



Indigenous Peoples in Decisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity

**COP 10 Decisions
Nagoya, Japan
18-29 October 2010**

Working Draft

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**Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)**

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FPP thanks Jennifer Williams for her contributions to this guide.

Cover Photo: Karen ritual conservation ceremony (Thailand) © IMPECT

Design and layout: Dorothy Jackson

Published by Forest Peoples Programme
September 2012



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Contents

Foreword	1
Acronyms	2
Access and Benefit Sharing – Decision X/1 (Nagoya protocol)	3
Strategic Plan 2011-2020 – Decision X/2	6
Marine and Coastal Biodiversity – Decision X/29	9
Mountain Biodiversity – Decision X/30	10
Protected Areas – Decision X/31	12
Sustainable Use of Biodiversity – Decision X/32	15
Biodiversity and climate change – Decision X/33	16
Agricultural Biodiversity – Decision X/34	17
Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity – Decision X/35	18
Biofuels and Biodiversity – Decision X/36	20
Article 8(j) and related provisions	
Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention – Decision X/40	22
Elements of <i>sui generis</i> Systems for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge – Decision X/41	24
The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities – Decision X/42	26
Multi-year Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity – Decision X/43	33
Other decisions	37
Index	42

Foreword

Many decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) contain language on indigenous peoples and local communities*, for instance on their full and effective participation, impacts on their lands and livelihoods, the value and contribution of their traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use, and the need for support in capacity-building.

In this guide we provide a selection of main COP10 (18-29 October 2010, Japan) decisions that contain references to indigenous peoples and local communities.

COP10 established the *Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing*, as well as the *Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct on Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity*. Both are included in this guide. COP10 also adopted a new Strategic Plan for 2010-2020 and new Biodiversity Targets. These are also addressed in this issue.

How to use this guide

The first column contains the full text of relevant paragraphs. The second column provides the reference i.e. the specific paragraph or article of the decision. The third column highlights the key terms and languages on indigenous peoples in that particular paragraph, to assist in a quick and easy identification of main issues. There is an index at the end to help locate key words and phrases.

We hope that this guide will be of use as a reference tool for indigenous peoples and local communities, organisations and Parties who are interested and/or engaged in the CBD.

If you have comments, suggestions or questions, please email caroline@forestpeoples.org.

Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

September 2012

* FPP and IIFB hold the position that indigenous peoples must be recognised as peoples, however the CBD terminology is 'indigenous and local communities' (ILCs) which is therefore used in this guide.

Acronyms

ABS	Access and benefit sharing
CEPA	Communication, education and public awareness
CSU	Customary sustainable use of biodiversity
EBSA	Ecologically or biologically significant area
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN
ICCA	Indigenous and community conserved area
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
ILCs	Indigenous and local communities
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NBSAPs	National strategies and action plans
PAs	Protected areas
POW	Programme of work
POWPA	Programme of work on protected areas
SP	Strategic plan (of the Convention)
TK	Traditional knowledge
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNESCO	UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNPFII	United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS)

COP 10 Decision X/1 on ABS (Nagoya Protocol)	Reference	Key language
<p>Recalling the relevance of Article 8(j) of the Convention as it relates to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge,</p> <p><i>Noting</i> the interrelationship between genetic resources and traditional knowledge, their inseparable nature for indigenous and local communities, the importance of the traditional knowledge for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of its components, and for the sustainable livelihoods of these communities,</p> <p><i>Recognizing</i> the diversity of circumstances in which traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is held or owned by indigenous and local communities,</p> <p><i>Mindful</i> that it is the right of indigenous and local communities to identify the rightful holders of their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, within their communities,</p> <p><i>Further recognizing</i> the unique circumstances where traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is held in countries, which may be oral, documented or in other forms, reflecting a rich cultural heritage relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,</p> <p><i>Noting</i> the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and</p> <p><i>Affirming</i> that nothing in this Protocol shall be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the existing rights of indigenous and local communities,</p>	Preamble	Relation genetic resources and TK Importance/value of TK for conservation and sustainable use ILCs right to identify rightful holders of TK UNDRIP Existing rights of ILCs
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. Annex I		
Each Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources that are held by indigenous and local communities, in accordance with domestic legislation regarding the established rights of these indigenous and local communities over these genetic resources, are shared in a fair and equitable way with the communities concerned, based on mutually agreed terms.	Article 5.2	Benefit sharing from use of genetic resources held by ILCs mutually agreed terms
Each Party shall take legislative, administrative or policy measures as appropriate, in order that the benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities holding such knowledge. Such sharing shall be upon mutually agreed terms.	Article 5.5	Benefit sharing from use of TK mutually agreed terms
In accordance with domestic law, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities is obtained for access to genetic resources where they have the established right to grant access to such resources.	Article 6.2	Prior Informed Consent for access to genetic resources

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. Annex I	Reference	Key language
Pursuant to Article 6.1, each Party requiring prior informed consent shall take the necessary legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to: Where applicable, and subject to domestic legislation, set out criteria and/or processes for obtaining prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities for access to genetic resources,	Article 6.3(f)	Prior Informed Consent for access to genetic resources
In accordance with domestic law, each Party shall take measures, as appropriate, with the aim of ensuring that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that is held by indigenous and local communities is accessed with the prior and informed consent or approval and involvement of these indigenous and local communities, and that mutually agreed terms have been established.	Article 7	Prior Informed Consent for access to TK mutually agreed terms
In instances where the same genetic resources are found <i>in situ</i> within the territory of more than one Party, those Parties shall endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of indigenous and local communities concerned, where applicable, with a view to implementing this Protocol.	Article 11.1	Transboundary genetic resources relevant to ILCs
Where the same traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources is shared by one or more indigenous and local communities in several Parties, those Parties shall endeavour to cooperate, as appropriate, with the involvement of the indigenous and local communities concerned, with a view to implementing the objective of this Protocol.	Article 11.2	Transboundary traditional knowledge
In implementing their obligations under this Protocol, Parties shall in accordance with domestic law take into consideration indigenous and local communities' customary laws, community protocols and procedures, as applicable, with respect to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources.	Article 12.1	Consideration of customary laws, community protocols on TK
Parties shall endeavour to support, as appropriate, the development by indigenous and local communities, including women within these communities, of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Community protocols in relation to access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of such knowledge; (b) Minimum requirements for mutually agreed terms to secure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources; and (c) Model contractual clauses for benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. 	Article 12.3	Support for development of community protocols, terms, and contractual clauses
Parties, in their implementation of this Protocol, shall, as far as possible, not restrict the customary use and exchange of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge within and amongst indigenous and local communities in accordance with the objectives of the Convention.	Article 12.4	Customary use and exchange of genetic resources
Each Party shall designate a national focal point on access and benefit-sharing. The national focal point shall make information available as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) For applicants seeking access to traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, where possible, information on procedures for obtaining prior informed consent or approval and involvement, as appropriate, of indigenous and local communities and establishing mutually agreed terms including benefit-sharing; and (c) Information on competent national authorities, relevant indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders. 	Article 13.1	National Focal Points for ABS Procedures for prior informed consent

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. Annex I	Reference	Key language
Each Party shall take appropriate, effective and proportionate legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate, to provide that traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources utilized within their jurisdiction has been accessed in accordance with prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities and that mutually agreed terms have been established, as required by domestic access and benefit sharing legislation or regulatory requirements of the other Party where such indigenous and local communities are located.	Article 16.1	Prior Informed Consent for access to TK mutually agreed Terms
Each Party shall take measures to raise awareness of the importance of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and related access and benefit sharing issues. Such measures may include, <i>inter alia</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Promotion of this Protocol, including its objective; (b) Organization of meetings of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders; (c) Establishment and maintenance of a help desk for indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders; (d) Information dissemination through a national clearing-house; (e) Promotion of voluntary codes of conduct, guidelines and best practices and/or standards in consultation with indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders; (f) Promotion of, as appropriate, domestic, regional and international exchanges of experience; (g) Education and training of users and providers of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources about their access and benefit-sharing obligations; (h) Involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in the implementation of this Protocol; and (i) Awareness-raising of community protocols and procedures of indigenous and local communities. 	Article 21	Importance/ value of TK Awareness raising of issues of relevance to ABS and ILCs
The Parties shall cooperate in the capacity-building, capacity development and strengthening of human resources and institutional capacities to effectively implement this Protocol in developing country Parties, (...) In this context, Parties should facilitate the involvement of indigenous and local communities (...)	Article 22.1	Capacity building for ILCs on ABS
As a basis for appropriate measures in relation to the implementation of this Protocol, developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition should identify their national capacity needs and priorities through national capacity self-assessments. In doing so, such Parties should support the capacity needs and priorities of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as identified by them, emphasizing the capacity needs and priorities of women.	Article 22.3	Capacity building for ILCs on ABS
Measures in accordance with Articles 22.1 - 4 may include, <i>inter alia</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (j) Special measures to increase the capacity of indigenous and local communities with emphasis on enhancing the capacity of women within those communities in relation to access to genetic resources and/or traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. 	Article 22.5(j)	Capacity building for ILCs on ABS Women

Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and Aichi Targets

COP 10 Decision X/2 on The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	Reference	Key language
<p>Urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and in particular to:</p> <p>(a) Enable participation at all levels to foster the full and effective contributions of women, indigenous and local communities, civil-society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan;</p>	Para. 3	Enable participation and contributions from ILCs in implementation of objectives of CBD and SP
Invites Parties to take note of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as appropriate, and in accordance with national legislation;	Para. 4	UNDROP
Emphasizes the need for capacity building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, consistent with decisions VIII/8, IX/8 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;	Para. 6	Capacity building for ILCs in implementation of SP
<p>Requests the Executive Secretary:</p> <p>(a) To promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including through regional and/or subregional workshops on updating and revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the mainstreaming of biodiversity, the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism and the mobilization of resources;</p>	Para. 17	Involvement of ILCs in activities to strengthen national & regional capacity for implementation of SP
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Annex)		
The Rationale for the Plan		
Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.	Para. 3	Biodiversity and livelihoods, human well-being
<p>Achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of this Strategic Plan. These include:</p> <p>(d) Efforts to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services and to ensure access to these services, especially for the poor who most directly depend on them.</p>	Para. 10	Access to ecosystem services (for the poor)

