information systems.

2.6. STRATEGIES FOR MOBILIZING RESOURCES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR BIODIVERSITY AND THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

The CBD's KMGBF recognizes in its Target 19¹ the importance of substantially and progressively increasing the level of financial resources from all sources, including by

³ Target 19. *Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:*

(a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;

(b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;

(c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;

(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;

(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;

(f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;

(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.

enhancing the role of collective actions by indigenous peoples and local communities, community-based natural resource management.

Furthermore, the CBD, in its decision 16/4 adopted the PoW on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030 and its task 8.1 to *“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 for the period 2025–2030.”*

The CBD also in its decision 16/34 on Resources Mobilization call to Parties and other relevant actors to improve access to and increase financial resources for Indigenous Peoples and local communities for the implementation of the KMGBF.

This topic is one of the agenda items of SB8J-1: “In-depth dialogue: Strategies for mobilizing resources to ensure the availability of and access to financial resources and funding, as well as other means of implementation, including capacity-building, development and technical support for indigenous peoples and local communities, including women and youth, to support the full implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework”.

In this context, at the ITTs Workshop, panelists and participants made the following recommendations on financial mobilization:

1. The Parties to the CBD, the CBD Secretariat, Global Environment Facility, Global Biodiversity Framework Fund and donors should promote access, including direct access to funding for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to support their climate and biodiversity actions, and to ensure that these funds reach their organizations in their territories.
2. The CBD and other donors and organizations should promote capacity building development for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to strengthen their technical, administrative, and leadership capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' organizations to enable them to directly access and manage funds. Likewise, it is essential to prioritize strengthening young leaders with technical and political training for fund management.
3. Support the design, establishment and implementation of **funding mechanisms led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities**, such as the Podong Indigenous Peoples Initiative (PODONG) and the Brazilian Amazon Indigenous Fund (PODAALI), to ensure that these mechanisms respond to the territorial and cultural realities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

1. The CBD should promote the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in **key global financial governance mechanisms** such as the GEF, and the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund (GBFF) and others.

Require all funded projects to include clear **safeguards that guarantee respect for Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** and, at the same time, monitor whether the actions reported as benefits to Indigenous Peoples and local communities truly respond to their priorities and needs, while promoting a shared vision that strengthens collective impact beyond individual projects.

3. TEXT SUGGESTIONS

3.1. Modus Operandi of the Subsidiary Body's Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Views and text suggestion for Modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (CBD/SB8J/1/3)

GREEN AND CAPITALIZED WORDING: NEW TEXT

Red Text strikeline: text to be delete

Original CBD Text and Text Suggestions	Rationale for suggestions from discussions on ITTs Workshop
<p>Proposed modus operandi of the [permanent Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES</p> <p>I. Functions</p> <p>1. The {Subsidiary Body} on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES will perform its functions under the guidance of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity 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 for items referred to it by them [, in a manner consistent with the mandates of Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation][, in collaboration with the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation]. [The {Subsidiary Body} on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES shall carry out its functions taking into account the roles and functions of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, with a view to ensuring complementarity with their work and avoiding DUPLICATION overlaps.] The functions of the {Subsidiary Body} on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES are:</p>	<p>Text should in accordance with the decision 16/5 “Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities”. This language should be use in all text.</p> <p>The work of the SB8J should be complementary to the work of the SBSTTA and SBI to avoid duplications.</p>

(a) To ~~promote, and support~~ AND REVIEW the implementation of the work undertaken under the Convention pertaining to Article 8(j) and ~~related~~ OTHER provisions RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ~~promote the implementation and review~~ ~~review and promote the implementation~~ AND ITS ~~of the~~ Programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO 2030, including Article 10(c) of the Convention ~~related to indigenous peoples and local communities~~, as contained in the annex to decision 16/4--;

The name of Programme of Work on Article 8(j) is updated based on decision 16/4.

The work of SB8J pertains to provisions of the CBD related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities and goes beyond the Program of Work on Article 8(j) adopted in decision 16/4. The language has been adjusted to reflect this scope.

(b) ~~To provide advice to the Conference of the Parties and, as appropriate, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena and Nagoya Protocols and other subsidiary bodies, on measures that enhance the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to indigenous peoples and local communities. This includes providing advice on the development and implementation of legal and other appropriate forms of measures to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.~~ TO PROVIDE ADVICE TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES, OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES AND, SUBJECT TO THEIR REQUEST, THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY AND THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES SERVING AS THE MEETING OF THE PARTIES TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION ON MATTERS RELEVANT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES THAT ARE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION AND ITS PROTOCOLS.

The SB8J should have the function of providing advice to the different bodies of the Convention and its Protocols, upon their request, in line with decision 16/5.

It is proposed that the language contained in Recommendation 12/2 of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention be used, as it more concise and direct, and has benefited from extensive discussion on consensus during WG8J-12.

II. Operating principles

2. In carrying out its functions, the †Subsidiary Body† on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES shall align the elements of its programme of work ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES with the relevant parts of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular its 2030 targets, and prioritize the tasks that need early action.

3. In promoting the implementation of the programme of work ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES contained in the annex to decision 16/4, the †Subsidiary Body† on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES shall cooperate with and benefit from the assistance of United Nations agencies and other processes that have COMPLEMENTARY functions and work on matters related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

While the KMGBF explicitly recognizes the roles, rights and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in 1 of its 4 goals and 8 of its 23 targets, they likewise have important contributions to make in all the goals and targets. The Programme of Work on Article 8(j) reflects and prioritizes tasks that should be immediately carried out to support achievement of the KMGBF.

The CBD has contributed significantly to the work of United Nations agencies on traditional knowledge. Therefore, cooperation and complementation among these bodies should be promoted.

III. Procedural matters

4. In line with paragraph 5 of rule 26 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties apply, mutatis mutandis, to the meetings of the {Subsidiary Body} on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, with the exception of rule 18.

5. When the {Subsidiary Body} on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES serves a Protocol of the Convention, decisions under the Protocol shall be taken only by the Parties to the Protocol.

