Indicator metadata sheet

Indicator metadata form for compilation of data relating to headline indicators in the first draft of the monitoring framework for the KMGBF

1. Indicator name

Insert full indicator name and number [number to be populated after the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Traditional Knowledge: Proportion of lands and territories held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (a) with legal recognition or legally recognized documentation and (b) where there is perceived security of tenure.

2. Date of metadata update

Insert date of metadata update

1 March 2024

3. Goals and Targets addressed

Please provide details about the proposed goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for which the indicator will measure progress in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In Decision XV/5 (December, 2022), the Conference of Parties invited the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to "continue the development and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge". SBSTTA-25 (October, 2023) "Requests the Expert Group to fully take into account the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on traditional knowledge indicators in order to further enhance the monitoring framework; (SBSTTA-25/1, paragraph 12). In WG8J/REC/12/4 (November, 2023), the AHTEG on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions invited the AHTEG on Indicators and SBSTTA to "consider the development of indicators on trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities."

3a. Goal

Provide the corresponding draft goal name, draft goal number, or N/A

While the secure land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities acts as an enabling condition underpinning the realisation of several Goals and Targets. The indicator contributes notably to the following Goals and relevant headline indicators, listed below, providing further disaggregation and analysis of the intersection of IP and LC land use and tenure with this indicator, also contributing to the monitoring of Section C:

Goal A

> The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;
>
> Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;
>
> Indicator A.1: Red List of Ecosystems – ecosystems as they intersect with land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories; land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as they correspond to measures of ecosystem health.
>
> Indicator A.2: Extent of Natural Ecosystems – natural ecosystems as they intersect with land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories; land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as they correspond to the extent of natural ecosystems.

Goal B

> *Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.*

Indicator B.1: Services provided by ecosystems – data on services provided by ecosystems as it corresponds to land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories.

3b. Target

Provide the corresponding draft target name, draft target number, or N/A

While the secure land tenure of Indigenous peoples and local communities acts as an enabling condition underpinning the realization of several Goals and Targets. The indicator contributes notably to the following Targets and relevant headline indicators, listed below, providing further disaggregation and analysis of the intersection of IP and LC land use and tenure with this indicator, also contributing to the monitoring of Section C:

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Indicator 1.1: Percent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as an indication of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Target 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Indicator 2.2: Area under restoration – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a prerequisite and indicator of potential for and progress towards restoration.

Target 3

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

Indicator 3.1: Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a governance and tenure type with relevance to measures of conservation.

Target 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Relevance to Goal 8: *The secure tenure rights of indigenous peoples and local communities represent an indicator of capacity for these groups and communities to carry out sustainable land management, forest*

and other ecosystems conservation and implementation of traditional knowledge and practices, thereby contributing to minimizing the impact of climate change on biodiversity and increasing its resilience.

Target 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Indicator 10.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a facilitator of sustainable agriculture in these areas.

Indicator 10.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a facilitator and indicator of potential for sustainable forest management.

Target 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

4. Proposed rationale

Description of the purpose and rationale behind the indicator, noting its relevance to the corresponding ~~draft~~ goal or target

In Decision XV/5 (December, 2022), the Conference of Parties invited the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to "continue the development and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge". Likewise, Decision XV/4, Section C recognizes the important role and contribution of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, calling for KMGBF implementation to ensure that their rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge, are respected, documented and preserved.

SBSTTA-25 (October, 2023) "Requests the Expert Group to fully take into account the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on traditional knowledge indicators in order to further enhance the monitoring framework; (SBSTTA-25/1, paragraph 12[MOU1]). In WG8J/REC/12/4 (November, 2023), the AHTEG on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions invited the AHTEG on Indicators and SBSTTA to "consider the development of indicators on trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities."

The land tenure indicator originally considered in the KMGBF[1] – SDG 1.4.2 – is a component of the compound indicator originally adopted in decision XIII/28, retained in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi

[1] The land tenure indicator SDG 1.4.2 is currently listed as a component under Target 22 and Target 23 . It is also a sub-indicator embedded within headline indicator 10.1, which is the equivalent of SDG 2.4.1.

Biodiversity Targets: Trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (decision X/43). Together with this generic indicator, covering land use change and land tenure, decision XIII/28 identified two specific indicators that would be used for implementation:

> a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure.
>
> b) Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

Both of the land tenure indicators identified to monitor the Aichi Targets and considered within the KMGBF monitoring framework are established SDG indicators. The first corresponds to SDG indicator 5.a.1. The second, focused on legally recognized documentation and perceptions of tenure security, corresponds to SDG indicator 1.4.2, and forms the basis for the present indicator.

5. Concepts, definitions and classifications

5a. Concepts and definitions:

International law provides important guidance and language that is relevant for this indicator, particularly as concerning the internationally recognized rights of indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and communities meeting criteria for collective rights to lands.

UNDRIP recognizes the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources. Article 26 further underlines their right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired. Furthermore, it calls on States to give legal recognition and protection to these land, territories and resources with due respect for the land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

ILO Convention No. 169 provides further guidance, particularly in Articles 12-19, declaring that indigenous and tribal peoples are bearers of the rights to ownership over the lands and resources they have historically occupied, and therefore they have the right to be recognized as the legal owners of their territories, to obtain a formal legal title to property over their lands, and to the due registration of said title. The collective right to property of indigenous lands implies a collective title to territory, that is, the recognition of an equally collective title to property over such lands that reflects the community property of the land, with due respect for indigenous peoples' forms of internal organization regarding land tenure.

