



TRUA



WORLD SUMMIT
On Traditional Knowledge
Related to Biodiversity

August 26 to 29, 2024

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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List of Acronyms

CAOI	Andean Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CNTI	National Commission on Indigenous Territories
COP	Conference of the Parties
COP16	Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
FILAC	Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean
FPCI	Foundation for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIFPCC	International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change
ILK	Indigenous and Local Knowledge
IPAG	Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group of the GEF
IPBES	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KM-GBF	Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
MPC	Permanent Concertation Board for Consultation with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
NBSAPs	National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
ONIC	National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (by its Spanish acronym)

ONIC	National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (by its Spanish acronym)
PCN	Black Communities Process (by its Spanish acronym)
SB8j	Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
UNDP/SGP	United Nations Development Programme - Small Grants Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization



I. GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE TRUA SUMMIT

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

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

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

The specific objectives of the Summit were to:

- Exchange knowledge and experiences on the contributions of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Develop recommendations for the national implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Formulate recommendations on the new Programme of Work on Article 8(j) and institutional arrangements, to be considered for adoption at COP-16.

TRUA is a word in the language of the Emberá Dóbida Indigenous Peoples of the department of Chocó, in the Colombian Pacific, which means territory. The territory represents the harmonious and balanced connection with Mother Nature through which Indigenous Peoples build and weave their cultural identities, knowledge, wisdom, and practices.

The methodology used at the Trua TK Summit was participatory, including plenary sessions and working groups where topics related to the elements of the new Programme of Work and institutional arrangements on Article 8(j) were addressed, as well as the contribution of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation.

The working group sessions were conducted under the Chatham House Rule, which allowed participants to use



the information received without revealing the identity or affiliation of the speakers or other participants. This rule facilitated the creation of an open environment, encouraged the exchange of ideas and fostered dialogue among participants.

As result of the event, the recommendations were adopted. This document will be presented to the Parties and participants in preparation for the Sixteenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

A total of 195 participants attended the event, including 34 government representatives: 17 from Colombia, 1 from Costa Rica, 1 from Guatemala, 1 from Mexico, 1 from Fiji, 1 from South Africa, 4 from Germany, 2 from Sweden, 1 from Switzerland, 2 from Australia, 1 from Norway, and 1 from Finland; As well, there was representation from different UN agencies including SCBD, UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), IPBES Technical Support Unit on Indigenous and Local Knowledge of UNESCO, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, FAO-REDD+ Latin America and the Caribbean, GEF, IPAG, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Colombia, Facilitating Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP of the UNFCCC); representation from Non-governmental organizations including IUCN , Campaign for Nature, The Oregon State University, If Not Us then Who?, and FPP; and over a hundred (100) participants from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The participation included representatives from the seven (7) geographic regions and 35 countries in total.

2. MAIN RESULTS: RECOMMENDATIONS

The main results were as follows:

2.1. Implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

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

Therefore, the following recommendations are made for KM-GBF implementation:

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

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

2.2. Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j)

It is recommended that the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP16) establish a subsidiary body on Article 8(j) (SB8j).

The following recommendations are based on the analysis of the [Recommendation WG8j-12/2](#) of the [Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 \(j\) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on its twelfth meeting](#).



Indigenous Peoples and local communities conserve the planet's greatest biodiversity. To ensure that the Convention meets its objectives and that the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework is effectively implemented, it is recommended to create a high-level institutional space to advise the Conference of the Parties and other subsidiary bodies.

The establishment of a subsidiary body on Article 8(j) (SB8j) will contribute to:

- Create a circular dialogue space between Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the Parties to the CBD to address issues in depth.
- Enhance coordination with other international organizations and processes working on traditional knowledge, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), among others. The SB8j should act as a bridging entity between international organizations working on traditional knowledge issues, like FAO, WIPO and IPBES, fostering more effective synergies and strengthening policies for the protection of traditional knowledge.
- Highlight the contributions of traditional knowledge to biodiversity conservation at both international and national levels.
- Recognize and protect traditional knowledge systems and their value in global and national biodiversity management.
- Create a space for dialogue between diverse knowledge systems.
- Establish mechanisms for ongoing exchange and dialogue between Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and governments, promoting respectful interactions. This space would allow for the discussion of critical issues such as land and territory protection and contribution to biodiversity conservation, focusing on the complementarity between different knowledge systems.
- Empower Indigenous Peoples and local communities to effectively contribute to decision-making processes in biodiversity management at both international and local levels.
- Strengthen the direct representation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities by enhancing the necessary conditions for their active and continuous participation in the SB8j. This would ensure that their knowledge, proposals and arguments are heard directly in biodiversity decision-making processes, avoiding external intermediation or interpretation.
- Improve articulation, coordination, synergies, and complementarity with other CBD subsidiary bodies, such as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI). In this regard, the SB8j will address in-depth topics not covered by other bodies, such as the contribution of lands and territories to biodiversity conservation (Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework), and indicators for traditional knowledge, among other issues.
- Focus on biodiversity conservation in indigenous and traditional territories. The SB8j should analyze and recognize Indigenous lands and territories as essential for biodiversity conservation. This should be thoroughly addressed, emphasizing Target 3 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Develop specific indicators for traditional knowledge, which would highlight the impact of Indigenous practices and ensure their formal integration into global and national progress assessments.
- Promote support for territorial biodiversity management. The SB8j can establish mechanisms to strengthen the capacities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to manage and conserve biodiversity in their territories. This could include creating funds, providing technical training, and offering logistical support, fostering truly participatory decision-making.