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Annex)	Reference	Key language
Vision and Mission		
The vision of this Strategic Plan is a world of “Living in harmony with nature” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”	Para. 11	Benefits for all people
The mission of the Strategic Plan is to “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. (...)	Para. 12	Human well-being, poverty eradication
Strategic Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets		
Strategic goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity	Para.13	Equitably managed protected areas
Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.		Ecosystems and livelihoods
Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services		Respect for TK and CSU and full integration of TK and CSU in the convention
Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.		
Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.		
Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation		
Means for implementation: ...The participation of all relevant stakeholders should be promoted and facilitated at all levels of implementation. Initiatives and activities of indigenous and local communities, contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan at the local level, should be supported and encouraged...	Para. 14	Support and encouragement for local-level initiatives of ILCs on SP

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Annex)	Reference	Key language
Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation		
Parties to the Convention should be encouraged to establish national biodiversity targets that support the achievement of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and outline the measures and activities that will achieve this, such as the development of comprehensive national accounting, as appropriate, that integrates the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into government decision-making with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders.	Para. 16	Participation of ILCs in establishment of national biodiversity targets
Partnerships with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with other conventions and multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations, women, indigenous and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. At the international level, this requires partnerships between the Convention and other conventions,	Para. 17	Partnerships with ILCs for implementation of SP at national level
Support mechanisms		
Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in accordance with the Convention's gender plan of action, and for indigenous and local communities concerning the implementation of the Strategic Plan at national and subnational levels should be supported.	Para. 20	Capacity-building for ILCs for implementation of SP at (sub)national levels
Partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation. Cooperation will be enhanced with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as conventions and other multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations and non-governmental organizations ¹ and indigenous and local communities, to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level.	Para. 24	Cooperation with ILCs to support implementation at national level
Support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment. The following are key elements to ensure effective implementation of the Strategic Plan: (a) Global monitoring of biodiversity: work is needed to monitor the status and trends of biodiversity, maintain and share data, and develop and use indicators and agreed measures of biodiversity and ecosystem change; ² (b) Regular assessment of the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services, future scenarios and effectiveness of responses: this could be provided through an enhanced role for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as well as the proposed intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services; (c) Ongoing research on biodiversity and ecosystem function and services and their relationship to human well being; ³ (d) The contributions of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to all the above;	Para. 25	Contribution of TK to global monitoring of biodiversity and assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions

¹ Including, among others, UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO and IUCN

² The GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network, with further development and adequate resourcing, could facilitate this, together with Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.

³ This is facilitated by, *inter alia*, DIVERSITAS, the Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society and other global change research programmes of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

Marine and Coastal Biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/29. Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Review of Progress Made in the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity</i></p> <p>Stressing the importance of marine and coastal biodiversity to the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, and indigenous and local communities, to address climate-change adaptation and mitigation issues, in line with the decisions on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change (see decision X/33 on biodiversity and climate change) by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Highlighting the role and potential of marine and coastal ecosystems, such as coral reefs and estuaries, and habitats such as tidal salt marshes, mangroves and seagrasses; (b) Extending their efforts in identifying current scientific and policy gaps in order to promote sustainable management, conservation and enhancement of natural carbon sequestration services of marine and coastal biodiversity; (c) Identifying and addressing the underlying drivers of marine and coastal ecosystem loss and destruction, and improving the sustainable management of coastal and marine areas; and (d) Enhancing their efforts to increase the resilience of coastal and marine ecosystems, through, <i>inter alia</i>, improved implementation, towards achieving the 2012 target of establishing marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on best scientific information available, including representative networks; <p>Reaffirming that the programme of work still corresponds to global priorities, has been further strengthened through decisions VIII/21, VIII/22, VIII/24, and IX/20, but is not fully implemented, therefore encourages Parties to continue to implement these programme elements, and endorses the following guidance, where applicable and in accordance with national capacity and circumstances, for enhanced implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Further efforts on promoting full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in line with programme element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28), ensuring that the establishment and management of marine and coastal protected areas aims to make a direct contribution, where appropriate, to poverty alleviation (decision VII/5, annex I, paragraph 8); 	Para. 8 Para. 13	Involvement & input of ILCs in addressing climate change issues in relation to marine and coastal biodiversity Full and effective participation of ILCs in implementation of POW on marine and coastal biodiversity Establishment and management of marine and coastal PAs to contribute to poverty alleviation
<i>Identification of EBSAs and Scientific and Technical Aspects Relevant to Environmental Impact Assessment in Marine Areas</i>	Para. 34	Integration of TK in identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs)
<i>Recalling decision IX/20, identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas (EBSAs) should use the best available scientific and technical information and, as appropriate, integrate the traditional scientific, technical, and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention;</i>		

COP 10 Decision X/29. Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p>Recalling decision IX/20, paragraph 27, requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, subject to availability of financial resources, a study, within a context of Article 8(j) and related provisions, to identify specific elements for integrating the traditional, scientific, technical and technological knowledge of indigenous and local communities, consistent with Article 8(j) of the Convention, and social and cultural criteria and other aspects for the application of scientific criteria in annex I to decision IX/20 for the identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas as well as the establishment and management of marine protected areas, and make the report available at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention and transmit the findings to the relevant United Nations General Assembly processes, including the Ad Hoc Open-ended Informal Working Group;</p>	Para. 47	Study on integration of TK and social/cultural criteria in the identification of EBSAs and establishment and management of marine protected areas

Mountain Biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/30. Mountain Biological Diversity	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Status and Trends of Mountain Biological Diversity</i></p> <p>Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to collect and update information periodically, <i>inter alia</i>, for use in the thematic portal to monitor the changes and disseminate information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mountain biological diversity including on sites of biological, ecological and socio economic importance, in particular the mountain biosphere reserves, on ecosystem services, on endangered and endemic species, and on genetic resources, including, in particular, genetic resources for food and agriculture; (b) Related traditional knowledge and cultural dimensions of mountain biological diversity; (c) Direct and indirect drivers of change in mountain biological diversity, including, in particular, climate change and land-use change as well as tourism and sporting activities; (d) Trends in use, including the intensity of harvesting of high value species, in particular native and endemic ones, and consequent changes in populations, habitats and ecosystem properties; 	Para. 2	<p>ILCs involvement in monitoring mountain biodiversity</p> <p>TK and cultural dimensions of mountain biodiversity</p> <p>Land-use change</p>

COP 10 Decision X/30. Mountain Biological Diversity	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Programme Element 1: Direct Actions for Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-sharing</i></p> <p>Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities to:</p> <p>(a) Enhance the effectiveness of management in existing mountain protected areas;</p> <p>(b) Establish effectively and appropriately managed protected areas in line with the programme of work on protected areas to safeguard the highest priority key biodiversity areas in mountain ecosystems;</p> <p>(c) Establish, <i>inter alia</i>, conservation corridors and connectivity, where appropriate and possible and taking into account in particular, endemic species, while avoiding the spread of invasive alien species, and transboundary mountain protected area systems, taking into account the need to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes;</p>	Para. 3	ILC involvement in effective management of mountain protected areas
<p>Encourages Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities, to address climate-change and adaptation and mitigation issues for mountain biological diversity, taking into account decision X/33 on the in-depth review of work on biodiversity and climate change by:</p> <p>(a) Developing and implementing measures for the <i>in situ</i> conservation of mountain biological diversity and its components, as appropriate, and <i>ex situ</i> conservation of genetic resources and species currently and potentially under threat from climate change;</p> <p>(b) Undertaking measures, where appropriate, to reduce deforestation and restore degraded mountain forest ecosystems, conserve carbon in the mountain soil, including in peatlands and other wetlands, in order to enhance the role of mountains in providing important ecosystem services such as natural carbon and water regulation;</p> <p>(c) Developing, strengthening and implementing policies favourable to: the implementation of all three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in mountain ecosystems in a balanced manner, reducing the impact of climate change on mountain biological diversity and related traditional knowledge, enhancing resilience, and addressing unsustainable agriculture practices;</p> <p>(d) Supporting and coordinating research and monitoring networks on the impacts of global change in mountain regions, through observation of natural processes, ecosystem services and biological diversity;</p> <p>(e) Undertaking environmental and strategic assessments of renewable energy planning, as a part of mitigation strategies in mountain areas and to reduce their impacts on mountain biological diversity;</p>	Para. 5	ILC involvement in addressing climate-change and adaptation and mitigation issues for mountain biological diversity Reducing impacts of climate change on mountain biodiversity and related TK

Protected Areas

COP 10 Decision X/31. Protected Areas	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Strategies for strengthening implementation: national level</i></p> <p><i>Invites Parties to:</i></p> <p>(b) Develop a long-term action plan or reorient, as appropriate, relevant existing plans, taking into account national circumstances and priorities, involving all relevant stakeholders including indigenous and local communities, for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas,</p> <p>...(i) Take note as appropriate of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the further implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;</p>	Para. 1	<p>Involvement of ILCs in development of action plans on PAs</p> <p>UNDRIP in implementation of POWPA</p>
<p><i>Strategies for strengthening implementation: global level</i></p> <p><i>Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to available funds, to:</i></p> <p>(a) Continue to hold regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, with special attention to element 2 (Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing) of the programme of work, and other identified priorities with specific timetables for planning and funding, developing cooperation with regional and subregional convention agreements, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, technical networks and other partners;</p> <p>(b) Provide additional technical support through the development of toolkits, best practices, and guidelines on themes of the programme of work on protected areas in collaboration with Parties partners and international organizations, in particular techniques and instruments to assess and communicate values of ecosystem services and cost benefits, planning and institutional strengthening of protected area systems, improving protected area coverage of under-represented ecoregions, biomes, and ecosystems, and implementing element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas;</p> <p>...(d) Support the global Friends of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas network including through the involvement of, among other actors, indigenous and local communities, relevant international organizations and technical networks;</p>	Para. 7	<p>Capacity-building workshops on POWPA element 2</p> <p>Technical support for implementing element 2</p> <p>ILC involvement in Friends of POWPA</p>
<p><i>Issues that need greater attention: Climate Change</i></p> <p><i>Invites Parties to:</i></p> <p>(b) Enhance scientific knowledge and the use of the ecosystem approach as well as traditional and indigenous knowledge to support the development of adaptive management plans and to improve management effectiveness of protected areas for addressing impacts from climate change on biodiversity;</p>	Para. 14	<p>Use of TK and ecosystem approach for addressing climate change impacts in PAs</p>