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs) is another widely endorsed guidance that supports an understanding of the concepts presented here. Chapter 9 is on indigenous peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems, highlighting in paragraph 9.4 that States should provide appropriate recognition and protection of the legitimate tenure rights of indigenous peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems, consistent with existing obligations under national and international law.

Definitions of specific relevance to proxies (a) and (b) are listed below, subject to further development and input to ensure compatibility with the KMGBF and across data sources.

Greater detail on how the data for both components is generated can be found in Annex I.

Proxy (a) legal recognition or the presence of a legally recognized document:

- *Indigenous lands or territories* refer to the collectively held and governed lands, territories and natural resources of Indigenous Peoples (see relevant frameworks above). As with other community lands, some indigenous lands may be allocated with group consent for use by individuals and families. Other indigenous land is managed as common property. In some cases, indigenous land is held by individuals or families.
- *Community lands* are all lands that fall under the customary governance of the community whether or not this is recognized in national law. Community land is variously described as the community domain, community land area, community territory, or other terms.
- *Land used or occupied* as a proxy for assertions generally by Indigenous groups over their ancestral lands and territories.
- *Legally recognized land and documentation* refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government and is therefore official.

- *Indicative areas (maps) of Indigenous and community land rights* represent areas where Indigenous and community lands likely exist but the clear delimitation, recognition and/or documentation status of these land rights are not available at this time. These maps will transition to the indigenous lands or community lands layer once more information becomes available
- *Percent of the country held by Indigenous Peoples and communities* is a national level indicator representing the amount of land held or used by Indigenous Peoples and communities as a percentage of the country's total land area, further categorized by whether these lands are acknowledged by government or not.

Draft definitions relevant to methods to be used for proxy (b) the presence of perceived security of tenure are available in Annex I with detail on how data for both components will be generated.

The scope of the indicator is limited to terrestrial land and does not include freshwater, coastal and marine areas. The land tenure component of the land use and tenure indicator as it is currently built could accommodate data on freshwater, coastal and marine areas, so long as this data is presented as a total proportion of area held or used and area recognized. An in-depth assessment of freshwater, coastal and marine or coastal areas within the scope of the indicator – land use and land tenure – would require additional consideration, possibly the development of a separate sub-indicator, as well as additional data sources. The development of the land use and tenure indicator in this context could, however, inform the basis of further development of an indicator responding more closely to freshwater, coastal and marine areas.

5b. Method of computation

The proposed indicator has been developed and its components are operational. A joint methodology has been developed by organizations[2] belonging to an informal working group committed to operationalizing the indicator. Data sources have been identified and data is already being generated in more than 100 countries. The indicator is currently being piloted in select countries.

The proposed indicator includes two components, indicated as (a) and (b).

> Proportion of lands and territories held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities (a) with legal recognition or legally recognized documentation and (b) where there is perceived security of tenure.

For both components, a stage-based approach is used to show stages of development of the indicator and how a country could report against the indicator with varying levels of data availability as well as representativity of data and potential for disaggregation and associated complexity of the data.

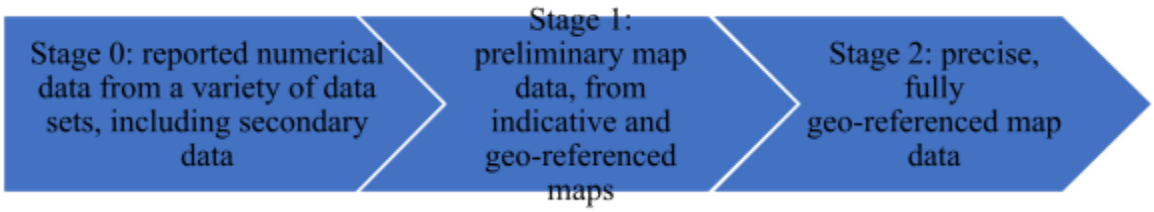
On component (a), method and means of computation proposed is as follows:

$$(a)\ \textit{with legal recognition or legally recognized documentation} = \frac{\textit{area held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities with legal recognition or leg}}{\textit{total area held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local commun}}$$

$$\textit{Proportion}\ (\%)\ \textit{of lands and territories held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities}$$

Stages of component (a) development:

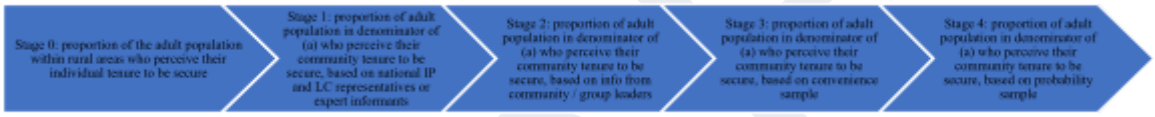
[2] The International Land Coalition (ILC), LandMark, the Indigenous Navigator, Prindex, Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), among others.