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

The SB8j has its precedent in the work of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.

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

- **Maintain the autonomy of work on Article 8(j) and avoid full integration into other subsidiary bodies:** It is crucial to prevent Indigenous Peoples and local communities' issues from being diluted within the agendas of other subsidiary bodies like the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) or the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI). Full integration could hinder a thorough examination of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities and their contributions to biodiversity conservation, which requires a specific focus, such as that provided by the SB8j.
- **Ensure dedicated spaces for Indigenous issues within subsidiary bodies:** Guarantee that each meeting of the SBSTTA and SBI allocates sufficient time for topics relevant to Indigenous Peoples and local communities. These spaces would address issues related to traditional knowledge, land tenure, and territory management with a specific focus on Indigenous Peoples and local communities' needs and rights. Currently, while Indigenous Peoples and local communities contribute to the SBSTTA, there is no overlap with the work of the Article 8(j) Working Group, highlighting the importance of coordinated and synergistic efforts without full integration into another body. Cooperation among agencies, while respecting their autonomy, is fundamental for the achievement of the objectives of the Convention, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, among Conventions and their Protocols, and even with other bodies of the United Nations System.
- **Strengthen mechanisms for effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities:** Governments and organizations should be encouraged to provide additional resources to facilitate the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities' representatives in meetings of the SB8j, SBSTTA, and SBI. This may include funding for travel, technical training, and logistical support to ensure strong and adequate representation.
- **Preserve the independence of the new Programme of Work on Article 8(j):** The new Programme of Work on Article 8(j) should continue to operate independently, in coordination with the SBSTTA and SBI, requiring the establishment of the SB8j. This would prevent work duplication and ensure that issues related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities are addressed in depth with the attention and specificity they require.
- **Enhance coordination between subsidiary bodies to avoid fragmentation:** While it is essential to maintain the independence of work on Article 8(j), effective coordination between the SBSTTA, SBI, and SB8j is equally important. This would facilitate collaborative efforts and prevent fragmentation, which could delay the recognition of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' rights and contributions to biodiversity conservation.

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

The SB8j will have the following functions:

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

- The SB8j should provide advice to the Conference of the Parties, as well as to other subsidiary bodies of the Convention or its Protocols.



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

2. Advice on International Legal Measures

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

3. Coordination and Complementarity

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

4. Dialogue and Participation of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

- The SB8j should create a continuous dialogue space among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, the Parties, and other relevant stakeholders. This space should promote the exchange of traditional and scientific knowledge and foster mutual understanding of knowledge systems
- The SB8j must ensure that representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities have full, active, and effective participation in all meetings and activities of the body. To achieve this, sufficient resources and inclusion mechanisms should be provided to facilitate their participation at all levels.

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

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



6. International Coordination

- The SB8j should strengthen cooperation with international organizations and processes relevant for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- The SB8j should promote synergies among international processes to ensure that the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is respected and integrated into global conservation and sustainable use efforts.

7. Evaluation and Recommendations for Protocols

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

Operating Principles of the SB8j

The operating principles of the SB8j and Other Provisions of the Convention should be to:

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

Procedural Issues

1. Application of the Mutatis Mutandis Principle

- The application of the mutatis mutandis principle means that the procedures and practices of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) should be applied directly to the SB8j.
- Ensure that the procedures used in the Working Group on Article 8(j) are applied to the SB8j in a direct and appropriate manner, adapting them as necessary. This will allow for a smooth transition and continuity in the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in meetings.
- Although the procedural rules of the Conference of the Parties will generally apply, it is crucial to clearly define any exceptions. This will prevent confusion and ensure that the distinct rights and procedures of the SB8j.

2. Ensuring Full and Effective Participation

Balanced Regional Representation: It is essential to include representation from the seven sociocultural regions of the world (Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Russian Federation,



Central Asia and Transcaucasia, the Arctic, North America, and the Pacific Islands) to ensure that all perspectives and concerns are equitably considered.

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

3. **Transparent and Participatory Processes**

- Establish Prior Consultation Processes: Implement prior consultation processes for Indigenous Peoples and local communities before meetings of the SB8j, ensuring that their inputs and recommendations are discussed and considered prior to the adoption of significant decisions.
- Ensure Document Accessibility: Guarantee that all working documents, reports, and decisions are available in relevant languages and formats that enable effective understanding by Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

4. **Training and Logistics Support**

- Provide Specialized Training: Offer specific training for representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities participating in SB8j meetings, focusing on diplomatic, technical, and legal procedures. This will enhance their ability to effectively influence negotiations and discussions.
- Facilitate Financial and Logistical Resources: Provide financial and logistical support to ensure the participation of representatives from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in remote regions, making sure their voices are heard in key meetings. This may include funding for travel, accommodation, and technical assistance.