6. The {Subsidiary Body} on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES should undertake any tasks that fall within the scope of its programme of work and those that are referred to it by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the respective Protocol and should report on its work to those bodies.

These are editorial suggestions, to align the language with decision 16/5

⁴ Following the practice of rotation in the chairing of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, and with a view to avoiding that, at any one time, a regional group provides the chairs of more than one subsidiary body, the order of the regions from which the Chair of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention is elected shall be as follows: African States, Western European and other States, Asia-Pacific States, Latin America and Caribbean States and Eastern European States.

IV. Bureau and co-chairs

7. The Bureau of the Conference of the Parties will serve as the Bureau of the ~~Subsidiary Body~~ on Article 8(j) ~~AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.~~

8. The ~~Subsidiary Body~~ ~~ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES~~ will have two co-chairs ~~{elected by the Conference of the Parties}~~, one nominated by Parties of the regional group that exercises its turn, in a rotation among United Nations regional groups,¹ and the other nominated by representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. At least one of the co-chairs will be selected from a developing country, taking into account gender balance. ~~{The co-chairs shall take office from the end of the meeting of the Conference of the Parties at which they have been elected and remain in office until their successors take office at the end of the following ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties.}~~ ~~{The number and length of the meetings and activities of the Subsidiary Body and its organs should be reflected in the budget adopted by the Conference of the Parties or other sources of extrabudgetary funding.}~~

Editorial suggestions to ensure alignment with decision 16/5

The modus operandi should not be overly prescriptive as this could make it difficult to appoint representatives. The key is the experience on the CBD and Indigenous Peoples and local communities related matters.

Editorial suggestions

9. Candidates for the co-chairing of the †Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES† should have experience in the processes of the Convention and competence in matters related †Indigenous P~~e~~oples and local communities in the context of the Convention. The regional groups, when identifying a candidate, should take into account the availability of time that the candidates have for the work of the †Subsidiary Body† on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. In the event that the co-chair nominated by Parties and elected by the Conference of the Parties is from a country that is not a Party to one or both Protocols, a substitute would be assigned from among members of the Bureau representing a Party to the Protocol to chair items related to one or the other Protocol. The co-chairs of the †Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES† will be ex officio members of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties. The President of the Conference of the Parties will invite the co-chairs of the †Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES† to the sessions of the Bureau on matters related to the †Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES†.

Editorial suggestions

10. Further to the established and effective practice of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Bureau of the †Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES† will continue to invite representatives of †Indigenous P~~e~~oples and local communities to designate at the beginning of each meeting of the †Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES† one

V. Budgetary matters

11. The ~~†~~Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES~~†~~ should meet in each intersessional period, back-to-back with meetings of the other subsidiary bodies of the Convention, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties ~~†~~, with due consideration to the importance of ensuring the full and effective participation of INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND ~~the~~ developing country Parties. ~~[and indigenous peoples and local communities]]~~.

Editorial suggestions

12. The ~~†~~Subsidiary Body~~†~~ on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES may, within the budgetary resources approved by the Conference of the Parties or the Conference of the Parties serving as the meetings of the Parties to the Cartagena or Nagoya Protocols in respect to a specific decision by those bodies within the mandate of the ~~†~~Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES~~†~~, make requests to the Executive Secretary and use mechanisms under the Convention or its Protocols, as appropriate.

Editorial suggestions

<p>13. The Executive Secretary should provide to the {Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES} the support necessary to carry out its functions and mandate. The {Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES}, may, as appropriate, and subject to the availability of resources, use mechanisms that are established under the Convention. The meetings of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions will be conducted in plenary sessions or, where the necessary budgetary resources have been approved by the Conference of the Parties[, in open-ended sessional working groups, as appropriate. Up to two open-ended sessional working groups of the [Subsidiary Body] on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions could be established and operate simultaneously during meetings of the [Subsidiary Body]. The working groups would not meet in parallel to the plenary sessions. The working groups shall be established on the basis of well-defined terms of reference and will be open to all Parties and observers].</p>	<p>The modus operandi should not be overly prescriptive.</p>
<p>14. Upon a decision of the Conference of the Parties considering it necessary to carry out its mandate, and subject to the availability of resources, ad hoc technical expert groups may be established ENSURING FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES in accordance with section II, paragraph 8, of the consolidated modus operandi of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as contained in annex III to decision VIII/10 of 31 March 2006.</p>	<p>The COP could decide to establish one or more ad hoc technical expert groups. The full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in such groups should be ensured.</p>

<p>VI. Focal points</p> <p>15. Parties should designate national focal points to follow up on the work of the Subsidiary Body ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. The existing national focal points for Article 8(j) and related provision may continue to be the focal points for the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions. OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. PARTIES ARE ENCOURAGE TO DESIGNATE ADDITIONAL FOCAL POINTS FROM INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES. FOCAL POINTS SHOULD HAVE EXPERIENCE IN THE PROCESSES OF THE CONVENTION AND COMPETENCE IN MATTERS RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CONVENTION.</p>	<p>SB8j focal points should be nominated in each member country, ensuring that they are not only committed but also empowered to make decisions through their experience and leadership. These focal points are encouraged to be nominated in national processes, ensuring committed and meaningful representation at SB8J and the COPs. In some cases, it is suggested that these focal points be from Indigenous Peoples and local communities</p>
<p>VII. Documentation</p> <p>16. The Secretariat shall make the documentation for meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES available at least six weeks before the opening of the meeting, in accordance with rule 10 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>17. The number and length of documents, including information documents, should be kept to a minimum, and documentation should include proposed conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>

3.2. Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the recognition of the role of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs).