On component (b), method and means of computation (for Stages 3-4) proposed is as follows:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{c}Proportion\ (\%)\ of\ the\ adult\ population \\ in\ the\ area\ determined \\ in\ denominator\ of\ component\ (a) \\ who\ perceive\ their \\ community\ \ tenure\ to\ be\ secure\end{array}}{= Adult\ population\ in\ the\ area\ determined\ in\ demoninator\ of\ component\ (a)\ \ who\ perceive\ their\ community's\ tenure\ to\ be\ secure}{Total\ adult\ population\ in\ the\ area\ determined\ in\ denominator\ of\ component\ (a)}$$

Stages of component (a) development:



5c. Data collection method

Data collection is already being carried out by the data collectors and sources indicated. A joint effort would be required between an eventual custodian of the indicator and data collectors to aggregate and present the data at the national level and globally. See point 5b. for different stages of methodology that would correspond to data availability. See Annex I for further detail on how data will be collected in each of the stages described above.

5d. Accessibility of methodology

The current methodology has not been shared publicly, only for internal review, but once final it can be shared publicly, either on the custodian website or otherwise.

5e. Data sources/methods and documentation on processes

Multiple data sources could potentially provide data for components (a) and (b) of the indicator. Official land administration data for SDG 1.4.2, if available, could be used for both components of the indicator. For component (a), complementary data sources include LandMark, the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI), Indigenous Navigator and the Global Land Observatory (GLO) at FAO. For component (b) of the indicator, complementary data sources include Prindex, LANDex via the International Land Coalition (ILC), as well as other CBMIs. See references below for more information about these initiatives and their contributions to the indicator detailed here.

5f. Availability and release calendar

Data for stage 0 for component (b), will be available for over 100 countries by November 2024. Preliminary results from pilot countries for component (a) and some other aspects of component (b) will be presented in Q3 of 2024, while other case studies will be developed in parallel. On the basis of pilot results and other testing of the indicator, the indicator can be presented with concrete results for some of the stages as well as recommendations for further testing and subsequent operationalization at the sixteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in November, 2024.

5g. Time series

N/A

5h. Data providers

The International Land Coalition (ILC) is leading development of the indicator, together with members of the informal working group on IP and LC land tenure, comprised of the data collectors listed above and other strategic partners. FAO has been indicated as a potential custodian for this indicator as well as the component referring to land use change. This work will be further developed in close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat at the Working Group on 8(j) and Related Provisions.

5i. Data compilers

See 5e.

5j. Gaps in data coverage

Gaps in data coverage are accounted for in the methodology, recognizing that more initial stages will be necessary to give broader coverage as more detailed data and coverage accounting for targeted IP and LC populations continues to be developed. In more advanced stages, the data presented will need to clearly establish the scope of the data collected, as it is likely that data collection will be sub-regional and targeted as the indicator is tested and piloted, before scaling up to national-level coverage.

As mentioned in section 5(a), the scope of the indicator is limited to terrestrial land and does not include freshwater, coastal and marine areas. The land tenure component of the land use and tenure indicator as it is currently built could accommodate data on freshwater, coastal and marine areas, so long as this data is presented as a total proportion of area held or used and area recognized. An in-depth assessment of freshwater, coastal and marine or coastal areas within the scope of the indicator – land use and land tenure – would require additional consideration, possibly the development of a separate sub-indicator, as well as additional data sources. The development of the land use and tenure indicator in this context could, however, inform the basis of further development of an indicator responding more closely to freshwater, coastal and marine areas.

5k. Treatment of missing values

See 5j.

6. Scale

6a. Scale of use

The indicator would be reported at the national level, though depending on the stage of data development, the data presented could be a national estimate or an aggregate of community-level data collected.

6b. National/regional indicator production

For global indicators, please note whether a national/regional methodology available for use and provide links to any online documentation. Please also specify if underlying data can be accessed and used by countries to produce national indicators.

As a reference, SDG 1.4.2 metadata can be found online here. Likewise, the methods used by LandMark and Prindex, as two potential sources for the contextualized indicator, can also be found online. Once final, the metadata for this indicator will also be published online by the International Land Coalition on LANDex, together with preliminary findings from test countries.

6c. Sources of difference between global and national figures

The present methodology is designed for national-level reporting of data. National figures could eventually be aggregated at a global level while accounting for the different stages of data collection and availability across countries.

6d. Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring

N/A

7. Other MEAs, processes and organizations

N/A

7a. Other MEA and processes

N/A

7b. Biodiversity Indicator Partnership

N/A

8. Disaggregation

Component (a):

(a) Proportion of land and territories held or used be Indigenous People and local communities with legal recognition or legally recognized documentation, by type of tenure

Component (b)

(b) Proportion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the area defined by (a) who perceive their community's tenure to be secure, by type of tenure
(c) Proportion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the area defined by (a) who perceive their community's tenure to be secure, by sex
(d) Proportion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the area defined by (a) who perceive their community's tenure to be secure, by age

9. Related goals, targets and indicators

The proposed indicator is a contextualization of SDG indicator 1.4.2, currently listed as a component indicator under Targets 22 and 23. See further detail on linkages under point 3, 3a. and 3b.