5. **Review of Mandates and Responsibilities**

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

6. **Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness in the Process**

- Coordinate with other bodies of the Convention on Biological Diversity (such as the SBSTTA and the SBI) to avoid duplication of efforts and enhance the efficiency of decision implementation.
- Ensure that at each meeting of the Subsidiary Bodies adequate and specific time is allocated to thoroughly discuss issues related to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, fostering enriching dialogue and ensuring these topics are not sidelined in the agendas.

7. **Continuous Evaluation and Adaptation of Procedures**

- Conduct periodic assessments of the procedures applied in the SB8j to identify areas for improvement in terms of participation, effectiveness, and efficiency. This will allow procedures to be adjusted according to the emerging needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, as well as shifting circumstances in international negotiations.
- Allow for flexibility in the procedures to accommodate the specific needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, respecting their traditional forms of organization and decision-making.

Bureau and Co-Chairs

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



- The practice of inviting representatives from the seven sociocultural regions (as defined by the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) as “friends of the Bureau” should continue. This will ensure broad and diverse participation in decision-making, reflecting the concerns and perspectives of different Indigenous Peoples and local communities globally.
- It is recommended that the “friends of the Bureau,” in addition to participating in the meetings of the SB8j, expand their role to have active involvement in intersessional period decisions, helping to ensure continuity in Indigenous Peoples and local communities’ representation and oversight of progress.
- It is viewed positively that the co-chairs elected to lead the SB8j remain in their position throughout the session, including the intersessional period. This also applies to the “friends of the Bureau.”

Budgetary Issues

- Each budget is adopted by the Conference of the Parties.
- The SB8j cost will remain the same as the Working Group on Article 8(j).
- Funding should not be a limiting factor in establishing the SB8j.
- It is essential to increase contributions to the Voluntary Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, enabling their representatives to attend the SB8j meetings and other subsidiary bodies of the CBD without financial constraints.
- Develop long-term funding strategies that support the continuity of SB8j meetings and sustain the participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This can include collaborations with international organizations, trust funds, donors, and partnerships with private entities committed to biodiversity conservation and the recognition and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This strategy should be articulated around clear goals and demonstrate the benefits of supporting the work of the SB8j.
- Ensure that SB8j meetings are held consecutively with other subsidiary bodies of the Convention. This not only optimizes resources but also facilitates greater participation from Parties, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities by reducing travel and logistics costs.
- The SB8j should have ongoing support from the CB Executive Secretary to access the financial mechanisms of the Convention or its Protocols. This means that the Executive Secretary must have the ability to seek out additional funding sources for specific projects related to the SB8j’s mandate.
- Provide capacity-building for Indigenous Peoples and local communities’ representatives in resource management and mobilization. This will enable them to actively engage in securing and managing funds, both for their participation in meetings and for implementing Article 8(j) projects.

Focal Points

- It is recommended that Parties designate both a government representative and a representative from Indigenous Peoples and local communities as the Focal Points on Traditional Knowledge. This ensures that the proposals and concerns of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are integrated into the implementation of the SB8j mandate from the ground up. By including both a government and Indigenous representative, a balance between national interests and those of Indigenous Peoples and local communities is maintained in discussions and decisions related to biodiversity and traditional knowledge.
- Specific training programs for Traditional Knowledge Focal Points are recommended, so they can fully understand the processes and mechanisms of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the functions of the SB8j. This will enable them to effectively perform their role and contribute to implementing the provisions of Article 8j.



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

Documents

- It is essential to write the documentation in a language that is understandable to both technical experts and representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Avoid the excessive use of complex technical or legal terms, ensuring that the main ideas and proposals are easily comprehensible.
- Include an executive summary in each main document, highlighting conclusions, recommendations, and key points. This will allow delegates and representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to quickly grasp the topics to be discussed, facilitating understanding and analysis. Include charts, maps, and other visual resources that may help clarify complex topics addressed in the documents. This is particularly useful when dealing with technical or scientific information.
- Keep the documents as brief and concise as possible, limiting their length. This will help participants focus on the most important aspects and avoid feeling overwhelmed by the amount of information.
- Although it is recommended to keep the number of documents to a minimum, it is important to ensure that critical issues are adequately addressed. The length of the documents should reflect the complexity of the topics covered, but redundancy or the inclusion of unnecessary information should be avoided.
- When it is necessary to delve into a specific topic, complementary documents or annexes can be developed to avoid overloading the main documents, keeping them concise and focused on key decisions.