COP 10 Decision X/31. Protected Areas	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Issues that need greater attention: Management Effectiveness</i></p> <p>Invites Parties, taking into account the target for goal 1.4 of the programme of work, which calls for all protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012 using participatory and science-based site planning processes with full and effective participation of stakeholders, and noting that to assess the effectiveness of the management, specific indicators may also be needed to:</p> <p>(b) Include information on governance and social impacts and benefits of protected areas into the management effectiveness evaluation process;</p>	Para. 19	Indicator on governance and social impacts and benefit of PAs
<p><i>Issues that need greater attention: Valuing Protected Area Costs and Benefits Including their Ecosystem Services</i></p> <p>Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and other partners, including indigenous and local communities, in supporting the programme of work to explore and evaluate existing methodologies and guidelines for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, bearing in mind the characteristics of the different biomes and ecosystems, building on existing work, including on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, and disseminate the results of the evaluation for Parties to apply if need be;</p>	Para. 27	Involvement of ILCs in measuring values, costs and benefits of PAs
<p><i>Issues that need greater attention: Programme Element 2 on Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit-Sharing</i></p> <p>Encourages Parties to:</p> <p>(a) Enhance coordination at the national level between the programme of work on protected areas and other related processes under the Convention on Biological Diversity, including, <i>inter alia</i>, the programmes of work on forest biological diversity and marine and coastal biological diversity, the work on access and benefit-sharing and Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention, and the processes related to the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity⁴ and the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities⁵ for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation;</p> <p>(b) Promote integration of the provisions of access and benefit-sharing in regard to the third objective of the Convention in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives on the role of protected areas in poverty alleviation as well as for indigenous and local community livelihoods;</p>	Para. 30	<p>Coordination between POWPA and Addis Ababa and Akwe:kon guidelines</p> <p>ABS in PA governance</p> <p>Initiatives on PAs and ILC livelihoods</p>

⁴ Decision VII/12, annex.

⁵ Decision VII/16 F, annex.

COP 10 Decision X/31. Protected Areas	Reference	Key language
<p>Invites Parties to:</p> <p>(a) Establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable cost and benefit-sharing and for full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, related to protected areas, in accordance with national laws and applicable international obligations;</p> <p>(b) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas and conserved areas of other stakeholders in biodiversity conservation, collaborative management and diversification of governance types;</p>	Para. 31	Mechanisms for benefit sharing and participation of ILCs in PAs Role of ICCAs in conservation and diversification of governance types
<p>Recalling paragraph 6 of decision IX/18 A, further invites Parties to:</p> <p>(a) Improve and, where necessary, diversify and strengthen protected-area governance types, leading to or in accordance with appropriate national legislation including recognizing and taking into account, where appropriate, indigenous, local and other community-based organizations;</p> <p>(b) Recognize the contribution of, where appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas within the national protected area system through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means;</p> <p>(c) Establish effective processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, in the governance of protected areas, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations;</p> <p>(d) Further develop and implement measures for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas and make protected areas an important component of local and global sustainable development consistent with national legislations and applicable international obligations;</p> <p>(e) Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder advisory committees, in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas, and in national reviews of the effectiveness of protected area system;</p> <p>(f) Conduct, where appropriate, assessments of governance of protected areas using toolkits prepared by the Secretariat and other organizations, and conduct capacity building activities for protected area institutions and relevant stakeholders, with support from international organizations, non governmental organizations and donor organizations, on the implementation of element 2, and especially on governance aspects of protected areas, including issues such as environmental conflicts;</p>	Para. 32	Diversifying governance types Contribution of ICCAs Processes for ILC participation in governance of PAs Respect for ILC rights Measures for equitable benefit-sharing ILCs in multi-stakeholder advisory committees and national reviews and reporting Capacity building on implementation of POWPA element 2 Governance/environmental conflicts
<p>Issues that need greater attention: Reporting</p> <p>Invites Parties to:</p> <p>(c) Consider voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies including the proposed global registry of indigenous and community conserved areas, where applicable;</p> <p>(d) Establish transparent and effective mechanisms for stakeholder input and review;</p>	Para. 33	Global registry on ICCAs Mechanisms for stakeholder input in reporting

Sustainable Use of Biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/32. Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p>Invites Parties and other Governments to:</p> <p>(a) Implement the recommendations of the Liaison Group on Bushmeat for the conservation and sustainable use of bushmeat, where appropriate, while taking into consideration Article 10 (c) as related to customary sustainable hunting practices for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;</p> <p>...(e) Address obstacles and devise solutions to protect and encourage customary sustainable use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities, for example by incorporating customary sustainable use of biological diversity by indigenous and local communities into national biodiversity strategies, policies, and actions plans, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making and management of biological resources;</p> <p>(f) Recognize the value of human-influenced natural environments, such as farmlands and secondary forests, including those that have been created and maintained by indigenous and local communities, and promote efforts in such areas that contribute to the achievement of all objectives of the Convention, in particular the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity and traditional knowledge;</p> <p>...(i) Encourage, inter alia, the application of the “polluter-pays principle”, and effective market-based instruments that have the potential to support the sustainable use of biodiversity and improve the sustainability of supply chains, such as voluntary certification schemes, responsible consumption practices, green procurement by public administrations, improving chain-of-custody, including traceability of commodities derived from biodiversity, and other authentication schemes including markers identifying products of indigenous and local communities, consistent and in harmony with the three objectives of the Convention and other relevant international obligations;</p>	Para. 2	<p>Bushmeat and article 10c, customary sustainable hunting practices</p> <p>Support for CSU</p> <p>CSU in NBSAPs</p> <p>Participation of ILCs in biodiversity management and decision-making</p> <p>Value of natural environments influenced by ILCs</p> <p>Market-based instruments that support sustainable use: ILC products</p>
<p><i>Satoyama Initiative</i></p> <p>Recognizes and supports further discussion, analysis and understanding of the Satoyama Initiative to further disseminate knowledge, build capacity and promote projects and programmes for the sustainable use of biological resources, and promote synergy of the Satoyama Initiative with other initiatives or activities including the Man and the Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Model Forest Network, and other initiatives that include community-conserved areas that are developed and managed by local and indigenous communities to advance understanding and implementation of customary use in accordance with Article 10(c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity</p>	Para. 7	<p>Satoyama initiative</p> <p>ICCAs and CSU</p>

Biodiversity and climate change

COP 10 Decision X/33. Biodiversity and Climate Change	Reference	Key language
<p>Guidance on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation:</p> <p><i>Reducing the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity-based Livelihoods</i></p> <p>(i) Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas in strengthening ecosystem connectivity and resilience across the sea and landscape thereby maintaining essential ecosystem services and supporting biodiversity-based livelihoods in the face of climate change;</p> <p>...(q) Enhance the benefits for, and avoid negative impacts on, biodiversity from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, and other sustainable land management and biodiversity conservation and sustainable-use activities, taking into account the need to ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in relevant policy-making and implementation processes, where appropriate; and to consider land ownership and land tenure, in accordance with national legislation;</p> <p><i>Reducing biodiversity impacts of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures</i></p> <p>(v) In planning and implementing effective climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, including renewable energies, take into account impacts on biodiversity and the provision of ecosystem services and avoid the conversion or degradation of areas important for biodiversity through:</p> <p> (i) Considering traditional knowledge, including the full involvement of indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 8	<p>Role of ICCAs in ecosystem connectivity and resilience</p> <p>Participation of ILCs in policy-making and implementation</p> <p>Land ownership and land tenure</p> <p>Consideration of TK in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities</p>
<p><i>Valuation and Incentive Measures</i></p> <p>Requests the Executive Secretary to:</p> <p>(g)...provide advice, for approval by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, including on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity, without pre-empting any future decisions taken under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, based on effective consultation with Parties and their views, and with the participation of indigenous and local communities, so that actions are consistent with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and avoid negative impacts on and enhance benefits for biodiversity;</p> <p>...(l) Compile and synthesize available scientific information, and views and experiences of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, on the possible impacts of geo-engineering techniques on biodiversity and associated social, economic and cultural considerations, and options on definitions and understandings of climate-related geo-engineering relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity and make it available for consideration at a meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties;</p>	Para. 9	<p>ILC participation in advice on safeguards for biodiversity</p> <p>ILC views and experiences on possible impacts of geo-engineering</p>

Agricultural Biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/34. Agricultural Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p>Requests the Executive Secretary and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and its Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to work together in their design of the <u>second phase of their joint work plan</u> covering at least until 2017 focusing on refinements required as a result of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, but also considering, as necessary, <i>inter alia</i>:</p> <p>(d) A review of the trends on the extent of patents and other intellectual property rights, such as plant variety protection, applied for and granted over plant, animal and microbial genetic resources, including relevant forest and pasture and rangeland genetic resources, as identified by the Global Assessments of Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, including the impacts of such property rights on local and indigenous communities, and small-scale farmers in developing countries, bearing in mind action item VI.1 of the Strategic Plan 2010-2017 for the implementation of the multi-year programme of work approved at the twelfth regular session of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This review should include, where appropriate, the impact on food security when genetic resources are patented or intellectual property rights are acquired for other sectors such as the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and other types of industries;</p> <p>... (g) Ways and means to strengthen cooperation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Obtain and consider the views of farmers' and producers' organizations and the views of indigenous and local communities; <p>... (m) Further exploring possibilities for actions, where necessary, to rehabilitate agricultural ecosystems and landscapes and restore their socio-economic functions on land where agriculture has declined, or ceased, and where the land was degraded as a result, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, where appropriate;</p>	Para. 5	<p>Patents and intellectual property rights impact on ILCs</p> <p>Views of ILCs</p> <p>ILC participation in rehabilitation of agricultural landscapes</p>
<p>Invites Parties and other Governments to take action, taking into account national circumstances, to support, among others, farmers in <i>in-situ</i> conservation of traditional and local varieties, races and breeds and efforts to conserve crop wild relatives as means to ensure food security and nutrition and support traditional lifestyles, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and relevant international obligations;</p>	Para. 8	Support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation of traditional varieties, support of traditional lifestyles
<p>Recognizes the importance of agricultural biodiversity and scientific, informal and traditional knowledge systems to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention, especially with regards to agricultural biodiversity, and recognizes the lead role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in supporting the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity as well as related traditional knowledge systems, while also recognizing the important contributions and roles of other partners in this regard, including those of indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 12	Value of TK on agricultural biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/34. Agricultural Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
Requests the Executive Secretary and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Biodiversity International, together with other relevant partners, including indigenous and local communities, subject to available resources, to provide further information on the nature of sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and sustainable agriculture, including building upon information contained in the information note submitted by Biodiversity International to the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice; ⁶	Para. 18	ILCs to provide information on sustainable agriculture
Recognizes also the importance of agro-ecosystems, in particular rice-paddy and oasis systems, for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and invites the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, subject to resources, and in consultation with the Executive Secretary and relevant partners, including indigenous and local communities, to undertake further studies on the valuation of the biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by agricultural ecosystems, in order to further support policy-relevant guidance to Parties for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting, consistent and in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international obligations.	Para. 20	Participation of ILCs in studies on the valuation of the biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by agricultural ecosystems