10. Data reporter

10a. Organization

International Land Coalition

10b. Contact person(s)

International Land Coalition: Eva Hershaw, Data and Land Monitoring Lead, e.hershaw@landcoalition.org

11. References (if available)

Listing here references for concepts, definitions and sources of data that could contribute to this indicator:

1. Bonn report, July 2022. See Table 1: An expert assessment of SDG 1.4.2, considered as a potential headline indicator for Target 21 and Target 22 at the time, gave it a ranking of 1-2 where the highlight possible ranking (1) represented broad support for inclusion. Capacity building needs were considered low and the indicator was considered relevant to all Goals and Targets.
2. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 2007.
3. International Labour Organization, Convention No. 169, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989.
4. Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs)
5. Indigenous Navigator: https://indigenousnavigator.org/
6. LandMark: https://www.landmarkmap.org/
7. RRI Tenure Tracking Tool: https://rightsandresources.org/rri-tenure-tool/
8. Prindex: https://www.prindex.net/
9. FAO: https://www.fao.org/tenure/en/
10. LANDex: https://www.landexglobal.org/en/

Annex I: Proposed Stages of Development for Component (a) and (b)

Component (a) on documentation on IP and LC land and territories

Proportion of IP&LC lands that are documented and recognized =

$$\frac{\text{area of IP\&LC land recognised and document (ha) (1)}}{\text{area of land used/occupied by IP\&LC (ha) (2)}}$$

Comments:

- *Area-based indicator*: Unlike the original SDG, the proxy for IP&LC is an area-based indicator. It was avoided to do a population-based indicator, as i) the traditionally used censuses and (agric, population or other) surveys do generally not distinguish for IP&LC population groups; ii) do not allow to account for collective land rights.
- *3 phases are proposed, related to data availability, and accuracy (with phase 3 the ideal case scenario)*:
    - Phase 1 is based on numerical data based on a variety of data sets (including secondary data)
    - Phase 2 is based on preliminary map data (from indicative maps to geo-referenced maps)
    - Phase 3 is based on precise, fully geo-referenced map data.
- Limitations of an area-based indicator is the limited degree of disaggregation possible (for example sex disaggregation is not possible).

Definitions:

- **Indigenous Lands** or territories refer to the collectively-held and governed lands (and natural resources) of Indigenous Peoples. As with other community lands, some indigenous lands may be allocated with group consent for use by individuals and families. Other indigenous land is managed as common property. In some cases, indigenous land is held by individuals or families (e.g., New Zealand). Traditional indigenous territories are estimated to encompass up to 22 percent of the world's land surface.
- **Community Lands** are all lands that fall under the customary *governance* of the community whether or not this is recognized in national law. Community land is variously described as the community domain, community land area, community territory, or other terms (*e.g.*, Tanzania refers to village lands, Ghana to customary lands, China to collectives, Cambodia refers to indigenous lands, etc.).
- **Land used/occupied** as a proxy for assertions generally by Indigenous groups over their ancestral lands and territories.
- **Legally Recognized Land and Documentation**: Legal documentation of rights refers to the recording and publication of information on the nature and location of land, rights and right holders in a form that is recognized by government, and is therefore official.
- **Indicative Areas (maps) of Indigenous and Community Land Rights** represent areas where indigenous and community lands likely exist but the clear delimitation, recognition and/or documentation status of these land rights are not available at this time. These maps will transition to the Indigenous Lands or Community Lands layer once more information becomes available

- **Percent of Country Held by Indigenous Peoples and Communities** are national-level data that represent the amount of land held or used by Indigenous Peoples and communities as a percentage of the country's total land area, categorized by whether these lands are acknowledged by government or not.

Stage 1	**Numerical data**
Data type	Numerical measurement of area of land (generally in hectares or km2)
Data sources and quantity: (1) area of ,IP&LC land recognised and document (2) area of land used/occupied by IP&LC (ha)	Sources (# countries with data) - LandMark present database for recognised and documented IP&LC lands (Land Mark % data layer) (50 countries) - RRI (73 countries) - GLO global tenure database (additional 15-20 countries) - LandMark present database for used/occupied IP&LC lands (100 countries)
Comments	- Coverage of approximate 90-100 countries - Available at present - Disaggregation between IP and LC is most cases but not always possible
Stage 2	**Preliminary map data**
Data type	Map-based data (from which numeric data generally in hectares or km2 is deducted)
Data sources and quantity: (1) area of IP&LC land recognised and document	Sources (# countries with data) - LandMark present database of geo-referenced recognised and documented IP&LC lands (approx 70 countries)

(2) area of land used/occupied by IP&LC (ha)	- LandMark present database for used/occupied IP&LC lands (100 countries) - LandMark additional indicative maps, based on indicative map drawing methodologies and/or statistical code-based assessment (All countries)
Comments	- Partial coverage of data layers for all countries, about 70 countries for both data layers - Availability expected in 2025 - Disaggregation between IP and LC possible - In addition to numerical data, availability of maps of IP&LC territories for other uses - Combination of data possible: Stage 2 data can be combined with stage 1 data increasing the number of countries covered to about 100.
Stage 3	
Data type	Precise geo-referenced map-based data (from which numeric data generally in hectares or km2 is deducted)
Data sources and quantity: (3) area of IP&LC land recognised and document (4) area of land used/occupied by IP&LC (ha)	Sources (# countries with data) - LandMark future database of georeferenced maps of recognised and documented IP&LC lands (all countries) - LandMark future database of georeferenced maps of used/occupied IP&LC lands (all countries)
Comments	- Over time, expected to be available for all countries in the world - Disaggregation between IP and LC possible - In addition to numerical data, availability of geo-referenced maps of IP&LC territories for other uses

Component (b) on IP and LC perceived tenure security

INTRODUCTION

This document outlines considerations, options, and an initial recommendation for an indicator to assess perceived land tenure security of Indigenous People (IP) and Local Communities (LC). The aim is to incorporate this indicator into the 'Contextualized IP and LC Land Tenure Indicator' proposal for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) monitoring framework being prepared by the informal IP and LC Land Tenure Working Group.