- It is recommended that each document includes clear and practical proposals for conclusions and recommendations for the consideration of the SB8j. These proposals should align with the objectives of Article 8j and focus on strengthening the protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- It is advisable to divide the documentation into specific topics that are particularly relevant to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, such as the protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity conservation, or governance of Indigenous territories. This thematic approach will allow delegates to focus on the issues that matter the most to them.
- It is recommended that key documents be translated not only into the official UN languages but also into Indigenous and local languages, where possible, to ensure greater inclusion and participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the document review process.
- It is advisable to publish the documents with enough lead time to allow Parties, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities adequate time (more than six weeks before the meeting) to review, consult, and discuss the documents. This also facilitates contributions from Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- Ensure that the documentation is available in both digital format (via a website or online platform) and printed format, especially for those Indigenous Peoples and local communities with limited access to technology.
- Facilitate a mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and local communities to submit comments or suggestions on the documents before the meetings. This could be done through an online platform or by email, ensuring that the voices of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are considered in the final documentation.
- Create an online database containing all relevant SB8j documentation, including previous meeting documents, resolutions, proposals, and informational materials. This database should be accessible and regularly updated so that Parties and Indigenous Peoples and local communities' representatives can consult and review information at any time. Include a history of the decisions and agreements reached in previous SB8j meetings, allowing participants to track the progress of the implementation of the decisions made.
- Along with the official documents, provide informational documents that offer additional context, case studies, protocols, previous experiences, and best practices regarding the implementation of Article 8j. These documents should be concise and practical, providing participants with a greater understanding of the impact of the proposed policies.
- It is recommended that the Secretariat maintains continuous documentation updates between meetings, especially regarding the implementation of SB8j recommendations and decisions. These documents should be concise and practical, providing participants with a better understanding of the impact of the proposed policies.



2.3. New Programme of Work on Article 8(j)

It is recommended that the Sixteenth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-16) adopt the new Programme of Work on Article 8(j).

Recommendation and proposals are highlighted in **blue**. They are based on the [Recommendation WG8J-12/2](#) of the [Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8 \(j\) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on its twelfth meeting](#).

Elements

Tasks	Actors	Level of priority
Element I. Conservation and restoration		
To promote and support the conservation, protection and restoration of biological diversity led by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.		
1.1 Develop guidelines,[1] with the full and effective participation[2] of indigenous peoples and local communities, to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the implementation of Targets 2 and 3, including on indigenous and traditional territories, to support the protection and restoration practices led by indigenous peoples and local communities.	[SB8]	High priority
It is recommended that this task is adopted without change and that the development of the guidelines be conducted with the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	SB8j	High priority
1.2 Identify and promote best practices to secure land tenure and governance by indigenous peoples and local communities and develop guidelines for the inclusion and consideration of traditional lands and of resource use in spatial planning processes and environmental impact assessments, in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.	[SB8]	To be determined

[1] For the purpose of the present programme of work, "guidelines" refer to voluntary guidelines.

[2] For the purpose of the present programme of work, "participation" should be understood as being full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive.

<p>Considering that this task refers to Target I of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework on spatial planning, which establishes: “Ensure that all areas are subject to integrated participatory spatial planning that considers biodiversity and/or effective management processes addressing changes in land and ocean use, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.”</p> <p>The following wording is recommended: “Develop guidelines to ensure that the rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities are safeguarded in spatial planning processes in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.”</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>1.3 Promote the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities without formal access to land, including in urban areas, and partner with them in the conservation, protection and restoration of biodiversity and in creating and maintaining blue and green spaces.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is proposed to eliminate this task because it is confusing and there are other tasks directly related to this matter.</p>		
<p>[1.4 Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions addressing the impacts of the direct drivers of biodiversity loss.] [1.4 Alt. Engage and collaborate with indigenous peoples and local communities to improve the outcomes of management actions for invasive alien species, pollution and climate change mitigation and adaptation].</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>The following wording is recommended: “Conduct studies and develop management measures to reverse the impacts of biodiversity loss drivers impacting Indigenous Peoples and local communities, while respecting their rights.”</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

Element 2. Sustainable use of biological diversity

To promote, encourage and ensure the sustainable use of biological diversity, inter alia, to respect and protect the customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 10(c) of the Convention, the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity^[3] and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

<p>2.1 Incorporate respect for and protection of customary sustainable use practices or policies, in accordance with the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity and with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, as appropriate, into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, poverty eradication strategies and legislation.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended to approve this task without changes</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>2.2 Promote and strengthen community-based initiatives developed by indigenous peoples and local communities, including in collaboration with other actors, that support and contribute to the sustainable use of biological diversity and to the respect and protection of the customary sustainable use of biological diversity [including sustainable wildlife management and traditional agriculture, food systems and traditional medicine, including through biodiversity-based activities and products [and services] that enhance biodiversity].</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended to review the wording of this task as it contains repeated elements from Task 2.4.</p>		
<p>[2.3 Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities [that address the interlinkages between biodiversity and climate change] [in biodiversity actions, including those aimed at minimizing the impact of climate change on biodiversity], based on their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity.] [2.3 Alt. Support initiatives led by indigenous peoples and local communities in biodiversity actions based on their traditional knowledge, innovation and practices of customary sustainable use of biodiversity, including those that foster a positive impact of climate action on biodiversity.]</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

[3] Decision XII/12 B, annex.