⁶ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/INF/34

Dry and Sub-humid Lands Biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/35. Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands	Reference	Key language
Urges Parties and other Governments, where appropriate, to: (a) Develop and implement, or revise existing, drought-management plans and early warning systems at all levels, including regional and subregional and basin-level management plans, taking into account the impact of drought and desertification on biodiversity and the role of biodiversity and actions to combat desertification in increasing the resilience of dry and subhumid lands, seeking: (ii) To direct biodiversity management for the prevention of desertification, including through the involvement of all stakeholders, particularly women and pastoralists and other indigenous and local communities and, as appropriate, in accordance with traditional community-based strategies, particularly through customary use systems;	Para. 2	Prevention of desertification through involvement of pastoralists and other ILCs Traditional community-based strategies and customary use systems

COP 10 Decision X/35. Biodiversity of Dry and Sub-humid Lands	Reference	Key language
Urges Parties and other Governments to establish specific national and regional targets, in accordance with national circumstances and in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 to assess the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands under the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to better reflect the particular challenges faced by such ecosystems and the people living in them, particularly indigenous and local communities;	Para. 4	Establishment of targets to reflect challenges faced by ILCs living in dry and sub-humid ecosystems
Encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to make use of the information contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on integration of climate change impacts and response activities within the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, ⁷ as well as in decision IX/16, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in their future work on integrating climate change into the implementation of the programme of work on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands;	Para. 7	Participation of ILCs in work to integrate climate change into POW on dry and sub-humid lands
<p>Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and, as far as possible, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, as well as other relevant partners, to:</p> <p>(b) Publish, subject to the availability of financial resources, a peer-reviewed special CBD Technical Series report on the value of dry and sub-humid lands similar to the Technical Series reports on valuing wetlands and forests, taking into account the role of pastoralists and other indigenous and local communities in the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands and their associated traditional knowledge with a view to making the report available in time for the second Scientific Conference of the Committee on Science and Technology of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;</p>	Para. 8	<p>CBD Technical Series report on the value of dry and sub-humid lands</p> <p>Role of pastoralists and other ILCs and their TK in conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands</p>
<p>Also requests the Executive Secretary to expand:</p> <p>(a) The existing Convention on Biological Diversity database of good practices and lessons learned with regard to linking biodiversity conservation and sustainable use to livelihoods in dry and sub-humid lands, particularly in the case of indigenous and local communities and to coordinate with the Committee on Science and Technology of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification efforts to set up a knowledge management system and with other relevant case-study databases including those developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations;</p>	Para. 9	Good practices and lessons learned on linkages conservation and sustainable use and ILC livelihoods in dry and sub-humid lands.

⁷ UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/6/Add.1.

Biofuels and Biodiversity

COP 10 Decision X/37. Biofuels and Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p>Recognizing that improved scientific, environmental and socio-economic research and assessments, open and transparent consultation, with the full and effective participation of the concerned indigenous and local communities, and sharing of best practices, are crucial needs for the continuing improvement of policy guidance and decision making to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuels on biodiversity and impacts on biodiversity that affect related socioeconomic conditions and to address the gaps in scientific knowledge and concerns that exist regarding such impacts,</p> <p>Aware in particular of the potential positive and negative impacts of the production and use of biofuels on the conservation and customary use of biodiversity by indigenous and local communities, and the consequences for their well-being</p>	preamble	<p>Need for full and effective ILC participation to improve guidance for minimizing negative biodiversity and social impacts of biofuels</p> <p>Potential impacts of biofuels on CSU and ILC well-being</p>
<p>Recognizes that the impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity can affect, positively or negatively, related socio-economic conditions, including food and energy security, as well as the consideration of land tenure and resource rights, including water, where relevant for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, recognizing, in particular, the implications for indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 2	<p>Biofuel impacts on land tenure and resource rights</p> <p>Implications for ILCs</p>
<p>Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and stakeholders to examine, and as appropriate, to further develop, based on scientific assessments on the impacts of biofuel production and use, and with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, voluntary conceptual frameworks for ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use developed by the three regional workshops. In further developing such voluntary conceptual frameworks, an effort should be made to focus the framework on the impacts of biofuels on biodiversity, and impacts on biodiversity that affect related socio-economic conditions and food and energy security resulting from the production and use of biofuels, as decided by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting in decision IX/2;</p>	Para. 3	<p>ILC participation in development of ways to minimize negative impact of biofuels</p>
<p>Urges Parties and other Governments, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders and relevant organizations, when carrying out scientific assessments of the impacts of biofuel production and use, to ensure that the sustainable agricultural practices and food and energy security of indigenous and local communities are addressed and respected, subject to national legislation, taking into account the customary laws of indigenous and local communities, where applicable;</p>	Para. 4	<p>Respect for ILC sustainable agricultural practice, food and energy security in scientific research</p> <p>Take into account customary laws</p>

COP 10 Decision X/37. Biofuels and Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p>Recognizes the need to include ways and means to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity, and on indigenous and local communities, in national plans, such as national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national development plans, and <i>invites</i> Parties, as appropriate, to report in this regard as part of their fifth national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity;</p>	Para. 5	Ways to minimize negative impact of biofuels on ILCs in national plans
<p><i>Invites</i> Parties, acknowledging different national conditions, other Governments and relevant organizations, bearing in mind ecosystem functions and services, to:</p> <p>(a) Develop, national inventories so as to identify areas of high biodiversity value, critical ecosystems, and areas important to indigenous and local communities; and</p> <p>(b) Assess and identify areas and, where appropriate, ecosystems that could be used in, or exempted from, the production of biofuels;</p> <p>So as to assist policy-makers in applying appropriate conservation measures and identifying areas deemed inappropriate for biofuel feedstock production, to promote the positive and minimize or avoid the negative impacts of biofuel production and use on biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and stakeholders, applying relevant impact assessments;</p>	Para. 7	Inventories to identify areas of importance to ILCs (inappropriate for biofuel production)
<p><i>Encourages</i> Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to address impacts of the production and use of biofuels on biodiversity and the services it provides, and impacts on biodiversity that affect related socio-economic conditions, in developing and implementing land-use and water policies and other relevant policies and/or strategies, in particular by addressing direct and indirect land use and water use changes affecting, amongst others, areas of high value for biodiversity and areas of cultural, religious and heritage interest and indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 9	Addressing land use and water use changes in ILC areas

Article 8(j) and related provisions

COP 10 Decision X/40. Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Capacity-building Efforts</i></p> <p>Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate the effective implementation of decisions regarding capacity-building⁸ through workshops using a train-the-trainer methodology and extending opportunities to all regions, with a view to increasing the number of indigenous and local community representatives, particularly women, who are familiar with and participate in the work of the Convention, including its implementation at the national and local level;</p>	Para. A.3	Capacity building to increase number of ILC representatives in work of CBD
<p>Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to convene, subject to the availability of financial resources, regional and subregional capacity building workshops and exchange of experience on issues relevant to Article 8(j), Article 10(c) and Article 15, to assist indigenous and local communities in their effective participation in the work of the Convention, with the view of strengthening their capacity;</p>	Para. A.5	Capacity-building workshops on 8(j) and 10(c)
<p><i>Development of communications, mechanisms and tools to facilitate the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention</i></p> <p>Notes the ongoing work concerning electronic mechanisms, such as the Article 8(j) homepage, the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal, and related initiatives and requests the Executive Secretary to monitor the use of these initiatives and consult with indigenous and local communities that are participating in the work of the Convention on gaps and short-comings and report the findings to next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;</p>	Para. B.1	<p>Electronic mechanisms</p> <p>TK portal</p>
<p>Invites the Executive Secretary to consult with Parties and indigenous and local communities to determine how the Traditional Knowledge Portal may continue to evolve to increase its effectiveness in assisting Parties and in particular national focal points, in their work regarding Article 8(j) and related provisions;</p>	Para. B.2	TK portal
<p>Invites Parties and Governments to submit national laws, legislation, policies, programme and other relevant information regarding the protection of traditional knowledge to the Secretariat to be publicized through the Traditional Knowledge Portal;</p>	Para. B.3	<p>TK portal</p> <p>Laws and legislation for protection of TK</p>
<p>Welcomes and encourages the further development of the various non-electronic mechanisms, tools, products, to raise awareness about the role of traditional knowledge in attaining the goals of the Convention, and encourages their promotion after the International Year of Biodiversity;</p>	Para. B.4	Non-electronic tools and mechanisms for awareness-raising on TK

⁸ See decisions IX/13 D and E, as well as VIII/5 B and C and VII/16 annex, and V/16, annex II, task 4.