INDICATOR CHARACTERISTICS

The following characteristics of the indicator are the basis of the proposed options and the recommended selection.

Essential

- Quantitative
- Conceptually easy to understand and based on readily accepted terminology and concepts
- Easy to interpret and use for comparisons between countries
- Based on widely recognised and easily implemented data collection and analysis methodologies

Desirable

- Developable, i.e. it can commence with a simple lower cost option which can be developed into a more precise or informative indicator over time without the need to fundamentally change its definition.
- Supports community-based data collection and reporting in line with the recommendation in the CBD decision to adopt the monitoring framework for the KMGBF.
- Can be disaggregated by community level and individual level characteristics, e.g. legal status of community land or gender.
- Aligned with the proposed legally recognized documentation indicator, i.e. similar or relatable unit of analysis.
- Aligned with existing SDG 1.4.2 indicator

UNITS OF ANALYSIS, RESPONDENT AND DATA COLLECTION METHOD

- Three potential units of analysis have been considered:
    - area of land under collective tenure regimes
    - number of IP & LC communities under collective tenure regimes
    - IP & LC population under collective tenure regimes

- Three potential types of respondent have been considered. Data would be collected from each using a different methodology:
    - community / group leaders with data collected by key informant interview (KII) or focus group discussion (FGD)
    - convenience sample (not probability-based) of community members with data collected via FGDs
    - probability-based sample of community members with data collected through individual level interviews

POTENTIAL INDICATORS

The following tables contain details of potential indicators:

- Each table is for a different unit of analysis: IP & LC population, IP & LC communities / groups and area of IP & LC lands.
- Each column is for a different type of respondent. These are labelled as stages to show they represent a development of the indicator in terms of the representativity of data, potential for disaggregation and associated complexity of data collection.
- Each indicator will need to have three categories of response about security of tenure: secure, insecure and no consensus. This would align with the categories currently used for SDG 1.4.2, with “no consensus” equivalent to the “Don’t know/refused” category.
- The population-based unit of analysis is the only option with individual level data collection. For the other two units of analysis, it is not possible to translate individual level responses on community tenure security to community and area-based units of analysis. Doing so would require an arbitrary cut-off for level of tenure insecurity to categorise the area or community as insecure or a more complex area weighted indicator. We have excluded these options as we feel they may not be conceptually robust or easy to understand.

TABLE 1: UNIT OF ANALYSIS - IP & LC POPULATION UNDER COLLECTIVE TENURE REGIMES

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Respondent: Group / community leader(s).	Respondent: Community members: convenience sample (not probability-based)	Respondent: Community members: probability-based sample
Definition: Proportion of the adult population within the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *whose community / group leader(s)* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.	Definition: Proportion of the adult population within the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *in which the community* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.	Definition: Proportion of the adult population within the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *in which the community* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.
Details: Communities categorized based on consensus in KII or FGD with group / community leader(s). Categorisation: ● Secure: Consensus that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Consensus that it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● No consensus	Details: Communities categorised based on consensus in FGD with community. Categorisation: ● Secure: Consensus that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Consensus that it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● No consensus	Details: Community members categorised based on responses to individual level survey. Categorisation: ● Secure: Respondent thinks it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Respondent thinks it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Don't know or refused to answer
Headline indicator: Based on random sample of communities. # of adults living in communities or groups categorised as secure / # of adults in communities or groups in the areas surveyed	Headline indicator: Based on random sample of communities. # of adults living in communities or groups categorised as secure / # of adults in communities or groups in the areas surveyed	Headline indicator: Based on random sample of community members. # of adults categorised as secure / # of adults surveyed
Methods: KII or FGD with group or community leader(s).	Methods: FGD with group or community members utilizing existing community fora where possible.	Methods: Individual level survey with adult community members.
Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal	Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal	Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal

recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Very limited options	recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Possible but requires additional FGDs with groups possessing the required distinguishing characteristics, e.g. gender or age	recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Possible. Additional data collection may be required dependent on sample sizes
Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing a KII or FGD on tenure security with community / group leader(s)	Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing an FGD on tenure security with community members.	Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing an individual level survey on tenure security with community members.

TABLE 2: UNIT OF ANALYSIS - IP & LC COMMUNITIES UNDER COLLECTIVE TENURE REGIMES

Stage 1	Stage 2
Respondent: Group / community leader(s).	Respondent: Community members: convenience sample (not probability-based
Definition: Proportion of communities or groups within the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *whose community / group leader(s)* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.	Definition: Proportion of communities or groups within the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *in which the community* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.
Details: Communities categorised based on consensus in KII or FGD with group or community leader(s). Categorisation: ● Secure: Consensus that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Consensus that it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● No consensus	Details: Communities categorised based on consensus in FGD with community. Categorisation: ● Secure: Consensus that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Consensus that it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● No consensus
Headline indicator: Based on random sample of communities. # of communities or groups categorised as secure / # of communities or groups surveyed	Headline indicator: Based on random sample of communities. # of communities or groups categorised as secure / # of communities or groups surveyed
Methods: KII or FGD with group or community leader(s).	Methods: FGD with group or community members. Could utilize existing community fora.
Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Very limited options	Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Possible but requires additional FGDs with groups possessing the required characteristics, e.g. gender or age
Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing a KII or FGD on tenure security with community / group leader(s)	Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing an FGD on tenure security with community members.