Below is a summary of the views and text suggestion for the Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the recognition of the role of indigenous and traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in spatial planning, restoration and conservation (CBD/SB8J/1/4)

GREEN AND CAPITALIZED WORDING: NEW TEXT

Red Text strikeline: text to be delete

Original CBD Text and Text Suggestions	Rationale for suggestions from discussions on ITTs Workshop
<p>Guidelines to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the recognition of the role of Indigenous and Traditional Territories AND TRADITIONAL LAND AND RESOURCE USE of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND spatial planning. restoration and conservation¹</p>	<p>It is proposed that the title of the guidelines address conservation, restoration, and spatial planning in that particular order to reflect their level of priority.</p> <p>It is suggested that the wording “land, waters and territories” from the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines be used throughout the text.</p> <p>The term “waters” includes marine, coastal and inland waters.</p>

⁵The present annex contains draft guidelines prepared by participants in the expert workshop on Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, held from 22 to 24 July 2025. The content of the annex reflects the outputs of the expert workshop and was informed by the views and information submitted in response to notification No. [2025-061](#).

⁶United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1760, No. 30619.

⁷*Ibid.*, vol. 2226, No. 30619.

⁸*Ibid.*, vol. 3008, No. 30619.

⁹<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/news/2022/12/general-assembly-adopts-annual-resolution-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples-2/>

¹⁰Decision [15/4](#), annex.

¹¹For the purpose of the present guidelines, “guidelines” refers to voluntary guidelines.

I. Rationale

1. By its decision [16/5](#), the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity¹ established the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. The Subsidiary Body is mandated to provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, other subsidiary bodies and, upon request, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety² and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization,³ on matters concerning Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Editorial suggestion: Capitalize each word on references of Indigenous Peoples in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution A/77/460 which requires the use of capital letters in official documents when referring to 'Indigenous Peoples'⁴. This applies to the entire text of the guidelines.

2. By its decision [16/4](#), the Conference of the Parties adopted the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities to 2030. The objective of the programme of work is to promote the implementation of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.¹ In the programme of work, the Conference of the Parties affirmed the importance of promoting the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at all stages and levels of implementation, in recognition of the close connection that Indigenous Peoples and local communities have with biological diversity and the Convention and its Protocols.

Editorial suggestion: Capitalize each word on references of Indigenous Peoples

¹² THE WORD WATER INCLUDES ELEMENTS SUCH AS MARINE, COASTAL AND INLAND WATERS.

<p>3. Element 1 of the programme of work, on conservation and restoration, includes two tasks for the Subsidiary Body:</p> <p>Task 1.1. Develop guidelines,¹³ with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3 of the Framework, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Task 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.</p>	<p>The PoW8j is important background and should be maintain.</p>
<p>4. The present guidelines have been developed by the Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities pursuant to Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The guidelines are aimed at Parties, GOVERNMENT, INCLUDING THROUGH LEGAL AND PUBLIC POLICY, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and other relevant actors, including conservation and restoration AND SPATIAL PLANNING organizations, the private sector and other entities that will implement all elements of the guidelines.</p>	<p>The guidelines should promote the development of strong legal and public policy in all countries. The guidelines are for Parties, governments, Indigenous Peoples and local communities and other relevant actors including conservation, restoration, spatial planning organizations, the private sector and other entities.</p>

¹³ Decision 15/4, annex.

¹⁴ <https://www.ipbes.net/globalassessment>

5. The guidelines build on the intrinsic relationship that Indigenous Peoples and local communities have with nature THEIR LANDS, WATERS¹ AND TERRITORIES AS THE CENTER OF THEIR WAY OF LIFE, encompassing diverse concepts, such as biodiversity, ecosystems, Mother Earth and systems of life. The relationship is reflected in their cultures, spiritual values, ceremonies, governance systems, histories, oral traditions, indigenous languages, traditional knowledge systems and customary laws and procedures. Those elements contribute to the conservation, restoration, CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE, and spatial planning of biocultural diversity, in accordance with national circumstances and in a manner consistent with section C of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.²

The guidelines should recognize the intrinsic relationship of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with their land, waters and territories, which is reflected in their cultures, spiritual values, ceremonies, governance systems, histories, oral traditions, indigenous languages, traditional knowledge systems and customary laws and procedures and those elements contribute to conservation, restoration, customary sustainable use (according Art. 10 c of the CBD) and spatial planning.

6. THESE GUIDELINES RECOGNIZE THAT INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES MAINTAIN AND PROTECT THE MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY IN THEIR LANDS, WATERS AND TERRITORIES WITH THEIR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES AND CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE.

The guidelines should recognize that Indigenous Peoples and local communities maintain and protect the most important biodiversity and their connection with their land, waters and territories. This is consistent with the outcomes of the IPBES Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services¹.

7. RECOGNIZING THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, THEIR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS, AND PRACTICES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESSFUL AND SUSTAINABLE OUTCOMES. THEIR BIOCENTRIC APPROACHES, WHICH INTEGRATE CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES WITH ECOLOGICAL PRACTICES, HAVE PROVEN TO BE EFFECTIVE IN REVITALIZING DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS AND CONTRIBUTES TO FOOD AND WATER SECURITY, CLIMATE AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, INCOME GENERATION AND THE STRENGTHENING OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES ' WAYS OF LIFE.

The guidelines should recognize the crucial role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in ecosystem restoration with their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

8. ACKNOWLEDGING THE FUNDAMENTAL ROLE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF BIODIVERSITY, WE RECOGNIZE THEIR CUSTOMARY SPATIAL AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING IN THEIR LAND, WATER AND TERRITORIES AS A CRITICAL AND EFFECTIVE STRATEGY. THESE PLANNING INSTRUMENTS, BASED ON THEIR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, SELF-DETERMINATION, SYSTEMS OF USE, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE, ENABLE THE STRENGTHENING OF SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES. STRESSING THE NEED TO RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF THEIR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS, INCLUDING CULTURAL, SPIRITUAL, AND ECONOMICS FUNCTIONS TO ENSURE THE INTER-GENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF THEIR PRACTICES AND THE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY.

The guidelines should recognize Indigenous Peoples and local communities own spatial planning of their indigenous and traditional territories which is based on holistic territorial management, integrating cultural, spiritual and economic functions.

The guidelines should recognize that Indigenous Peoples and local communities must play a central role in national territorial spatial planning strategies.