COP 10 Decision X/40. Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention	Reference	Key language
Requests the Secretariat, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue to develop both electronic and traditional and other means of community-education and public-awareness materials, and other means of communication, including in indigenous and local languages, and invites Parties to publicize such materials through community radio and other diverse media, in collaboration with international organizations, indigenous and local communities, and other stakeholders;	Para. B.5	Awareness-raising on TK including in indigenous and local languages Community radio and other media
Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of financial resources, to continue to develop, update and translate the various electronic communication mechanisms, including the Article 8(j) homepage and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal and to report on progress to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its seventh meeting;	Para.B.6	TK portal
Invites Parties to consider designating national focal points for Article 8(j) and related provisions in support of national focal points, to facilitate communications with indigenous and local community organizations and to promote the effective development and implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions.	Para. B.7	National focal point for 8(j)
<i>Participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention, including through the Voluntary Fund</i> Notes with appreciation the ongoing efforts by the Secretariat to promote the Voluntary Fund for Facilitating the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Convention Process (VB Trust Fund), and requests the Executive Secretary to continue efforts and to report on the advancement of this work, along with the relevant statistics concerning the participation of indigenous and local communities, at the next meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions;	Para. C.1	Voluntary Fund
Invites Parties, Governments and relevant funding institutions and mechanisms to contribute generously to the Voluntary Fund, noting that the effective participation of indigenous and local communities is essential to the work of the Convention and in achieving its three objectives;	Para. C.2	Voluntary Fund
Invites Parties to make efforts to include indigenous and local-community organizations who are mandated by their community to represent them in processes under the Convention and to be provided with opportunities to effectively participate in the Convention processes.	Para. C.3	Parties' support of ILC representation
<i>Other Initiatives</i> Welcomes creative initiatives and partnerships between private-sector representatives and indigenous and local community representatives, taking note of the indigenous and local communities, Business and Biodiversity Consultation and requests the Executive Secretary to report on such efforts at the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions.	Para. D.1	Partnerships between private-sector representatives and ILC representatives

Article 8(j) and related provisions

COP 10 Decision X/41. Elements of <i>sui generis</i> Systems for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge	Reference	Key language
Notes that elements of <i>sui generis</i> systems, as set out in section II of the updated note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WG8J/6/5), include useful elements to consider as and when Parties and Governments develop <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices at local, national, regional and international levels;	Para. 1	Development of <i>sui generis</i> systems for protection of TK
Also notes that <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, should be developed taking into account customary laws, practices and community protocols, as appropriate, with the effective participation and approval and involvement of those communities;	Para. 2	Consideration of customary law, community protocols
Encourages Parties that have not yet considered or developed <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of traditional knowledge to take steps to do so, as appropriate;	Para. 3	Development of <i>sui generis</i> systems for protection of TK
Invites Parties to submit to the Executive Secretary information regarding elements of <i>sui generis</i> systems relevant to the protection of traditional knowledge they have adopted, including assessments of the effectiveness of such measures, whether they are local, subnational, national or regional in focus;	Para. 4	Effectiveness of <i>sui generis</i> systems for protection of TK
Invites Parties and Governments to report on any regional measures that have been taken to protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to biological diversity that is held across national boundaries, including <i>sui generis</i> systems that are being developed or have been developed and/or implemented, including evidence regarding the effectiveness of such measures;	Para. 5	Measures for protection of transboundary TK
Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to compile and make available through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention information on measures taken by Parties for the development of <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of traditional knowledge, at various levels, including local, national, regional and international;	Para. 6	Information sharing (clearing house mechanism) on <i>sui generis</i> systems
Invites Parties, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations to provide views through case studies on how statutory laws and customary laws interact with regard to the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and for the results to be made available through the traditional knowledge portal of the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention and to the Working Group for consideration at its seventh meeting;	Para. 7	Views and case studies on interaction between statutory and customary laws on protection of TK

COP 10 Decision X/41. Elements of <i>sui generis</i> Systems for the Protection of Traditional Knowledge	Reference	Key language
Notes the clear relationship between effective <i>sui generis</i> systems as may be developed adopted or recognized at various levels, implementation of access and benefit-sharing provisions and the need to prevent the misuse and misappropriation of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, as stated in decision VII/16 H;	Para. 9	Relation <i>sui generis</i> systems and ABS and prevention of misuse of TK
Notes the decision of the General Assembly of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) at its thirty-eighth (nineteenth ordinary) session, held in Geneva from 22 September to 1 October 2009 to continue its work without prejudice to the work pursued in other forums, and “undertake text-based negotiations with the objective of reaching agreement on a text of an international legal instrument (or instruments), which will ensure the effective protection of genetic resources, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions”;	Para. 10	WIPO, international legal instrument for protection of TK
<i>Further notes, in particular, the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in relation to <i>sui generis</i> systems for the protection of the knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and in relation to the early establishment of a legally binding Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing:</i>	Para. 11	Relation <i>sui generis</i> systems and ABS
Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to inform the Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) of the World Intellectual Property Organization on the work undertaken under paragraph 6 above and to continue to positively contribute to the work of the Intergovernmental Committee.	Para. 12	IGC, WIPO

Article 8(j) and related provisions

COP 10 Decision X/42. The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities	Reference	Key language
<p>Recalling recommendations 1, 8 and 9 of the report of the second session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues noted by the Conference of Parties in decision VII/16, paragraph 5, and decision VIII/5 F of the Conference of the Parties, concerning elements of an code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and taking into account task 16 of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions,</p>	Preamble	UNPFII recommendations on code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of ILCs
<p>Aiming to promote full respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,</p>		
<p>Recalling that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity have, subject to their respective national legislation, undertaken, pursuant to Article 8(j) of the Convention, to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (hereafter referred to as “traditional knowledge”), and to promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices,</p>		
<p>Recognizing that respect for traditional knowledge requires that it is valued equally with and complementary to scientific knowledge, and that this is fundamental in order to promote full respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,</p>		TK valued equally to scientific knowledge
<p>Recognizing also that any measure to respect, preserve and maintain the use of traditional knowledge, such as codes of ethical conduct, will stand a much greater chance of success if it has the support of indigenous and local communities and is designed and presented in terms that are comprehensible,</p>		
<p>Recalling that <u>access</u> by indigenous and local communities to lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities, together with the opportunity to practice traditional knowledge on those lands and waters, is paramount for the retention of traditional knowledge, and the development of innovations and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,</p>		Importance of access to lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by ILCs

COP 10 Decision X/42. The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Bearing in mind</i> the importance of preserving and developing traditional languages used by indigenous and local communities as rich sources of traditional knowledge regarding medicines, traditional farm practices, including agricultural biodiversity and animal husbandry, lands, air, water and whole ecosystems that have been shared from one generation to the next,</p> <p><i>Taking into account</i> the holistic concept of traditional knowledge and its multi-dimensional characteristics which include but are not limited to spatial,⁹ cultural,¹⁰ spiritual, and temporal qualities,¹¹</p> <p><i>Further taking into account</i> the various international bodies, instruments, programmes, strategies, standards, reports and processes of relevance and the importance of their harmonization and complementarity and effective implementation, in particular and where applicable:</p> <p>(a) The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965);</p> <p>(b) The Convention No.169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, (ILO 1989);</p> <p>(c) The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992);</p> <p>(d) The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO 2003);</p> <p>(e) The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005);</p> <p>(f) The Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948);</p> <p>(g) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966);</p> <p>(h) The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966);</p> <p>(i) The United Nations Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (2005-2014);</p> <p>(j) The Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UNESCO 2001);</p> <p>(k) The Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights (UNESCO 2005);</p> <p>(l) The Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization (CBD 2002);</p> <p>(m) The Akwé:Kon Guidelines (CBD 2004);</p> <p>(n) The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007),</p> <p><i>Having considered</i> the elements of the code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity,</p>		Importance of preserving and developing traditional languages Holistic nature of TK International bodies and instruments (including UNDRIP)

⁹ Territorially-based/locally-based.

¹⁰ Rooted in the broader cultural traditions of a people.

¹¹ Evolves, adapts and transforms dynamically over time.

COP 10 Decision X/42. The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities	Reference	Key language
Decides to entitle the elements of the code of ethical conduct “the Tkarihwaié:ri ¹² Code of Ethical Conduct on Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity”;	Para. 2	Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct
Invites Parties and Governments to make use of the elements of the code of ethical conduct as a model to “guide the development of models of codes of ethical conduct for research, access to, use, exchange and management of information concerning traditional knowledge, innovations and practices for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity” ¹³ that are developed according to each Party’s unique national circumstances and needs and recognizing the rich cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities;	Para. 3	Using the Code as a model for national codes of conduct
Also invites Parties and Governments to undertake education and awareness-raising and develop communication strategies that assists relevant Government departments and agencies, academic institutions, private sector developers, potential stakeholders in development and/or research projects, extractive industries, forestry and the public at large to be made aware of elements of the code of ethical conduct, for incorporation, as appropriate, into policies and processes at the transnational, national level and local level governing interactions with indigenous and local communities;	Para. 4	Awareness-raising on code of ethical conduct
Invites the Global Environment Facility, international funding institutions and development agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, where requested, and in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities, to consider providing assistance to indigenous and local communities, particularly women, to raise their awareness and to build capacity and understanding of the elements of the code of ethical conduct.	Para. 6	Capacity-building for ILCs on code of ethical conduct, in particular women
The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. Annex		
<i>Rationale</i> Where consent or authority of indigenous and local communities is required with respect to traditional knowledge associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, it is the right of indigenous and local communities, according to their customary law and procedures, to identify the relevant holders of their knowledge	Para. 4	ILCs’ right to identify holders of knowledge

¹² Pronounced {Tga-ree-wa-yie-ree}, a Mohawk term meaning “the proper way”.

¹³ Decision V/16, annex, programme of work on the implementation of Article 8(j), element 5, task 16.

The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. Annex	Reference	Key language
<i>Ethical Principles</i>		
This principle recognizes the importance of mutually agreed settlements or agreements at national level that exist in many countries, and that respect should be applied to such arrangements at all times.	Para.7	Importance of mutually agreed terms
Community and individual concerns over, and claims to, cultural and intellectual property relevant to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be acknowledged and addressed in the negotiation with indigenous and local communities, prior to starting activities/interactions.	Para. 8	Addressing concerns over cultural and intellectual property
Indigenous and local communities should be adequately informed in advance, about the nature, scope and purpose of any proposed activities/ interactions carried out by others that may involve the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, occurring on or likely to impact on, sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. This information should be provided in a manner that takes into consideration and actively engages with the body of knowledge and cultural practices of indigenous and local communities.	Para. 10	Transparency Adequate information provided in advance to ILCs on activities impacting on their lands and waters
Any activities/interactions related to traditional knowledge associated with the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, occurring on or likely to impact on sacred sites and on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities and impacting upon specific groups, should be carried out with the prior informed consent and/ or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities. Such consent or approval should not be coerced, forced or manipulated.	Para. 11	Prior Informed Consent for activities relating to TK that may impact on ILCs lands and waters
Traditional knowledge should be respected as a legitimate expression of the culture, traditions, and experience of indigenous and local communities and as part of the plurality of existing knowledge systems. It is highly desirable that those interacting with indigenous and local communities respect the integrity, morality and spirituality of the cultures, traditions and relationships of indigenous and local communities and avoid the imposition of external concepts, standards and value judgments, in inter-cultural dialogue. Respect for cultural heritage, ceremonial and sacred sites, as well as sacred species and secret and sacred knowledge ought to be given specific consideration in any activities/interactions.	Para. 12	Respect for indigenous cultures and traditions, avoidance of imposition of external concepts, respect for sacred sites, species and knowledge
The resources and knowledge of indigenous and local communities can be collectively or individually owned. Those interacting with indigenous and local communities should seek to understand the balance of collective and individual rights and obligations. The right of indigenous and local communities to safeguard, collectively or otherwise, their cultural and intellectual heritage, tangible and intangible, should be respected.	Para. 13	Understanding and respecting collective ownership of resources and heritage