TABLE 3: UNIT OF ANALYSIS - AREA OF IP & IL LANDS UNDER COLLECTIVE TENURE REGIMES

Stage 1	Stage 2
Respondent: Group / community leader(s).	Respondent: Community members: convenience sample (not probability-based)
Definition: Proportion of the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *whose community / group leader(s)* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.	Definition: Proportion of the area determined in the denominator of (a) – # of hectares [claimed, held or used] by IPs and LCs, *in which the community* perceive the community's tenure to be secure.
tails: Communities categorized based on consensus in KII or FGD with group / community leader(s). Categorisation: ● Secure: Consensus that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Consensus that it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● No consensus	Details: Communities categorised based on consensus in FGD with community. Categorisation: ● Secure: Consensus that it is very unlikely or unlikely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● Insecure: Consensus that it is very likely or somewhat likely that the community will lose rights to some or all of their land. ● No consensus
Headline indicator: Based on random sample of communities. ea of land for communities or groups categorised as secure / Area of land for communities or groups surveyed	Headline indicator: Based on random sample of communities. Area of land for communities or groups categorised as secure / Area of land for communities or groups surveyed
Methods: KII or FGD with group or community leader(s).	Methods: FGD with group or community members. Could utilize existing community fora.
Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Very limited options	Disaggregation: Community-level characteristics, e.g. legal recognition of land: possible without additional data collection Individual-level characteristics: Possible but requires additional FGDs with groups possessing the required characteristics, e.g. gender or age
Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing a KII or FGD on tenure security with community / group leader(s)	Sources: National officials, Prindex or ILC members, or community members implementing an FGD on tenure security with community members.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ANALYSIS

Table 4 contains an assessment of the three proposed headline indicators against the essential characteristics a headline indicator needs to possess and the desirable characteristics identified.

TABLE 4: COMPARISON OF THREE UNITS OF ANALYSIS FOR THE POTENTIAL HEADLINE INDICATORS

Criteria	IP & LC land area	IP & LC communities	IP & LC population	Comments
Essential				
Quantitative	√	√	√	All proposed indicators are quantitative in nature.
Conceptually easy to understand and based on readily accepted terminology and concepts	—	—	√	IP & LC population is probably the most readily understood and accepted conceptually as it can be based on internationally recognised definitions of IP & LC population. Complications with the definition of community may lead to queries, especially on how community was defined in hierarchical systems, and due to potentially differing definitions between and within countries. Area faces similar difficulties, although these will need to be resolved for the legal recognition indicator.
Easy to interpret and use for comparisons	—	—	√	Similar to the point above.
Based on widely recognised and easily implemented data collection and methodologies	√	√	√	The same data collection methods would be used for all three units of analysis. The data are simply translated into the indicators in different ways.
Desirable				
Developable in the future	—	—	√	As noted in the potential indicators section, we have excluded stage 3 (individual level data) from the area-based and community-based level of analysis as we feel they may not be conceptually robust or easy to understand.
Supports community-based data collection and reporting	√	√	√	The same data collection methods would be used for all three units of analysis.
Can be disaggregated by community level characteristics	√	√	√	All the potential indicators could be disaggregated based on community level characteristics, such as the legal status of the community / group land.
Can be disaggregated by	—	—	√	As noted in the potential indicators section, we have excluded stage 3

individual level characteristics				(individual level data) from the area-based and community-based level of analysis as we feel they may not be conceptually robust or easy to understand.
Aligned with the proposed legally recognized documentation indicator	√	X	X	The legally recognized documentation indicator that is currently proposed uses an area-based unit of analysis.
Aligned with existing SDG 1.4.2 indicator	X	X	√	The existing SDG 1.4.2 indicator uses a population-based unit of analysis.

Key: √ = Meets criteria — = Partially meets criteria X = Does not meet criteria

RECOMMENDATIONS

- We propose that the headline indicator for perceived tenure security is based on a population unit of analysis, and that three stages of development for the indicator are proposed. The stages of development will be based on data from community / group leaders, data from a FGDs with community members selected using convenience sampling (not probability-based) and data from individual level interviews selected using probability-based sampling.
- We feel that this unit of analysis will be the most readily accepted conceptually, and it will be the easiest to interpret and use for cross country comparisons. A population-based unit of analysis will also allow development of the indicator towards an easily understood and interpretable indicator using individual-level responses (stage 3), which could be easily disaggregated into relevant subpopulations, for example by gender. It also aligns most closely with the existing SDG 1.4.2 indicator.
- The only drawback to using population as the unit of analysis for the headline indicator for perceived tenure security is alignment to the proposed legal recognition indicator. We do not believe this outweighs the benefits. The data collected in stages one and two could be used for reporting sub-indicators for area-based and/or community-based units of analysis.
- As noted, data collection could be carried out by a range of actors provided they use a compatible methodology. We suggest placing emphasis on the utilisation of community members and existing community fora for the data collection.
- There will be potential sources of bias at stages 1 and 2 (for any of the three proposed indicators) especially if there is only one source of data for the leaders' survey. We could carry out some testing to assess the compatibility of data collected from the three different types of sources and bias as part of indicator development.
- Based on our experiences in Colombia, some testing of the questions to assess perceived tenure security would be beneficial to determine the most effective wording in the context of IP & LCs.