9. THIS GUIDELINES RECOGNIZE AND EMPHASISE THE NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE AND DIFFERENTIATED PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN ISOLATION AND INITIAL CONTACT (IPIIC) AS PART OF THE PLANET'S CULTURAL AND BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY. IN LINE WITH THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNISED PRINCIPLES OF NON-CONTACT, PRECAUTION AND INTANGIBILITY, IN ORDER TO ASSIST PARTIES IN ADOPTING COORDINATED NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MEASURES THAT SAFEGUARD THEIR LIVES, TERRITORIES, SELF-DETERMINATION AND INTEGRITY, AVOIDING ANY ACTIVITY THAT MAY PUT THEM AT RISK.

The guidelines should recognize and emphasize the need for comprehensive and differentiated protection of Indigenous Peoples In Isolation and Initial Contact (IPIIC) in the whole guidelines pertaining to ITTs recognition, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment. This is necessary to safeguard the lives, self-determination and integrity of IPIIC, and to avoid any activity that may put them at risk.

10. THIS GUIDELINES TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS:

a. THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD, 1992).

b. THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (CBD, 2022)

c. THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON ARTICLE 8(J) AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY RELATED TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO 2030 (CBD, 2024).

d. THE CONVENTION NO.169 ON INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES, (ILO, 1989).

e. THE UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, (UN, 2007).

f. THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS, (1966).

g. THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS, (1966).

h. THE UNESCO CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE, (UNESCO, 2003).

i. AKWE: KON VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES, (CBD, 2004).

j. THE TKARIHWAIE: RI CODE OF ETHICAL CONDUCT, (CBD, 2010).

k. VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY, (FAO, 2012).

l. THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF OCEAN SCIENCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2021-2030, (2017).

m. THE UNITED NATIONS DECADE ON ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION 2021-2030, (UN, 2019).

n. MO'OTZ KUXTAL VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES IN DECISION (CBD, 2016)

The guidelines should acknowledge previous international instruments and standards.

II. Objectives

6. The objectives of the guidelines are to:

~~(a) Provide guidance on the inclusion and consideration of traditional land and resource use systems of indigenous peoples and local communities in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments to support the implementation of Targets 1 and 14 of the Framework;~~

(a) Provide LEGAL AND POLICY guidance for the identification, recognition, PROTECTION, PROMOTION and respect of and support for the indigenous and traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to support the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework.

~~(b). Provide legal and policy guidance TO SUPPORT regarding the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities IN DECISION MAKING PROCESSES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF in the restoration of ecosystems RESTORATION INITIATIVES, recognizing their contribution to the implementation of Target 2 of the Framework. through their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and indigenous and traditional governance systems;~~

~~(c). Provide legal and policy guidance for the identification, recognition and respect of and support for the indigenous and traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities to support the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework. THAT ENSURES the CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE inclusion and consideration of traditional lands, WATERS, TERRITORIES AND resource use systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in spatial planning processes, and environmental impact assessments to support the implementation of Targets 1. and 14 of the Framework;~~

The main objectives of the guidelines should be to provide legal and policy guidance in the following order of priority: recognizing Indigenous and Traditional Territories ITTs; conservation and restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment.

The first objective of the guidelines should be to emphasize the importance of the recognition of ITTs as necessary to ensure better outcomes of conservation, restoration, and spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.

Recognizing ITTs is necessary to achieve these objectives.

The second objective should recognize that Indigenous Peoples and local communities need to participate fully and effectively in all biodiversity restoration processes and policies.

The third objective should be on the recognition of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' own spatial planning over their indigenous and traditional territories. These plans should be recognized and included in government-led spatial planning processes.

<p>(D). PROVIDE LEGAL AND POLICY GUIDANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AKWE: 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 ON LANDS, WATERS AND TERRITORIES TRADITIONALLY OCCUPIED OR USED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TARGET 14 OF THE FRAMEWORK.</p>	<p>A fourth objective on environmental and social impact assessments must be included, as this process is distinct from spatial planning. These assessments are required for any activity that may affect the lands, waters, and territories traditionally occupied or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>III. Guiding principles</p> <p>7. The present guidelines should be applied in accordance with, national circumstances and in a manner that is consistent with section C of the Framework and the general principles outlined in the programme of work.</p>	<p>These guidelines need to be applied consistently with Section C of the KMGBF.</p>
<p>A. Spiritual and cultural relationships</p> <p>8. Conservation and restoration measures, as well as spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change and environmental impact assessments, should be designed in a manner that recognizes and respects the spiritual and BIOcultural relationships that Indigenous Peeoples and local communities have with biodiversity in their lands, territories and waters.</p>	<p>The guidelines should recognize the spiritual and cultural relationships, which characterize the interaction of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with their biodiversity.</p>
<p>B. Recognition of and respect for land, WATER tenure and governance systems</p> <p>9. The rights of Indigenous Peeoples and local communities in relation to customary land tenure OVER LANDS, WATERS AND TERRITORIES, governance systems, customary law and procedures should be recognized and respected.</p>	<p>The guidelines should include as guiding principles the recognition of and respect for land, water, and governance systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in conservation, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment. These systems are based on customary law and procedures.</p>

¹⁵ General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

<p>C. Human rights-based approach</p> <p>10. Conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments should follow a human rights-based approach respecting, protecting and promoting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples¹ and human rights law. The rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to a clean, healthy environment and their right to have access to justice should-be also acknowledged.</p>	<p>The guidelines should include as the human rights based approach as a guiding principle, where no measures on conservation, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment should negatively affect the human rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>
<p>D. Free, prior and informed consent</p> <p>11. The free, prior and informed consent² of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be respected in the design and implementation of spatial planning and environmental impact assessment activities, including REGULATIONS, AS WELL AS those related to the designation and management of conservation and restoration areas that may have an impact on their lands, WATERS, territories, waters, resources and BIOcultural DIVERSITY heritage.</p>	<p>The guidelines should recognize that free, prior and informed consent applies for all conservation, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessment efforts that affect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. In this regard, safeguards that require FPIC should be adopted.</p>
<p>E. Traditional knowledge</p> <p>12. The traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities—can provideS valuable CULTURAL GUIDANCE AND information to support the implementation of CONSERVATION protection and restoration measures, spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change and environmental impact assessments AS THE SAME VALUE OF OTHER KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS. Traditional knowledge should therefore be recognized, respected and PROTECTED, valued. INCLUDING THROUGH THE RESPECT OF FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES.</p>	<p>The guidelines should support and promote Indigenous Peoples and local communities contributions to conservation, restoration and spatial planning through their traditional knowledge systems, while ensuring their free, prior and informed consent.</p>

¹⁶In the implementation of Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention, the term “free, prior and informed consent” ACCORDING TO THE MO’OTZ KUXTAL VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES IN DECISION XIII/18, should be understood as follow:

F. Gender equality and intergenerational equity

13. The critical roles of women and girls, children and youth, knowledge holders and elders from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments should be recognized. Gender-responsive approaches should address barriers to the participation and benefit-sharing of indigenous women and girls, and children and youth and should safeguard the transmission of gender-specific knowledge.