The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. Annex	Reference	Key language
Indigenous and local communities ought to receive fair and equitable benefits for their contribution to activities/interactions related to biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge 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. Benefit-sharing should be regarded as a way of strengthening indigenous and local communities and promoting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and ought to be equitable within and among relevant groups, taking into account relevant community-level procedures.	Para. 14	Fair and equitable sharing of benefits for activities related to TK
<i>Specific considerations</i>		
This principle recognizes the integral connection of indigenous and local communities to their sacred sites, culturally significant sites and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them and associated traditional knowledge, and that their cultures, lands and waters are interrelated. In accordance with national domestic law and international obligations, in this context, traditional land tenure of indigenous and local communities should be recognized, as access to traditional lands and waters and sacred sites is fundamental to the retention of traditional knowledge and associated biological diversity. Sparsely populated lands and waters ought not to be presumed to be empty or unoccupied but may be occupied or used by indigenous or local communities.	Para. 17	Importance of sacred sites Recognition of land tenure Importance of access to traditional areas for retention of TK
Traditional resource rights are collective in nature but may include other interests and obligations and apply to traditional resources occurring on lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by indigenous and local communities. Access of indigenous and local communities to traditional resources is crucial for the sustainable use of biological diversity and cultural survival. Activities/interactions should not interfere with access to traditional resources except with the approval of the community concerned.	Para. 18	Collective nature of traditional resource rights Importance of access of ILCs to traditional resources for sustainable use and cultural survival Respect for customary rules on access
Activities/interactions related to biological diversity, and the objectives of the Convention, such as conservation, ought not to cause indigenous and local communities to be removed from their lands and waters or lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them, as applicable, by force or coercion and without their consent. Where they consent to removal they should be compensated. Whenever possible, these indigenous and local communities should have the right to return to their traditional lands. Such activities/interactions should not cause indigenous and local community members, especially the elderly, the disabled and children to be removed from their families by force or coercion.	Para. 19	No removal without consent Compensation Right to return to traditional lands

The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. Annex	Reference	Key language
<p>Traditional guardianship/custodianship recognizes the holistic interconnectedness of humanity with ecosystems and obligations and responsibilities of indigenous and local communities, to preserve and maintain their traditional role as traditional guardians and custodians of these ecosystems through the maintenance of their cultures, spiritual beliefs and customary practices. Because of this, cultural diversity, including linguistic diversity, ought to be recognized as keys to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Therefore, indigenous and local communities should, where relevant, be actively involved in the management of lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them, including sacred sites and protected areas. Indigenous and local communities may also view certain species of plants and animals as sacred and, as custodians of biological diversity, have responsibilities for their well-being and sustainability, and this should be respected and taken into account in all activities/interactions.</p>	Para. 20	<p>Traditional custodianship</p> <p>Active involvement of ILCs in management of traditional lands and waters</p> <p>Respect for sacred species</p>
<p>For indigenous and local communities all activities/interactions, take place in a social context. The role of elders, women, and youth is paramount in the process of cultural dissemination, which depends upon intergenerational transfer of knowledge, innovation and practices. Therefore, the societal structure/s of indigenous and local communities should be respected, including the right to pass on their knowledge in accordance with their traditions and customs.</p>	Para. 21	<p>Respect for social structures</p> <p>Role of women, elders, youth</p> <p>Right to pass on knowledge according to custom</p>
<p>Every effort should be made to avoid any adverse consequences to indigenous and local communities and lands and waters traditionally occupied or used by them, their sacred sites and sacred species, and their traditional resources from all activities/interactions affecting or impacting on them related to biological diversity, conservation and sustainable use. Should any such adverse consequences occur, appropriate restitution or compensation should be provided, in accordance with domestic legislation, and relevant international obligations, as applicable, and through mutually agreed terms between indigenous and local communities and those undertaking such activities/interactions.</p>	Para. 22	<p>Avoiding adverse consequences on traditional lands</p> <p>Appropriate restitution and/or compensation in case of adverse effects</p>
<p>Repatriation efforts ought to be made to facilitate the repatriation of information in order to facilitate the recovery of traditional knowledge of biological diversity.</p>	Para. 23	Repatriation of information
<p>Conflicts caused by activities/interactions related to the conservation or sustainable use of biological diversity, between indigenous and local communities and local or national governments should be avoided. Should this not be possible, national and culturally appropriate conflict resolution mechanisms should be put in place to resolve disputes and grievances. Those interacting with indigenous and local communities should also avoid involvement in intra-indigenous and local community disputes.</p>	Para. 24	<p>Avoiding conflicts between governments and ILCs</p> <p>Culturally appropriate conflict resolution</p>

The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities Relevant to the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity. Annex	Reference	Key language
Indigenous and local communities should have the opportunity to actively participate in research that affects them or which makes use of their traditional knowledge related to the objectives of the Convention, and decide on their own research initiatives and priorities, conduct their own research, including building their own research institutions and promoting the building of cooperation, capacity and competence.	Para. 25	Supporting research initiatives of ILCs
<i>Methods</i>		
All decisions regarding activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities related to the objectives of the Convention should be developed and elaborated at the appropriate level to ensure indigenous and local community empowerment and effective participation, bearing in mind that such activities/interactions should respect indigenous and local community decision-making structures.	Para. 27	ILC empowerment and involvement in decision-making Respect for ILC decision-making structures
Methodologies should take into account the vital role that indigenous and local community women play in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, affirming the need for the full and effective participation of women at all levels of policy-making and implementation for biological diversity conservation, as appropriate.	Para. 29	Role and participation of indigenous women in biodiversity policymaking and implementation
This principle recognizes the crucial importance of indigenous and local communities fully and effectively participating in activities/interactions related to biological diversity and conservation that may impact on them, and of respecting their decision-making processes and time frames for such decision-making. Ethical conduct should acknowledge that there are some legitimate circumstances for indigenous and local communities to restrict access to their traditional knowledge.	Para. 30	ILC participation in activities that may impact on them Respect for decision-making processes and timeframes Restricted access to TK
Confidentiality of information should be respected, subject to national law. Information imparted by the indigenous and local communities should not be used or disclosed for purposes other than those for which it was consented to, and cannot be passed on to a third party without the consent of the indigenous and local community. In particular, confidentiality ought to be applied to sacred and/or secret information. Those working with indigenous and local communities should be aware that concepts such as “the public domain” may not adequately reflect the cultural parameters of many indigenous and local communities.	Para. 31	Respect for confidentiality of information
Information obtained from activities/interactions with indigenous and local communities should be shared with them in understandable and culturally appropriate formats, with a view to promoting inter-cultural exchanges, knowledge and technology transfer, synergies and complementarity.	Para. 32	Communication in understandable and culturally appropriate formats

Article 8(j) and related provisions

COP 10 Decision X/43. Multi-year Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Reference	Key language
<i>Article 10</i>		
<i>Decides to include a new major component on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c) in the revised programme of work on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions and requests the Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, building on the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, to develop further guidance on sustainable use and related incentive measures for indigenous and local communities and also consider measures to increase the engagement of indigenous and local communities and governments at national and local level in the implementation of Article 10 and the ecosystem approach;</i>	Para. 8	Inclusion of new major component on 10(c) in POW8(j)
<i>Requests Parties, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organizations to submit information to the Executive Secretary regarding the implementation of Article 10 of the Convention, with a focus on Article 10(c), and requests the Executive Secretary to compile and analyse the information provided and to provide advice on how this component could be implemented to the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, to assist the Working Group in taking this task forward;</i>	Para. 9	Call for views on new major component on 10(c)
<i>Authorizes the Secretariat to convene, subject to the availability of funds, an international meeting on Article 10 with a focus on Article 10(c), with the participation of Parties, Governments and international organizations, and representatives of indigenous and local communities, to provide advice on the content and implementation of the new major component for consideration at the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to assist the Working Group in taking this component forward;</i>	Para. 10 Page 2	New major component on 10(c), international meeting
<i>Decides to have an in-depth dialogue at the seventh meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, on the following theme: Ecosystem management, ecosystem services and protected areas;</i>	Para. 13	In-depth dialogue on ecosystem management, services and PAs
<i>Indicators</i>		
<i>Recognizing that the status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages is a useful indicator for the retention and use of traditional knowledge, if used along with other indicators,</i>	Preamble	Indicator on linguistic diversity

COP 10 Decision X/43. Multi-year Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Reference	Key language
<p><i>Noting the importance of both qualitative and quantitative indicators to provide a broad picture of the status and trends of traditional knowledge and capture indigenous and local community realities within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets,</i></p> <p><i>Taking note of the work carried out under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and including the regional and international technical workshops organized by the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, to identify a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and in other focal areas, to assess progress towards achieving the Strategic Plan and the biodiversity targets,</i></p>		IIFB Working Group on Indicators
<p><i>Adopts the following proposed indicators:</i></p> <p>(a) Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities;</p> <p>(b) Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations; to complement the already adopted indicator on the status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages in order to assess progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;</p>	Para. 14	Adoption of indicator on land-use change and land tenure and indicator on traditional occupations
<p><i>Invites the International Labour Organization to explore the possibility of compiling data concerning the practice of traditional occupations and to provide advice on the use of this indicator for the consideration of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its seventh meeting;</i></p>	Para. 15	ILO, indicator on traditional occupations
<p><i>Further invites the relevant agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the International Land Coalition, to provide advice on the use on the indicator “Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities” for the consideration of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its seventh meeting;</i></p>	Para. 16	FAO, indicator on land use and tenure
<p><i>Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, Governments, international agencies, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and interested parties, including the 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership, to pursue the ongoing refinement and use of the proposed indicators, also bearing in mind the implementation of Article 10 and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including through further technical workshops, to consider availability of data, methodologies and coordinating organizations, and to report to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its seventh meeting to take these matters forward;</i></p>	Para. 17	Ongoing refinement of indicators
<p><i>Considering the new emphasis being placed by Parties on the implementation of Article 10, requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the avail-</i></p>	Para. 18	