As an example of how perception data is generated, as a potential source of data for Stage 0 of component (b), Prindex employs a central question in its global survey that is used to categorize respondents as tenure secure or insecure:

- *In the next five years, how likely or unlikely is it that you could lose the right to use this property, or part of this property, against your will?"*
- *Respondents have the following options:*
    - Very unlikely
    - Unlikely

- Somewhat likely
- Very likely
- Don’t know
- Refused to answer

Respondents are classified as follows, according to their response:

Response	**Tenure security classification**
Very likely or somewhat likely	Insecure
Very unlikely or unlikely	Secure
Don’t know or Refused	Don’t know / Refused

Indicator metadata sheet

Indicator metadata form for compilation of data relating to headline indicators in the first draft of the monitoring framework for the KMGBF

1. Indicator name

Insert full indicator name and number [number to be populated after the adoption of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework]

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE - Land use in lands and territories held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities

2. Date of metadata update

Insert date of metadata update

1 March 2024

3. Goals and Targets addressed

Please provide details about the proposed goals and targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework for which the indicator will measure progress in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

In Decision XV/5 (December, 2022), the Conference of Parties invited the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to "continue the development and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge". SBSTTA-25 (October, 2023) "Requests the Expert Group to fully take into account the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on traditional knowledge indicators in order to further enhance the monitoring framework; (SBSTTA-25/1, paragraph 12). In WG8J/REC/12/4 (November, 2023), the AHTEG on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions invited the AHTEG on Indicators and SBSTTA to "consider the development of indicators on trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities."

3a. Goal

Provide the corresponding draft goal name, draft goal number, or N/A

While the secure land tenure of indigenous peoples and local communities acts as an enabling condition underpinning the realization of several Goals and Targets. The indicator contributes notably to the following Goals and relevant headline indicators, listed below, providing further disaggregation and analysis of the intersection of IP and LC land use and tenure with this indicator, also contributing to the monitoring of Section C:

Goal A

> **The integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050;**
>
> **Human induced extinction of known threatened species is halted, and, by 2050, the extinction rate and risk of all species are reduced tenfold and the abundance of native wild species is increased to healthy and resilient levels;**
>
> **Indicator A.1: Red List of Ecosystems – ecosystems as they intersect with land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories; land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as they correspond to measures of ecosystem health.**

Indicator A.2: Extent of Natural Ecosystems – natural ecosystems as they intersect with land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories; land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as they correspond to the extent of natural ecosystems.

Goal B

Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050.

Indicator B.1: Services provided by ecosystems – data on services provided by ecosystems as it corresponds to land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories.

3b. Target

Provide the corresponding draft target name, draft target number, or N/A

While the secure land tenure of Iindigenous peoples and local communities acts as an enabling condition underpinning the realization of several Goals and Targets., The indicator contributes notably to the following Targets and relevant headline indicators, listed below, providing further disaggregation and analysis of the intersection of IP and LC land use and tenure with this indicator, also contributing to the monitoring of Section C:the indicator contributes notably to the following Targets:

Target 1

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Indicator 1.1: Percent of land and seas covered by biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as an indication of biodiversity-inclusive spatial plans

Target 2

Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Indicator 2.2: Area under restoration – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a prerequisite and indicator of potential for and progress towards restoration.

Target 3

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

Indicator 3.1: Coverage of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a governance and tenure type with relevance to measures of conservation.

Inclusive conservation efforts must recognize and respects the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including measures of tenure security in their traditional territories, as well as the contributions that indigenous and traditional territories make to conservation.

Target 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 8

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

Target 10

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Indicator 10.1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a facilitator of sustainable agriculture in these areas.

Indicator 10.2: Progress towards sustainable forest management – land use and tenure on IP and LC lands and territories as a facilitator and indicator of potential for sustainable forest management.

Target 22

Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach,
where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

Addressing the intersection between traditional knowledge indicators and existing Goals and Targets can also support Parties to operationalize parts of Section C of the KMGBF, particularly related to the "Contribution and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities" and committing to "ensure that the rights, knowledge, and traditional knowledge associated with biodiversity" are protected, documented and preserved with their free, prior and informed consent. Likewise, Section C of the KMGBF declares that nothing in the framework may be construed as "diminishing or extinguishing the rights that indigenous people currently have," further underlining the need for these to be documented and monitored in the context of the KMGBF and its Goals and Targets.

4. Proposed rationale

Description of the purpose and rational behind the indicator, noting its relevance to the corresponding ~~draft~~ goal or target

In Decision XV/5 (December, 2022), the Conference of Parties invited the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions to "continue the development and operationalization of indicators related to traditional knowledge". Likewise, Decision XV/4, Section C recognizes the important role and contribution of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, calling for KMGBF implementation to ensure that their rights, knowledge, including traditional knowledge, are respected, documented and preserved.

SBSTTA-25 (October, 2023) "Requests the Expert Group to fully take into account the work of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Intersessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on traditional knowledge indicators in order to further enhance the monitoring framework; (SBSTTA-25/1, paragraph 12[MOU1]). In WG8J/REC/12/4 (November, 2023), the AHTEG on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions invited the AHTEG on Indicators and SBSTTA to "consider the development of indicators on trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous peoples and local communities."