<p>The following text is recommended: “2.3 Support initiatives led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities that address the interrelationships between biodiversity and climate change based on their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.”</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>2.4 Support the livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities through activities that promote the customary sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended to approve the text without changes.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>Element 3. Sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources</p>		
<p>To promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and digital sequence information on genetic resources, thereby contributing, inter alia, to the implementation of relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>		
<p>3.1 Develop a plan of action to support the implementation of the Convention and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity in relation to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with the genetic resources held by indigenous peoples and local communities. Such a plan of action should include capacity-building activities and technical and legal assistance, taking into account the Mo’otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines.[4]</p>	<p>[SB8]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

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

<p>The proposed action plan for this task can serve as a framework to integrate the activities of tasks 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, and 3.6, which overlap significantly with each other.</p> <p>The following text is recommended: “Develop and implement an action plan to support the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol and the solution to be developed under Decision 15/9 for benefit-sharing arising from the use of digital sequence information on genetic resources, with particular attention to genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources held by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. This action plan should include capacity building, support for the development of biocultural community protocols, knowledge exchange platforms, technical and legal support, dialogue and collaboration between users and providers within the framework of biocultural community protocols, and the implementation of the Mo’otz Kuxtal Guidelines and the Tkarihwaíé Code of Ethical Conduct.”</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>[3.2 Undertake studies [based on submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities] on best practices on [concrete] access and benefit-sharing [cases] and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities, including the [effectiveness and] governance role of databanks and databases that contain data on the utilization and protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [, digital sequence information on genetic resources] and their associated information on geographical origin and other relevant [provenance] metadata, including the disclosure of the origin of products and information on the process arising from such utilization. The results of the studies should be shared with indigenous peoples and local communities.]</p>	<p>[Secretariat]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended that this Task 3.2 be merged with Task 3.7 and should cover studies and monitoring of the distribution situation with Indigenous Peoples and local communities regarding the benefits derived from the use of genetic resources, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and information on digital sequences of genetic resources. This should also include governance of databases, indicators of traditional knowledge, best practices, and case studies, including sui generis systems for the protection of traditional knowledge.</p>	<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>High Priority</p>

3.3 Promote programmes that encourage collaboration and partnerships between indigenous peoples and local communities and the users of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and digital sequence information on genetic resources], and collaborate to prevent the unlawful appropriation of traditional knowledge.	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.4 Support capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as dialogues with external stakeholders, regarding genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, taking into account the cultural and organizational contexts and adjusting to sui generis governance systems of indigenous peoples and local communities	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.5 Support capacity development for indigenous peoples and local communities, and create platforms for information exchange between indigenous peoples and local communities and Parties, as well as for dialogue with other actors, including users of genetic resources and traditional knowledge.	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.6 Support initiatives by indigenous peoples and local communities to develop biocultural community protocols or other measures to ensure their free, prior and informed consent and the effective and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources [and digital sequence information on genetic resources].	All actors	To be determined
This task can be merged with Task 3.1, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.		
3.7 Generate data and statistics on the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, in decision-making on access to genetic resources and the sharing of benefits arising from their utilization and improve their participation from those baselines, where required.	Parties	To be determined

<p>This task can be merged with task 3.2, as previously indicated. It is proposed to eliminate it.</p>		
<p>Element 4. Knowledge and culture</p>		
<p>To support the transmission and protection of traditional knowledge, including to future generations, and ensure that traditional knowledge and other knowledge systems are valued equally, thereby contributing to the implementation of Article 8(j) of the Convention and relevant goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>		
<p>4.1 Support efforts by indigenous peoples and local communities to strengthen the intergenerational transmission, use and revitalization, and enhancement of indigenous and local languages and traditional knowledge, including in formal and informal education settings and in cultural and education centres in particular with respect to the roles and needs of women, girls and youth.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended to use the following wording: “Develop and implement public policies and regulatory frameworks aimed at reinforcing the use, revitalization and transmission of traditional knowledge, including Indigenous and local languages, while ensuring support for the efforts of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.”</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>4.2 Promote the implementation, strengthening and dissemination of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity.[5]</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended to use the following wording: “Ensure the implementation of the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological Diversity and Cultural Diversity, while respecting biocultural rights.”</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties, and SB8j</p>	<p>High Priority</p>

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

<p>4.3 Promote the inclusion of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in all bodies of the Convention, in particular the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, taking into account the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services.</p>	<p>[SB8j]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>Proposed Wording: “Acknowledge traditional knowledge and ensure its effective incorporation into the various bodies of the Convention, particularly the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.”</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SB8j, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and Subsidiary Body on Implementation.</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>4.4 Undertake capacity-building and development and awareness-raising activities, on the basis of the Long-term Strategic Framework for Capacity-building and Development and the knowledge management component[6],[7] of the Framework to promote the role of traditional knowledge in guiding the management of biodiversity.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>Proposed Wording: “Initiate capacity-building and awareness-raising processes and actions based on the Long-Term Strategic Framework for Capacity Building and Development and the knowledge management component of the Framework, in order to promote the role of traditional knowledge in guiding biodiversity management.”</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Parties, SB8j, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and Subsidiary Body on Implementation.</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>[4.5 Strengthen and support a global network of national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions to support the implementation of the Convention at the national and international levels.]</p>	<p>[Secretariat]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

[6] Pending the outcomes of the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

[7] Decision 15/8, annex I.

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

Element 5. Strengthening implementation and monitoring progress

To contribute to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework through the full and effective implementation of decisions, principles and guidelines of relevance for indigenous peoples and local communities, and to strengthen the integration of Article 8(j) and other provisions of the Convention in the work undertaken under the Convention and its Protocols.