COP 10 Decision X/43. Multi-year Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Reference	Key language
ability of funding, in collaboration with Parties, Governments, international agencies including the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity, relevant non-governmental organizations, and the 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership, to explore, through further technical workshops, the development of appropriate indicators for customary sustainable use and to report on this matter to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at its seventh meeting, so that this matter can be advanced within the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;		Development of indicator(s) on customary sustainable use
<i>Further invites Parties, international organizations, indigenous and local communities, organizations and relevant stakeholders to provide views on the development of indicators on land tenure and requests the Executive Security to prepare an information note for the Working Group at its seventh meeting.</i>	Para. 19	Indicator(s) on land tenure, call for views
<i>Participation</i>		
Requests the Secretariat, through the Voluntary Trust Fund to Facilitate the Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities in the Work of the Convention, to strengthen, where possible and subject to the availability of funding, the participation of indigenous and local communities in capacity building workshops under the Convention, as appropriate;	Para. 20	Voluntary fund
<i>Noting that the involvement of local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) has been limited for various reasons, decides to convene an ad hoc expert group meeting of local-community representatives, bearing in mind geographic and gender balance, with a view to identifying common characteristics of local communities, and gathering advice on how local communities can more effectively participate in Convention processes, including at the national level, as well as how to develop targeted outreach, in order to assist in the implementation the Convention and achievement of its goals;</i>	Para. 21	Expert meeting of local communities Greater involvement of local communities
Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to work with donors and partners, with a view to increasing capacity-building efforts for indigenous and local communities, and in particular, where possible, and subject to the availability of funding, develop medium and long-term strategies, to raise awareness of and facilitate their effective participation in Convention processes, taking into account the negotiation, elaboration and implementation of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing;	Para. 22	Capacity-building for ILCs to participate in CBD and ABS process
Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue to develop communication, education and public awareness activities and products, including with the contributions of indigenous and local communities, to assist in the community education of indigenous and local communities about the work of the Convention and also raising awareness of the general public about the role of indigenous and local communities, especially the role of indigenous and local community women, and their traditional knowledge in conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and other global issues, including climate change;	Para. 23	CEPA activities for ILCs on the CBD General awareness about important role of ILCs (women) and TK in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

COP 10 Decision X/43. Multi-year Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	Reference	Key language
Technical guidelines for recording and documenting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
<p>Recognizing that the documentation and recording of traditional knowledge should primarily benefit indigenous and local communities and that their participation in such schemes should be voluntary and not a prerequisite for the protection of traditional knowledge,</p> <p><i>Further noting</i> the work of other organizations concerning guidelines for documentation of traditional knowledge, such as the development of a toolkit for the documentation of traditional knowledge by the World Intellectual Property Organization, and documentation and traditional knowledge projects proposed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the desirability of harmonization of this work within the international system,</p> <p><i>Further noting</i> that documentation of the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities for the purpose of safeguarding traditional knowledge should be conducted by indigenous and local communities with their prior and informed consent and remain under their ownership,</p>		Benefit of documentation and recording of TK for ILCs Guidelines for documenting TK by WIPO and UNESCO Prior and informed consent for documenting TK
Invites Parties and Governments and international organizations to support and assist indigenous and local communities to maintain, control, protect and develop their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and by supporting capacity building and the development of necessary infrastructure and resources with the aim of enabling indigenous and local communities to make informed decisions regarding the documentation of traditional knowledge;	Para. 24	Capacity building for informed decisions on documentation of TK
Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to collaborate with United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Intellectual Property Organization, to assist the World Intellectual Property Organization in completing its work on the development of the WIPO toolkit on the documentation of traditional knowledge , addressing both the potential benefits and threats of the documentation of traditional knowledge and, in collaboration with the World Intellectual Property Organization, to make the toolkit available through the clearing-house mechanism and the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal;	Para. 25	WIPO toolkit on the documentation of traditional knowledge
Recommendations from the UNPFII		
Takes note of the recommendation of the United Nations Permanent Forum Indigenous Issues which “requests Parties to consider, in the development, negotiation and adoption of the code of ethical conduct to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, that the standard established in the code adequately reflect relevant international standards, including the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples ”	Para. 26	UNPFII Code of conduct to reflect international standards including UNDRIP

Other decisions

COP 10 Decision X/3. Strategy for Resource Mobilization in Support of the Achievement of the Convention's Three Objectives	Reference	Key language
<p>Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to organize regional and subregional workshops to assist with the development of country-specific resource mobilization strategies, including for indigenous and local communities, as part of the process of updating national biodiversity strategy and action plans, to promote exchange of experience and good practice in financing for biological diversity, and to facilitate the national monitoring of the outcomes of country specific resource mobilization strategies;</p>	Para. 3	<p>ILC participation in workshops on developing country-specific resource-mobilization strategies</p> <p>Good practice in financing for biodiversity</p>
COP 10 Decision X/4. Third Edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook: Implications for the Future Implementation of the Convention		
<p>Notes that a strategy for reducing biodiversity loss requires action at multiple levels including:</p> <p>(f) Measures to protect and encourage customary use and management of biological resources that are compatible with the conservation or sustainable use requirements by empowering indigenous and local communities to participate and take responsibility in local decision-making processes as appropriate;</p>	Para. 5	<p>Protecting CSU and involvement of ILC in local decision-making as part of strategy to reduce biodiversity loss</p>
COP 10 Decision X/5. Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan		
<p>Invites Parties to establish mechanisms at all levels to foster the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, civil-society organizations and all stakeholders in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;</p>	Para. 2	<p>Establishment of mechanisms for full and effective participation of ILCs in CBD</p>
<p>Invites other donors, Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies to provide financial, technical and technological support to developing countries, particularly least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to strengthen their capacities to implement the Convention, including support for relevant initiatives and strategies of indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 5	<p>Support for relevant initiatives and strategies of ILCs</p>

COP 10 Decision X/6. Integration of Biodiversity into Poverty Eradication and Development	Reference	Key language
<p>Notes, in efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes, the importance of:</p> <p>(a) Scientific information and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and their participation in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions of the Convention;</p>	Para. 6	Importance of TK in efforts to integrate biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes
<p><i>Terms of Reference for an Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development</i></p> <p>The Expert Group shall be regionally balanced and composed of 25 experts nominated by Parties and 15 observers (five experts and three observers from each United Nations region), <i>inter alia</i>, from both biodiversity and development communities, regional bodies or organizations, bilateral development cooperation agencies, multilateral development banks, United Nation agencies, non governmental organizations, the business sector, civil society, indigenous and local communities, and other representatives of stakeholders.</p>	Annex Para. 3	ILC representatives in Expert Group on Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development
COP 10 Decision X/10. National Reporting: Review of Experience and Proposals for the Fifth National Report		
<p>Encourages Parties to continue to involve all relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, in the process of national reporting, and to use the report as a tool for further planning and communication to the public to mobilize additional support for and participation in activities related to implementation of the Convention;</p>	Para. 11	Involvement of ILCs in national reporting
<p><i>Processes of Preparation</i></p> <p>Guidance provided in various decisions of the Conference of the Parties requests Parties to involve stakeholders in the preparation of their national reports, including NGOs, civil society, indigenous and local communities, business, and the media...</p>	Para. 9	Involvement of ILCs in national reporting
COP 10 Decision X/16 : Technology Transfer and Cooperation		
<p>Recognizing the potential contribution of a Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI) to promoting and supporting the effective access to and transfer of relevant technology among Parties to the Convention, as essential elements for the attainment of the three objectives of the Convention, emphasizes that:</p> <p>(a) Such a Biodiversity Technology Initiative needs to:</p> <p>(vii) Take into account that the participation, approval and involvement of women, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders is key for the successful transfer of technology of relevance to the Convention;</p>	Para. 1	<p>Biodiversity Technology Initiative (BTI)</p> <p>Key relevance of participation, approval and involvement of ILCs for successful transfer of technology of relevance to the CBD</p>

COP 10 Decision X/18. Communication, Education and Public Awareness and the International Year of Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
Invites Parties to continue and further improve communication, education and public awareness activities for promoting awareness and education using the goals included in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, the framework of the Agenda for Action, and, where appropriate, the proposed United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with the full and effective participation of all stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities;	Para. 1	Involvement of ILCs in CEPA activities for promoting SP and Aichi goals
Invites Parties to work with the Executive Secretary, other relevant organizations and stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, and including through the informal advisory committee on communication, education and public awareness, to use indicators and guidelines for survey methodologies as well as tools in order to organize and participate in national, regional and subregional assessments of the state of public awareness on biodiversity;	Para. 5 Page 2	ILC involvement in national and (sub)regional and assessments of the state of public awareness on biodiversity
COP 10 Decision X/21. Business Engagement		
Encourages businesses and the private sector: To take into account, as appropriate, the Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities; ¹⁴	Para. 2	Business and private sector to use Akwe:kon guidelines
COP 10 Decision X/22. Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity¹⁵		
<i>Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity (2011-2020)</i> B. Mission By 2020: (a) Awareness campaigns on the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services should, as appropriate be implemented at local level as part of the Parties' communication, education and public awareness strategies, including major groups such as business, youth, non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities, through initiatives such as celebrations of the International Day for Biological Diversity (May 22), The Green Wave initiative, and other activities in support of the Convention on Biological Diversity;	Annex Para. 3	Involvement of ILCs in local biodiversity awareness-raising activities

¹⁴ Decision VII/16 F, annex.

¹⁵ For the purposes of this document, “local authorities” include all levels of government below the subnational, national or federal level (prefectures, districts, counties, municipalities, cities, towns, communes, etc), while “subnational governments” (states, provinces, domains, territories, regional governments) applies only to the first immediate level of government below the national.