14. The implementation of the present guidelines should be guided by the principles of intergenerational equity to ensure that the needs of the present generation are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and that younger generations can participate meaningfully in decision-making at all levels.

The guidelines should promote gender equality and intergenerational equity, particularly the roles of women, girls, children and youth as well as elders.

G. Recognition of diverse value systems

15. Conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments ~~should be undertaken in a manner that~~ respect the diverse value systems and LIFE PLANS ~~world views~~ of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Such concepts as Mother Earth, SPIRITUALITY, nature's gifts and the rights of nature should be recognized. The cultural, spiritual and holistic relationships of Indigenous Peoples and local communities with their lands, WATERS AND territories ~~and waters~~ and their distinct knowledge systems and governance institutions should also be recognized AND RESPECTED.

The guidelines should promote the recognition of diverse value systems and life plans.

H. NON-REGRESSION

16. PARTIES COMMIT TO EXPANDING AND PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND UPHOLDING THE NON-REGRESSION PRINCIPLE IN LINE WITH PARAGRAPH 7A OF SECTION C OF THE KMGBF.

The guidelines should contain the principle the non-regression, particularly regarding territorial rights at all levels (international to local). This means that legal recognition and protections for Indigenous and Traditional territories and traditional land and resource use should not be weakened. Measures that diminish existing recognition and

~~IV. — Recognition of spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land and sea use change led by indigenous peoples and local communities~~

~~16. — National laws and policy frameworks should, as appropriate, recognize and support spatial planning and effective management processes related to land and sea use change, including those led by indigenous peoples and local communities in their lands, territories, waters and resources, including marine and coastal areas. Those efforts should also be reflected in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as in broader land use planning and marine and coastal plans.~~

~~17. — Spatial planning and effective management measures related to land and sea use change led by indigenous peoples and local communities should be recognized and reflected in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as in land use planning and marine and coastal plans.~~

~~18. — Spatial planning and land use related frameworks should, as appropriate, recognize land use mapping led by indigenous peoples and local communities, developed in accordance with their cultural, governance and spiritual dimensions.~~

~~19. — Decision making in spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land and sea use change should promote cooperation and collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, through the recognition, as appropriate, of indigenous and traditional governance systems.~~

General Comment: The original Section IV on Spatial Planning is moved to section VI. Section IV on ITT is placed first, given the importance of ITTs. Without guaranteed land rights, there is no room for conservation, restoration, or spatial planning.

IV. Recognition of and respect for indigenous and traditional territories in the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework

~~24.~~ 17. Legal, administrative and policy measures for the national identification, recognition of and respect for indigenous and traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be adopted and implemented. Those measures should recognize, as appropriate, the customary tenure systems, governance institutions, sacred sites, conservation roles, traditional economies and rights over lands, WATERS, territories and resources of Indigenous Peoples and local communities; ENSURING ECOSYSTEM AND CULTURAL CONNECTIVITY.

~~25.~~ 18. The contributions made by Indigenous Peoples and local communities to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in their indigenous and traditional territories should be recognized in biodiversity-related LEGISLATION laws and OR POLICY frameworks AND STRATEGIES, as appropriate, including in situations when customary sustainable use is practiced.

~~26.~~ 19. ~~The recognition of~~ Indigenous and traditional territories should, BE RECOGNIZED AS DISTINCT SYSTEMS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY THAT IS DISTINCT FROM PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES AND DOES, as appropriate; not require a classification under the category IES of protected areas or designation as other effective area-based conservation measures.

The guidelines should promote the recognition of and respect for Indigenous and Traditional Territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework. This implies the identification, recognition, protection, promotion, and respect of Indigenous and Traditional Territories (ITTs) as distinct system that contribute to conservation of biodiversity to support the implementation of Target 3. ITTs should and not require recognition or classification under the categories of protected areas or designation as other effective area-based conservation measures.

For Indigenous Peoples and local communities, conservation is integrated holistically in their governance of biodiversity and ecosystems, including through their cultural and spiritual values, traditional knowledge regarding the management of biodiversity.

¹⁷The LANDS, WATERS AND territories, ~~lands and waters~~ of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should not be considered as inherently in need of restoration.

V. Contributions OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES to the effective restoration of degraded ecosystems AND SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL RESILIENCE¹

20. The rights and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in restoration activities, which are grounded in their holistic relationships with their lands, WATERS AND territories and waters should be recognized and promoted by, inter alia, supporting biocultural approaches, customary sustainable use of biodiversity, traditional knowledge systems and other forms of stewardship, such as those related to the land tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Editorial suggestions.

21. ~~Restoration efforts should be focused on degraded ecosystems, recognizing that~~ The territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are not necessarily degraded and may not always require restoration. WHERE NECESSARY, RESTORATION EFFORTS SHOULD BE FOCUSED ON DEGRADED ECOSYSTEMS, RECOGNIZING THAT THESE EFFORTS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT BASED ON TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND FREE PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT. In accordance with indigenous and traditional governance systems, the roles of elders, knowledge holders, women and girls, and children and youth from Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be recognized and strengthened in all aspects of restoration.

The guidelines should recognize the role of Indigenous Peoples and local communities particularly indigenous women as vital actors in restoring biodiversity through sustainable practices, care for generations, nature, and spirituality.