<p>5.1 Promote the wider application, implementation and monitoring at the national level of adopted plans of action, guidelines and principles. Examples of such plans of action, guidelines and principles include:</p> <p>(a) The Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;</p> <p>(b) The Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which Are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities;</p> <p>(c) The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities;</p> <p>(d) The Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;</p> <p>(e) The Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines;</p> <p>(f) The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines for the Repatriation of Traditional Knowledge Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity;</p> <p>(g) Voluntary guidelines on safeguards in biodiversity financing mechanisms;</p> <p>(h) Gender Plan of Action;</p> <p>(i) Guiding principles on assessing the contribution of collective action by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p> <p>Note: Parties have identified two options: (a) to leave the text as reflected above; and (b) to move subparagraphs (a) to (i) to a footnote.</p>	<p>[Parties, national focal points on Article 8(j) and related provisions]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended to retain the mention of the guidelines and principles in the text, as this will promote greater national implementation.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>5.2 Develop guidelines for the establishment of [stimulating innovative] [incentive] schemes for indigenous peoples and local communities to preserve and maintain their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the application thereof in programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.</p>	<p>[SB8]] [Parties and other actors]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

This task could be relocated to Element 3 on benefit-sharing.		
5.3 Further operationalize, with a view to promoting the continuous monitoring of the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and other provisions, the [four] traditional knowledge indicators, in line with the Joint Programme of Work on the Links between Biological and Cultural Diversity.	[SB8j] Parties	To be determined
It is recommended to approve the text without changes.	SB8j, Parties	High priority
[5.4 Review and update, as needed, the Voluntary Glossary of Key Terms and Concepts Within the Context of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions[8] to ensure continued alignment with [international standards and practices and] terminology used under the Convention, taking into account the language of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.] [9]	[SB8j]	To be determined
It is recommended to continue analyzing the concepts according to national realities to highlight and make visible the diversity of ethnic groups at the local level. This includes the possibility of revising terminology to advance the inclusion of new groups including further development of the local communities terminology, as well as that of traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge	SB8j	High Priority
Element 6. Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities		
To enable the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities, including women, girls and youth from indigenous peoples and local communities, in decision-making related to biodiversity and the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.		
6.1 Implement and further develop the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention	[SB8j]	To be determined

[8] Decision 14/13, annex.

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

<p>Mechanisms for participation need to be improved and should include people of all genders, youth, and individuals with disabilities. The following recommendation is proposed: “Thoroughly implement and develop the enhanced participation mechanisms used by the Open-ended inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention.”</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>6.2 Ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the development, revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national reports, and strengthen partnerships and collaboration with indigenous peoples and local communities, recognizing their collective actions and contributions for the implementation of the Convention.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>The following wording is recommended: “Take measures to ensure the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the development, review, and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as national reports. Strengthen alliances and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, recognizing their collective actions and contributions to the implementation of the Convention.”</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>[[6.3 Carry out a legal and political analysis of issues related to the implementation of the recommendations from the three United Nations mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples, namely, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, related to the differentiated treatment between indigenous peoples and local communities.] [6.3 Alt. 1 Organize international dialogues with indigenous peoples and local communities on their similarities and distinctions to consider and reflect on the recommendations from the three United Nations mechanisms on the rights of indigenous peoples.] [6.3 Alt. 2 Facilitate a legal and technical analysis of the distinct rights of indigenous peoples, and the rights of local communities, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the United Nations mandate holders working on the rights of indigenous peoples, and report at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.]] [10]</p>	<p>[[Secretariat] [SB8j]]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

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

<p>The issue of rights is not limited to full and effective participation; therefore, task 6.3 should be relocated to element 7.</p> <p>The following text is proposed: “Conduct an analysis of issues related to the 2023 recommendations from the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to the Convention on Biological Diversity, based on a call for submissions on these issues, a compilation and synthesis of the views of the presentations, dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and the local communities, in consultation with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the three UN mandate holders on Indigenous Peoples’ rights.”</p>	<p>Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, SB8j</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>Element 7. Human rights-based approach</p>		
<p>To contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, in accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.</p>		
<p>7.1 In collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies [, including the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Peoples’ Issues and its members, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and other relevant organizations], as well as indigenous peoples and local communities, develop guidelines to contribute to the enhancement of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in line with a human rights-based approach, consistent with relevant international obligations and instruments.</p>	<p>[SB8j]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is proposed to approve and include the creation of a compilation of best practices. It is recommended that the Tasks 7.1 and 7.1 bis are separated as these do not address related issues.</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>7.1 bis Support and promote, as appropriate, traditional land tenure[1] and securing land tenure for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in accordance with national legislation.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

[1] References to “traditional tenure” include lands and waters.