COP 10 Decision X/22. Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity	Reference	Key language
<p>C. Objectives</p> <p>The present Plan of Action has the following objectives, based on the mission outlined above:</p> <p>(d) Develop awareness-raising programmes on biodiversity for local residents (including major groups such as business, local administrators, non-governmental organizations, youth and indigenous and local communities) in line with communication, education and public awareness strategies.</p>	Annex Para. 4	Awareness-raising programmes for local residents including ILCs
<p>E. Partnerships and coordination mechanism</p> <p>Parties may further promote projects and programmes and coordinate activities in support of sub-national and local authorities at the regional and global levels through regional centres of excellence and organizations, and regional offices of United Nations agencies. Consultations and partnerships may involve other relevant and interested stakeholders such as donors, regional economic commissions, regional development banks, representatives of the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and indigenous and local communities as appropriate. Where such regional mechanisms do not exist and when appropriate, Parties and the Global Partnership on Cities and Biodiversity may cooperate towards their establishment.</p>	Annex Para. 9	Parties' partnerships with ILCs
COP 10 Decision X/24. Review of Guidance to the Financial Mechanism		
<p>Invites Parties and relevant stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, to submit information and views on the further development of programme priorities, taking into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated indicators, by 30 November 2011, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile the information for consideration by the fourth meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation;</p>	Para. 5	ILCs' views and information on development of programme priorities
<p>B. Programme priorities</p> <p><i>Traditional Knowledge (Article 8(j))</i></p> <p>(a) Building the capacity of indigenous and local communities to develop strategies and systems for the protection of traditional knowledge; ... (e) Projects that strengthen the involvement of local and indigenous people in the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.</p>	Annex Para. 4.6	<p>Capacity building of ILCs to develop strategies and systems for the protection of TK</p> <p>Projects that strengthen involvement of ILCs in conservation and sustainable use</p>
<p><i>Access to genetic Resources (Article 15)</i></p> <p>(e) Within biodiversity projects, other specific benefit-sharing initiatives such as support for entrepreneurial developments by local and indigenous communities, facilitation of financial sustainability of projects promoting the sustainable use of genetic resources, and appropriate targeted research components.</p>	Annex Para. 4.11	Support for entrepreneurial developments by ILCs

COP 10 Decision X/24. Review of Guidance to the Financial Mechanism	Reference	Key language
<p>Access to and Transfer of Technology (Article 16)</p> <p>(a) Implementation of the programme of work on technology transfer and technological and scientific cooperation, consistent with Articles 16 to 20 of the Convention and based on needs and priorities identified by developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition, in particular:</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">(iv) Building capacities of, and empowering, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders with respect to access to and use of relevant technologies;</p>	Annex Para. 4.12	Capacity building of ILCs on access to and use of technology
<p>Gender</p> <p>(a) Including gender, indigenous peoples and local communities' perspectives in the financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services;</p>	Para. 2.8	Including gender and ILCs perspectives in financing of biodiversity and ecosystem services
COP 10 Decision X/25. Additional guidance to the Financial Mechanism		
<p>Article 8(j) and Related Provisions</p> <p>Invites the Global Environment Facility, international funding institutions and development agencies and relevant non-governmental organizations, where requested, and in accordance with their mandates and responsibilities, to consider providing assistance to indigenous and local communities, particularly women, to raise their awareness and to build capacity and understanding of the elements of the code of ethical conduct;</p>	Para. 12	Assistance to ILCs to raise awareness and build capacity and understanding of the code of ethical conduct
COP 10 Decision X/44. Incentive Measures		
<p>Recognizing that perverse incentives harmful for biodiversity are frequently not cost-efficient and/or not effective in meeting social objectives while in some cases use scarce public funds, urges Parties and other Governments to prioritize and significantly increase their efforts in actively identifying, eliminating, phasing out, or reforming, with a view to minimizing or avoiding negative impacts from, existing harmful incentives for sectors that can potentially affect biodiversity, taking into account target 3 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, while acknowledging that doing so requires then the conduct of careful analyses of available data and enhanced transparency, through ongoing and transparent communication mechanisms on the amounts and the distribution of perverse incentives provided, as well as of the consequences of doing so, including for the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 9	Perverse incentives consequences for the livelihoods of IPs
<p>Noting the essential role of regulation and the complementary role of market-based instruments, encourages Parties and other Governments to promote the design and implementation, in all key economic sectors, of positive incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity that are effective, transparent, targeted, appropriately monitored, cost-efficient as well as consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, and that do not generate perverse incentives, taking into account, as appropriate, the range of positive incentive measures identified in the report for policy-makers of the TEEB initiative, the "polluter pays principle" and the associated "full-cost recovery principle", as well as the livelihoods of indigenous and local communities;</p>	Para. 10 Page 2	Positive incentives and livelihoods of ILCs

Index

- ABS Access and Benefit sharing 4-5, 13, 25, 35
Access 26, 30, 41
Action plans 12
Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines 13
Agricultural ecosystems 18
Agricultural landscapes, rehabilitation of 17
Agriculture, sustainable 18
Aichi goals 39
Akwe:kon guidelines 13, 39
Article 10 (c) 15, 22
Article 8(j) 22-23
Awareness raising 5, 22-23, 28, 35, 39-41
Benefit sharing 3, 13-14, 30
Benefits 7, 13
Biodiversity 6, 18-20
Biodiversity management and decision-making 15
Biodiversity Technology Initiative 38
Bushmeat 15
Business sector 39
Capacity building 5, 8, 12, 14, 22, 28, 35-36, 40-41
Case studies 24
CEPA (communication, education and public awareness) 35, 39
Climate change adaptation and mitigation 10, 16
Climate change impacts/issues 9-10, 12, 19
Code of (ethical) conduct 26, 28, 36, 41
Collective ownership 29
Collective rights 30
Communication, culturally appropriate 32
Community protocols 4, 24
Community radio 23
Compensation 30-31
Confidentiality of information 32
Conflict resolution 31
Conflicts 14, 31
Conservation, *in situ* 17
Conservation 3, 14, 19, 35, 40
CSU (customary sustainable use of biodiversity) 15, 20, 35, 37
Cultural and intellectual heritage/property 26, 29
Cultural survival 30
Customary laws/rules 4, 20, 24, 30
Customary use 4, 18
Decision-making processes/structures 32, 37
Desertification 18
Development 38
EBSA (ecologically or biologically significant area) 9-10
Ecosystem connectivity and resilience 16
Ecosystem management 33
Ecosystem services / functions 6, 8, 18, 33, 41
Ecosystems 7
Elders 31
Electronic mechanisms 22
Entrepreneurial developments 40
Equitably managed 7
External concepts 29
FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN) 34
Financing for biodiversity 35, 41
Food and energy security 20
Gender 41
Genetic resources 3-4
Geo-engineering 16
Global monitoring of biodiversity 8
Governance 13-14
Hunting 15
ICCA (indigenous and community conserved area) 14-16
ICG (Intergovernmental Committee of WIPO) 25
IIFB (International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity) 34
ILCs (indigenous and local communities)
 cooperation with 8
 general 3-8, 17, 19-21 29, 35-36, 40-41
 initiatives/strategies 37, 40
 input/information/views from 9, 16-18, 24, 33, 35, 40-41
 involvement of 6, 9-13, 18, 31-32, 37-40
 participation of 6, 8-9, 13-20, 32, 37-38
 partnerships with 8, 23, 40;
 products of 15
 representation of 22-23, 38
ILO (International Labour Organisation) 34
Indicator/s 13, 33-35
Indigenous culture and tradition 20
Information sharing/clearing house mechanism 24
Integration of CSU in the Convention 7
Integration of TK in EBSAs 9-10
Integration of TK in the Convention 7
Intellectual property rights 17
International bodies and instruments 27
Inventories 21
Land ownership 16
Land tenure 16, 20, 30, 34-35
Land-use change 10, 21, 34
Languages, indigenous and local, traditional 23, 27
Linguistic diversity 33
Livelihoods 6-7, 13, 19, 41
Local communities 35
Local-level initiatives 7
Management of land 31
Market-based instruments 15
Measuring values, costs and benefits 13
Monitoring 10
Multi-stakeholder advisory committees 14
Mutually agreed terms 3-5, 29
National reporting 14, 38
National biodiversity targets 7
National Focal Point(s) 4, 23
National plans 21
NBSAPs (National Strategies and Action Plans) 15
New major component on 10(c) 33
Non-electronic tools 22
Participation, full and effective 20, 37

- PAs (protected areas) 13, 33
 - establishment / management of 7, 9, 11, 15
- Pastoralists 18-19
- Patents 17
- Perverse incentives 41
- Positive incentives 41
- Poverty eradication / alleviation 7, 9, 38
- POW (Programme of Work) on dry and sub-humid lands 19
- POW (Programme of Work) on marine and coastal biodiversity 9
- POWPA (Programme of Work on Protected Areas) 12-14
- Prior information 29
- Prior informed consent 3-5, 29, 36
- Private sector 23, 39
- Programme priorities 40
- Removal of ILCs 30
- Repatriation of information 31
- Reporting 14
- Research
 - by ILCs 32
 - scientific 20
- Resource mobilisation strategies 37
- Resource rights 20, 30
- Respect for
 - CSU 7
 - ILC cultural and intellectual heritage 26
 - ILC practice 20
 - ILC rights 14
 - social structures 31
 - TK 7
- Restitution 31
- Right to return to traditional lands 30
- Rights 3
- Sacred sites 29-30
- Sacred species 31
- Safeguards for biodiversity 16
- Satoyama initiative 15
- Scientific knowledge 26
- Social impacts 13, 20
- Social / cultural criteria 10
- SP (Strategic Plan of the Convention) 6-8, 39
- Stakeholder input 14
- Statutory laws 24
- Sustainable use 3, 15, 19, 30, 35, 40
- Technical support 12
- Technology 41
- TK (traditional knowledge)
 - documentation and recording of 36
 - general 3-4, 10, 12, 16, 19, 22-23, 30
 - holders of 3, 28
 - holistic nature of 27
 - laws for protection of 22, 25
 - restricted access to 32
 - retention of 30
 - sui generis* systems for protection of 24, 25
- value/importance of 5, 17, 26, 35, 38
- misuse of 25
- TK portal 22-23
- Traditional areas 30
- Traditional custodianship 31
- Traditional lands 26, 31
- Traditional lifestyles 17
- Traditional occupations 34
- Traditional resources 30
- Traditional strategies 18
- Traditional varieties 17
- Traditional waters 26
- Transboundary 4, 24
- Transfer of knowledge 31
- Transfer of technology 38
- Transparency 29
- UNDRIP (United Nations Declaration on the rights of Indigenous Peoples) 3, 6, 12, 27
- UNESCO (UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) 36
- UNPFII (United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues) 26, 35-36
- Voluntary fund 23, 35
- Water use changes 21
- Well-being 6-7, 20
- WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) 25, 36
- Women 5, 28, 31-32, 35
- Youth 31



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