22. Legislative, administrative and policy measures related to restoration should be developed in line with Target 2 of the Framework and in a manner that recognizes and safeguards the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Frameworks should be developed with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at all stages and in all processes related to planning, development, implementation and monitoring. Assessments of degraded ecosystems, AS

The guidelines should ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in all biodiversity restoration processes.

<p>23. Restoration efforts should be co-designed and co-developed with Indigenous Peoples and local communities and relevant government authorities and reflected in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national restoration plans and national reporting, ensuring that the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are visible, supported and tracked through the use of appropriate indicators;</p> <p>CONSIDERING THE INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN ECOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES COSMOGONIES.</p>	<p>The guidelines should recognize processes to full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national restoration plans and national reporting.</p>
<p>24. RESTORATION EFFORTS IN INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES MUST, WHERE POSSIBLE, CONTRIBUTE TO FOOD AND WATER SECURITY, CLIMATE AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE, INCOME GENERATION, AND THE CULTURAL AND LIFESTYLE STRENGTHENING OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.</p>	
<p>VI. — Recognition of and respect for indigenous and traditional territories in the implementation of Target 3 of the Framework</p> <p>24. — Legal, administrative and policy measures for the national identification, recognition of and respect for indigenous and traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities should be adopted and implemented. Those measures should recognize, as appropriate, the customary tenure systems, governance institutions, sacred sites, conservation roles, traditional economies and rights over lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>25. — The contributions made by indigenous peoples and local communities to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity in their indigenous and traditional territories should be recognized in biodiversity related laws and frameworks, as appropriate, including in situations when customary sustainable use is practiced.</p> <p>26. — The recognition of indigenous and traditional territories should, as appropriate, not require a classification under the category of protected areas or other effective area based conservation measures.</p>	

VI. Recognition of spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities

25. National laws and policy frameworks should, as appropriate, recognize and support FOR spatial planning and effective management processes related to land- and sea-use change, including PROVIDING TECHNICAL AND DIRECT FINANCIAL SUPPORT those led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in their lands, WATERS, territories, waters and resources, including marine and coastal areas. Those efforts should also be reflected in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as in broader land-use planning and marine and coastal plans. WITH THE FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

26. Spatial planning and effective management measures related to land- and sea-use change led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be recognized and reflected in the revision or updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as in land-use planning and marine and coastal plans.

27. Spatial planning and land-use-related frameworks should, as appropriate, recognize land-use mapping AND DESCRIPTION OF TOPONYMS led Indigenous Peoples and local communities, developed in accordance with their cultural, governance and spiritual dimensions.

28. Decision-making in spatial planning and effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change should promote cooperation and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, through the recognition, as appropriate, of indigenous and traditional governance systems.

The guidelines should promote culturally appropriate spatial planning processes that integrate the views of the elderly, women, and youth, who provide a true understanding of the territory in accordance with their visions of community well-being.

This guideline should promote and support spatial planning and effective management process for spatial planning led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

The guidelines should include respect for toponyms of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as they underpin a body of knowledge and practices that must be integrated into spatial planning processes. Current planning and zoning processes change or translate original names, obliterating the knowledge, histories and practices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

VII. Environmental impact assessments

27. 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 on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities¹ provide a culturally appropriate framework for the conduct of environmental, cultural and social impact assessments related to developments proposed on or near sacred sites, or on lands ~~and~~, waters **AND TERRITORIES** traditionally occupied or used by ~~I~~ndigenous ~~P~~eoples and local communities.²

28. The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines remain valid and applicable, in particular in the context of the implementation of the Framework and Task 1.2 of the programme of work.

29. The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines include cultural and social dimensions in environmental impact assessments, including evaluating impacts on spiritual values, cultural practices, customary governance systems, traditional livelihoods and intergenerational knowledge transmission.

This section references the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, which should guide EIA in Indigenous and Traditional Territories.

¹⁸Decision [VII/16.E](#), annex.

¹⁹The Conference of the Parties decided to use “Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities” in decision [XII/12](#) and “free, prior and informed consent” in the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines in decision [XIII/18](#).

<p>VIII. Institutional and administrative mechanisms</p> <p>A. Recognition AND PROTECTION of customary governance systems</p> <p>30. The governance systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including traditional and customary governance systems, should be recognized, PROTECTED and supported as unique and legitimate frameworks for the stewardship, MANAGEMENT, conservation, and restoration AND SPATIAL PLANNING of biodiversity, in accordance with national circumstances. This recognition should extend to customary laws, community protocols, norms, values and rules related to lands, waters and TERRITORIES marine management, as well as the protection of sacred sites.</p> <p>31. Enabling conditions should ensure support for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in strengthening and exercising their governance systems, for example, through the recognition of and support for community mapping, the participatory demarcation of their LANDS, WATERS, AND territories and the development of community-led monitoring systems.</p> <p>32. The autonomy of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the GOVERNANCE AND management and governance of their lands, WATERS AND territories and waters, including marine and coastal areas, should be respected through the recognition of their justice and governance systems and the provision of financial and technical support.</p>	<p>The guidelines should include in the institutional and administrative mechanism the recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples and local communities governance systems.</p>
<p>33. The fact that strengthening the customary governance systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities supports more effective spatial planning and sustainable management should be recognized.</p>	<p>Editorial</p>

B. Free, prior and informed consent¹

34. Mechanisms, legislation, administrative and policy measures or protocols should be developed and implemented to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and local communities are able, as appropriate, to grant or withhold their free, prior and informed consent before the establishment or expansion of any protected area or any other effective area-based conservation measures affecting their lands, WATERS, AND territories and waters, including marine and coastal areas, or their cultural VALUES AND heritage. Free, prior and informed consent should be obtained through good faith consultations conducted in all phases of environmental impact assessments ENSURING BENEFITS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

The guidelines should include in the institutional and administrative mechanism the recognition and respect to the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The description of FPIC is moved to the guiding principles, as it is the first time this concept is mentioned.

Respect for FPIC is fundamental before the establishment or expansion of any protected area or any other effective area-based conservation measures affecting their lands, water and territories.