<p>This task is particularly important due to its focus on land tenure, which is related to the indicator for Target 22 of the KM-GBF.</p>	<p>Parties</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>[7.1 ter Support grievance and redress mechanisms to contribute to the application of a human rights-based approach in the implementation of the Framework.]</p>		<p>To be determined</p>
<p>The development of a grievance mechanism is considered important.</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High Priority</p>
<p>[7.2 [Compile submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and other relevant stakeholders on good practices related to] [Develop guidelines on] the [implementation of Target 22, including on the] full protection of environmental human rights defenders with particular focus on protecting women from all forms of violence [relevant for [the purpose of the Convention and the Framework] [the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity] and access to justice and [relevant supportive] information [related to biodiversity conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities].] [7.2 Alt. Compile submissions from Parties, indigenous peoples and local communities and relevant stakeholders on good practices in the full protection of environmental human rights defenders and access to justice, as well as supportive information, and develop guidelines, in the context of the Convention, the Framework and the Gender Plan of Action.]</p>	<p>[SB8j]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>7.2 Alt is considered high priority, as it includes elements that can ensure access to justice and its connection with the CBD Gender Action Plan, adopted at COP15. It is recommended to include a reference to Target 22.</p>	<p>SB8j</p>	<p>High Priority</p>

Element 8. [Direct access to] funding for indigenous peoples and local communities for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of biodiversity

To promote the implementation of the relevant targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, in particular by [supporting direct access to funding by] [leveraging new and additional funding for] indigenous peoples and local communities.

<p>8.1 Support efforts for the mobilization of financial resources for indigenous peoples and local communities, in line with and within the scope of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.</p>	<p>All actors</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>It is recommended that this task be given high priority and that Indigenous Peoples and local communities from the seven sociocultural regions be included. The task could be phrased as follows: “8.1 Promote the mobilization of financial resources for Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the seven sociocultural regions of the world.”</p>	<p>Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Subsidiary Body on Implementation, Parties, other donors and partners such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).</p>	<p>High priority</p>
<p>8.2 Further explore options for the development or improvement of existing policies, mechanisms and other appropriate initiatives and measures to enhance [direct] access to funding [through existing national policies, programmes or systems] for collective actions on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	<p>[SB8j]</p>	<p>To be determined</p>

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

Acronym: "SB8j" stands for "Subsidiary Body on Article 8(j) and Other Provisions."

2.4. Synergies between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Framework Convention on Climate Change

The CBD and the Framework Convention on Climate Change are recommended to:

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





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Representatives of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

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4. Philippines, Jennifer Corpuz, Nia Tero

Africa

5. Kenya, Lucy Mulenkei, Co-Chair, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) / Indigenous Women and Biodiversity Network (IWBVN)
6. Kenya, Daisy Chepkopus, Indigenous Information Network (IIN)
7. Kenya, Edna Jepchirchir Kiplagat, Indigenous Information Network (IIN)
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12. New Zealand, Katie Lee Riddle, Te Kotahi Research Institute

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North America

16. Canada, Kunigunde Hildegard Albert, Assembly of First Nations (AFN)
17. United States, June Lynne Lorenzo, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
18. United States, Robert Louis Borrero, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
19. United States, Rochelle Marie Diver, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
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33. Mexico, Ricardo Campos, Indigenous Tourism Network of Mexico
34. Peru, Reynaldo Antonio Morales Cárdenas, Shipibo Konibo Xetebo Council of the Peruvian Amazon
35. Belize, Olga Minerva Tzec, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
36. Argentina, Viviana Elsa Figueroa, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
37. Argentina, María Agustina Rato, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
38. Argentina, Roció Victoria Laiz Quiroga, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
39. Ecuador, Deicy Yvets Morales Medina, ICCA Consortium
40. Bolivia, Wara Iris Ruiz Condori, International Rights of Indigenous Peoples
41. Colombia, Carmen Rosa Guerra Ariza, Nia Tero
42. Colombia, Diana María Tapie, Indigenous Youth Network of Latin America and the Caribbean
43. Colombia, José Absalón Suarez Solís, Black Communities Process (PCN)

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44. Colombia, Luis Guillermo Izquierdo Mora, ICCA Consortium
45. Colombia, Edith Bastidas, Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network of Latin America and the Caribbean (RMIB-LAC)
46. Colombia, Paulo Andrés Estrada Asito, Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
47. Colombia, Orlando Rayo Acosta, Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC) and National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC)
48. Colombia, Rosalino Guarupe Joropa, Permanent Rountable with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
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50. Colombia, Juan Francisco Campos Chimá, Permanent Concertation Board Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
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58. Colombia, Manuel Jesús Mavisoy Juajibioy, Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
59. Colombia, Edith Noelia Campo Castro, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC) and Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
60. Colombia, Harol Jhonny Rincón Ipuchima, COP 16 Focal Point for the Indigenous Movement of Colombia
61. Colombia, Lina Marcela Arias Arias, Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
62. Colombia, Keyla Corzo Arias, Permanent Concertation Board with the Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of Colombia (MPC)
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66. Colombia, Gustavo Ulcue Campo, National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNTI)
67. Colombia, Ann Margareth Mucia Escalona, Indigenous Technical Secretary, National Environmental Commission
68. Colombia, Yesid Conda Pacho, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
69. Colombia, Jaime Juspián Chilito, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
70. Colombia, Ancizar Majin Tintinago, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
71. Colombia, Carlos Aníbal Gonzales, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
72. Colombia, Adalberto Sánchez Cruz, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
73. Colombia, Silvia Jimena Ruiz Muelas, Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca (CRIC)
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80. Colombia, Ivon Jiménez Morera, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, MPC
81. Colombia, Yulieth Flor Lucero Rodríguez Yucuna, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, MPC
82. Colombia, Lady Natalia Vera Ibáñez, Biodiversity Action Plan Team, MPC
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90. Colombia, Leidy Jhoanna Quiroga Olarte, Monitoring System Team, ONIC
91. Colombia, Eudo Fidel Cuaran Hernandez, Monitoring System Team, ONIC
92. Colombia, Eliana Lucia Roqueme Albonis, Monitoring System Team, ONIC
93. Colombia, Norman David Bañol Alvarez, Representative to the Chamber for the Special Indigenous Constituency
94. Colombia, Aida Marina Quilcué Vivas, Senator for the Special Indigenous Constituency
95. Colombia, Julio César Estrada Cordero, Senator of the Republic of Colombia
96. Colombia, Fernando Fierro Gomez, Coordinator of the Legislative Work Unit, Office of Senator Estrada Cordero
97. Colombia, Armando Wouriyu Valbuena, Congressman / National Indigenous Organization of Colombia (ONIC)
98. Colombia, Lena Yanina Estrada Asito, Director of the School of High Diplomacy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs / MPC
99. Colombia, Gerardo Jumi Tapias, Counselor and General Secretary (ONIC)
100. Colombia, Arahugo Gañán Bueno, Autoridad Indígena, MPC
101. Colombia, Monica Casama, MPC Communications
102. Colombia, Luisa Fernanda Camelo, MPC Communications
103. Colombia, Willander Luis González Palmar, National Indigenous Consultation Council of Colombia (CONCIP) / MPC Communications
104. Colombia, Nirvana Alejandra Sinti Cardozo, MPC Communications
105. Colombia, Daniela Giraldo Jaramillo, National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNIT), Communications
106. Colombia, Gozman Gallego, ONIC, Communications
107. Colombia, Eduardo Santamaría, ONIC/MPC Communications
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110. Colombia, Lucy Fernández Mestizo, National Commission of Indigenous Territories (CNTI), Communications
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122. Colombia, Ana Rocio Piqudimas, Murui OPIAC
123. Colombia, Nelson Rodríguez, MPC
124. Colombia, German Bueno, ONIC Youth
125. Colombia, John E. Inguilan Mueses, AICO
126. Colombia, Cesar Martínez, CIT
127. Colombia, Julio Cesar Lopez Jamioy, Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)
128. Colombia, Darío Mejía Montalvo, miembro del Foro Permanente
129. Colombia, María Violeta Medina Quiscue, Nasa People Leader
130. Colombia, Dorys Elena Jacanamijoy, Spiritual Guide, MPC
131. Colombia, Jhon Jairo Jansasoy, Spiritual Guide, MPC
132. Colombia, Victor Jaime Tandioy Tandioy, Spiritual Guide, MPC
133. Colombia, Fredy Campo Chikangana, Sun and Serpent
134. Colombia, Nivia Jacanamijoy, Spiritual Guide, MPC
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140. Sweden, Pernilla Malmer, Swedbio, Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University
141. Sweden, Isadora Bennet Snickars, Embassy of Sweden in Bogotá
142. Sweden, Paola Pérez, Communications Officer, Embassy of Sweden in Bogotá
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145. Australia, Linda López Gómez, Embassy of Australia in Colombia

146. Norway, Silje Marie Haugland, Embassy of Norway in Bogotá
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149. Guatemala, Gloria Marina Apén González de Mejía, Unit of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities at CONAP and Governmental Focal Point for Traditional Knowledge
150. Mexico, José Ernesto Carmona Gómez, National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change
151. Fiji, Kelera Lawenitekini Tokalau, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change of Fiji
152. South Africa, Shumikazi Pango, Department of Science and Innovation
153. Colombia, Susana Muhamad, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
154. Colombia, Mauricio Cabrera, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
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167. Colombia, Karen Sofia López, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
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169. Colombia, Lizeth Méndez, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
170. Colombia, Emilce Moraj, Communications Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development

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172. Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD), Antonio Q'apaj Conde Choque
173. UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), Terence Hay-Edie
174. UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), Ana Beatriz Barona
175. IPBES Technical Support Unit on Indigenous and Local Knowledge-UNESCO, Peter Bates
176. FAO, Indigenous Peoples Unit, Pablo Innecken Zúñiga
177. FAO, REDD+, Forestry Division Latin America and the Caribbean, Adriana María Lagos Zapata
178. GEF, Sarah Amy Wyatt
179. Indigenous Peoples Advisory Group (IPAG) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Giovanni Soliman Reyes
180. Colombia Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Siham Drissi
181. Colombia Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Thales Pereira Sinionato
182. Facilitating Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the UNFCCC, Co-chair, Walter Gutiérrez Mena

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183. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Anita Tzecz
184. International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Jennifer Kelleher
185. Campaign for Nature, Rachel Watson
186. Oregon State University, Jenna Sullivan
187. If Not Us Then Who, Laura Velasco Rios Diaz
188. If Not Us Then Who, Lina Salas
189. Forest People Programme, Xilonem Clarke
190. Agrosavia / IUCN Colombia, Oscar Forero
191. Breakfree - Coordination Climate Justice Sociale, Guillaume Durin
192. Breakfree, Emiliana Rickenmann Montes
193. Biotopo Environmental Consultants Ltd., Fabio Mejía Botero

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