~~¹In the implementation of Tasks 1.1 and 1.2 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention, the term “free, prior and informed consent” should be understood as follow:~~

- ~~• “Free” ensures that indigenous peoples and local communities are able to make decisions without coercion, pressure, manipulation or undue influence. Participation must be voluntary and based on their own decision making processes.~~
- ~~• “Prior” requires that consent must be sought well in advance of the approval of any restoration project, spatial planning initiative, land or sea use change or environmental impact assessment, and by respecting the customary governance systems and timelines established by indigenous peoples and local communities.~~
- ~~• “Informed” means that complete, accessible and culturally appropriate information, including in indigenous languages, must be provided, covering the purpose, scope, duration and potential impacts of any proposed activity. The information provided must include expected outcomes, risks, implementing actors, procedural steps and benefit sharing arrangements.~~
- ~~• “Consent” implies the right of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, or their competent authorities, to give or withhold consent on matters affecting their rights, lands or knowledge.~~

<p>35. Free, prior and informed consent should be understood as an ongoing process, allowing INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL communities to determine what information should be shared or withheld, in particular with regard to sacred sites and culturally sensitive information.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestion</p>
<p>36. Traditional knowledge should only be accessed and used with the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in line with customary protocols AND PROCEDURES, national legislation and international obligations.</p>	<p>In addition to protocols, the guidelines should recognize procedures, or unwritten rules, as a part of customary law used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities in their ITTs.</p>
<p>C. Administrative arrangements</p> <p>37. Indigenous and traditional mechanisms, including autonomous governance frameworks or advisory councils, in accordance with indigenous and traditional governance systems, should be established, strengthened and maintained BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, as appropriate.</p>	<p>It must be emphasized that indigenous and traditional mechanisms must be within the authority of Indigenous Peoples and local communities themselves.</p>
<p>38. Co-management bodies should be established or strengthened under national legislation, as appropriate, to guide the planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments. Co-management bodies should ensure an equitable representation of government and Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p> <p>39. Areas that are governed and managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in accordance with their customary laws, AND PRACTICES, governance systems and institutional frameworks, should be recognized in the context of conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.</p>	<p>Editorial Suggestions</p> <p>Addition of “and practices” is meant to include non-codified rules and laws</p>

<p>40. The customary law, procedures and governance systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be recognized and respected in the design, management and monitoring of protected areas, Such recognition should also be reflected in other effective area-based conservation measures, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.</p>	<p>Editorial Suggestions</p>
<p>41. Collaborative mechanisms should be established and strengthened, as appropriate between governments and Indigenous Peoples and local communities in relation to community DRIVEN mapping initiatives and Indigenous PEOPLES and local communities monitoring systems¹.</p>	<p>Editorial Suggestions</p>
<p>42. Mechanisms, legislation, administrative and policy measures, including safeguards, grievance mechanisms and monitoring systems should be developed and implemented to prevent marginalization, displacement or cultural harm in connection with CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE, conservation and restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.</p>	<p>Criminalization of customary sustainable use practices, which remains prevalent, must be eradicated.</p>
<p>D. Mechanisms for conflict resolution</p> <p>43. Mechanisms, legislation, administrative and policy measures or protocols AND PROCEDURES for conflict prevention, resolution, and grievance redress should be established or strengthened, as appropriate. Those systems should recognize AND RESPECT customary dispute resolution practices and safeguard the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in relation to conservation and restoration efforts, CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.</p>	<p>The guidelines should include in the institutional and administrative mechanism of Indigenous Peoples and local communities for conflict resolution, which include protocols, procedures and customary law.</p>

²¹ Subject with guiding principles FPIC.

<p>IX. Full and effective participation</p> <p>44. Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be accorded the right to full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive participation in all decision-making processes that may affect their rights, lands, WATERS, territories, waters and resources¹.</p> <p>45. The participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities should be ensured throughout all phases of development, planning, implementation and monitoring of conservation and restoration measures, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>
<p>X. Enabling conditions</p> <p>A. Capacity-building</p> <p>46. The capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, relevant government institutions and the private sector to implement the present guidelines should be strengthened. Capacity-building efforts should be culturally sensitive and include training for public authorities, stakeholders and the private sector to apply relevant legislation and policies respectfully and effectively.</p> <p>47. Opportunities for training, technical cooperation and legal support, including in indigenous languages OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES, should be created and promoted through the development of appropriate materials and tools to allow for the sharing of experiences in the conservation and restoration of biodiversity, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments among Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>

²² Make a reference to the participation concept from KMGBF.

<p>B. Awareness-raising</p> <p>48. Awareness should be raised among government institutions, civil society, the private sector and the general public of the roles, contributions, rights and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the conservation and restoration of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>
<p>C. Sustainable, inclusive and accessible financial mechanisms</p> <p>49. Sustainable and accessible financial mechanisms should be established to provide financial support for the design, implementation and monitoring of conservation, restoration efforts, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments led by or involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p> <p>50. Direct funding programmes should be developed or established to support CONSERVATION AND restoration and conservation efforts, spatial planning projects and environmental impact assessments led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities within their LANDS, WATERS AND territories. The programmes should also support their full and effective participation.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>
<p>D. Monitoring and reporting</p> <p>51. The development AND IMPLEMENTATION of monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including the use of biocultural community protocols, should be supported.</p> <p>52. Indicators, including biocultural TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE indicators, and community-based monitoring AND INFORMATION systems should be operationalized AND STRENGTHENED to measure the effectiveness of conservation and restoration efforts led by or involving Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including for headline indicator 22.1 of the monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of Indigenous</p>	<p>The guidelines should include the need to develop and implement monitoring and reporting mechanism including traditional knowledge indicators and community-based monitoring systems.</p>

<p>53. A global registry and national information systems on indigenous and traditional territories, at all levels, should be created and maintained to monitor progress in the recognition and governance of those territories. The systems must ensure data sovereignty for those groups, allowing them to decide what AND HOW information may be COLLECTED, STORED AND shared, and how it may be used.</p>	<p>The guidelines should include the need to develop a global registry as well as national information systems to report the ITTs contribution to biodiversity conservation based on the data sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples and local communities which include not only to decide what and how information is used but also how the information is collect and store.</p>
<p>54. INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES SHOULD BE REPORTED AND RECORDED IN A SPECIFIC GLOBAL REGISTRY. A REPORTING MECHANISMS ON INDIGENOUS AND TRADITIONAL TERRITORIES FOR TARGET 3 SHOULD BE DEVELOPED, BASED ON MONITORING AND INDICATOR SYSTEMS LED BY INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.</p>	<p>The guidelines should include the need to develop a global registry on ITTs similar to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the world database on other effective area-based conservation measures (WDOECM).</p>
<p>54. Information on the implementation of commitments related to indigenous and traditional territories, and the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to conservation and restoration, should be integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, national restoration plans and national reports produced under the Convention. The integration should be undertaken with the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>
<p>E. Access to information</p> <p>55. Indigenous Peoples and local communities should have timely and culturally appropriate access to information related to conservation, restoration, spatial planning and environmental impact assessments. Access includes the translation of relevant materials into indigenous languages, as well as the use of culturally appropriate formats to facilitate the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>Editorial suggestions</p>

4. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

THANKS TO ALL PARTICIPANTS FOR THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Indigenous Peoples and local communities representatives

1. Kenya, **Lucy Mullenkei**, Indigenous Information Network (IIN) / Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network (IWBN) / International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
2. Zimbabwe, **Gladman Chibememe**, Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)
3. Philippines, **Jennifer Corpuz**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
4. Russia, **Anna Voronkova**, Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North (CSIPN)
5. Panama, **Onel Masardule Arias**, Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI)
6. Ecuador, **Rodrigo de la Cruz Inlago**, Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas (CAOI)
7. Guatemala, **Ramiro Batzin**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
8. Colombia, **Ricardo Camilo Niño Izquierdo**, Comisión Nacional de Territorios Indígenas (CNTI)
9. Costa Rica, **Donald Rojas Maroto**, Mesa Nacional Indígena de Costa Rica (MNICR)
10. Mexico, **Claudia Valeria Sánchez**, Red de Mujeres Indígenas sobre Biodiversidad (RMIB-LAC)
11. Brazil, **Elisa Urbano Ramos**, Articulação dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo (APOINME)
12. Brazil, **Thaira Antonia Priprá**, Articulação dos Povos Indígenas da Região Sul (ARPINSUL)
13. Brazil, **Voninho Benites Pedro**, Aty Guasu
14. Brazil, **Valcelio Figueiredo**, Conselho Terena
15. Brazil, **Josuel Oliveira da Silva**, Comissão Guarani Yvyrupa (CGY)
16. Brazil, **Alana Keline Costa Silva Manchineri**, Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)

17. Brazil, **Angela Amanakwa Kaxuyana** , Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)
18. Brazil, **Mabel Apurinam Francisca Fernandes de Almeida** , Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)
19. Brazil, **Madalena Biamca Cristima Vieina da Costa** , Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)
20. Brazil, **Antonio José Manimho Aguiar Meto** , Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)
21. Brazil, **Vicente Taveira Leite Meto** , Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira (COIAB)
22. Canada, **Jessus Karst** , METIS Council
23. United States, **Rochelle Marie Diver** , International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
24. United States, **Preston Dana Hardison** , International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
25. Australia, **Christine Teresa Grant** , Jabalbina Yalanji Aboriginal Corporation
26. Australia, **Allan John Locke** , Biocultural Consulting
27. Russia, **Antonina Gorbunova** , Executive Director, Union of Indigenous Peoples (SOYUZ)
28. Nicaragua, **Jadder Mendoza Lewis** , International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

Government Representatives from from Developing Countries

29. Guatemala, **Gloria Apen** , Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (CONAP)
30. Costa Rica, **Ivonne Montero** , Comisión Nacional para la Gestión de la Biodiversidad (CONAGEBIO)
31. Panama, **Fany González** , Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá
32. Brazil, **Joenia Wapichana** , Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI)
33. Brazil, **Nathali Germano dos Santos** , Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI)
34. Brazil, **Mayra Celina da Silva Pereira** , Comunicaciones Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI)

35. Brazil, **Natanael Braga Pereira**, Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI)
36. Brazil, **Camila Abuassi De Faro Passos**, Fundação Nacional dos Povos Indígenas (FUNAI)
37. Brazil, **Nayra Paye Kaxuyana**, Ministerio de Pueblos Indígenas de Brasil

Allies and Support Organizations

38. Belize, **Anita Tzec**, Indigenous Peoples and Conservation Human Rights in Conservation Team (HRCT) / International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
39. España, **Blanca Lagunas Rodriguez -Villa**, Indigenous Peoples and Conservation Human Rights in Conservation Team (HRCT) / International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
40. Bolivia, **Q'apaj Antonio Conde Quispe**, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD)
41. Peru, **Johana Deza**, World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
42. Colombia, **Heidi Rubio Torgler**, World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
43. Suriname, **Jupta Lilian Itoewaki**, International Land and Forest Tenure Facility, Amazon Region
44. Mexico, **Tania Eulalia Martinez -Cruz**, Global Environment Facility (GEF)
45. UK/Philippines, **Jocelyn (Joji) Cariño Nettleton**, Forest Peoples Program (FPP)

IIFB Global Technical Secretariat and Interpreters

46. Argentina, **Viviana Elsa Figueroa**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
47. Belize, **Olga Tzec**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
48. Panama, **Rubiela Barnet**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
49. Ecuador, **Neida Andi**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
50. Canada, **Raymond Robitaille**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
51. Peru, **Viviana Tipiani**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

52. Brazil, **Aline Scatola Lopes**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
53. Brazil, **Julia Ruiz Di Giovanni**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
54. Ecuador, **Jenny Vaca Salazar**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
55. Colombia, **Laura C. Bermúdez Wilches**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
56. Panama, **Abdiel Morris**, Red de Mujeres Indigenas sobre Biodiversidad de America Latina y el Caribe (RMIB-LAC)
57. Colombia, **Alejandro Pavía**, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