Given the cross-cutting nature of the land use indicator focused on traditional territories of indigenous and local communities and its importance for the KMGBF, it is positive that both the AHTEG on Indicators and the Working Group on 8(j) have been requested to develop it.

The indicator proposed in this document shall be operationalized in stages. The first stage focuses on forests owned or managed by indigenous and local communities, derived from and utilizing the same data as SDG indicator 15.1.1 on forest area as the percentage of total land area, which was one of the indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Decision XIII/28). The second stage seeks to examine the extent of natural (forests, grasslands, wetlands, etc.) vs modified land cover types (croplands, pastures, settlements) within traditional territories of indigenous and local communities to assess land use patterns in these territories.

By disaggregating these results for land that is formally acknowledged by governments to be Indigenous Peoples and local communities' territories, and territories that are claimed but currently unacknowledged, it would also be possible to observe differences that may be driven by differences in land tenure status.

Land use and cover data document the various physically observable features on earth's surface such as forests, wetlands, agricultural land etc. and has a strong geospatial evidence base going back years. While land surfaces can be affected by causes beyond human intervention for various reasons, land use patterns shaped by activities such as agriculture and urbanization are clearly observed through this data. In particular, by allowing geospatial data on land use and cover and indigenous and local community territories to be overlaid and analysed, we can identify the status of land (e.g. natural or modified) in these territories.

Thus, the indicator can potentially contribute to assessing land use change over time provided it is reported consistently. The underlying data sources can be further anaylsed to identify specific transformations (desertification, crop expansion, urbanization etc.) in land cover. This information can be useful in formulating responses to address any land degradation thus identified.

5. Concepts, definitions and classifications

5a. Concepts and definitions:

Definitions relevant to both stages of the indicator remain under development in collaboration with partners to ensure alignment with the KMGBF and previous COP decisions and will be further tailored to national context and data availability.

International law provides important guidance and language that is relevant for this indicator, particularly as concerning the internationally recognized rights of indigenous peoples, tribal peoples and communities meeting criteria for collective rights to lands.

UNDRIP recognizes the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources. Article 26 further underlines their right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired. Furthermore, it calls on States to give legal recognition and protection to these land, territories and resources with due respect for the land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

ILO Convention No. 169 provides further guidance, particularly in Articles 12-19, declaring that indigenous and tribal peoples are bearers of the rights to ownership over the lands and resources they have historically occupied, and therefore they have the right to be recognized as the legal owners of their territories, to obtain a formal legal title to property over their lands, and to the due registration of said title. The collective right to property of indigenous lands implies a collective title to territory, that is, the recognition of an equally collective title to property over such lands that reflects the community property of the land, with due respect for indigenous peoples' forms of internal organization regarding land tenure.

Draft definitions relevant to both stages of the indicator are as follows:

- *Indigenous lands or territories* refer to the collectively-held and governed lands (and natural resources) of Indigenous Peoples. As with other community lands, some indigenous lands may be allocated with group consent for use by individuals and families. Other indigenous land is managed as common property. In some cases, indigenous land is held by individuals or families (e.g., New Zealand). Traditional indigenous territories are estimated to encompass up to 22 percent of the world's land surface.
- *Community lands* are all lands that fall under the customary governance of the community whether or not this is recognized in national law. Community land is variously described as the community domain, community land area, community territory, or other terms (e.g., Tanzania refers to village lands, Ghana to customary lands, China to collectives, Cambodia refers to indigenous lands, etc.).
- *Land used or occupied* as a proxy for assertions generally by Indigenous groups over their ancestral lands and territories.
- *Indicative Areas (maps) of Indigenous and community land rights* represent areas where Indigenous and community lands likely exist but the clear delimitation, recognition and/or documentation status of these land rights are not available at this time. These maps will transition to the indigenous lands or community lands layer once more information becomes available.

Draft definitions relevant to stage 1: Proportion of forest area owned or managed by Indigenous People and Local Communities:

- *Forest* is defined as "land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use".

Draft definitions relevant to stage 2: Proportion of natural land in territories held or used by Indigenous People and Local Communities:

- *Land cover* refers to the observed physical cover of the Earth's surface. It includes vegetation and man-made features as well as bare rock, bare soil and inland water surfaces[3]. The primary units for characterizing land cover are categories. For the purposes of this indicator, the following land cover categories shall be used: Forests, shrubland, herbaceous vegetation, herbaceous wetland, moss and lichen, bare/sparse vegetation, cropland, built up, snow and ice, permanent water bodies.

[3] ESACCI-LC-Ph2-PUGv2_2.0 (ucl.ac.be)

The scope of the indicator is limited to terrestrial land and does not include freshwater, coastal and marine areas. The land tenure component of the land use and tenure indicator as it is currently built could accommodate data on freshwater, coastal and marine areas, so long as this data is presented as a total proportion of area held or used and area recognized. An in-depth assessment of freshwater, coastal and marine or coastal areas within the scope of the indicator – land use and land tenure – would require additional consideration, possibly the development of a separate sub-indicator, as well as additional data sources. The development of the land use and tenure indicator in this context could, however, inform the basis of further development of an indicator responding more closely to freshwater, coastal and marine areas.

5b. Method of computation

The proposed indicator has been developed and its components are operational. A methodology has been developed by FAO in consultation with other organizations committed to operationalizing the indicator.

The proposed indicator includes two stages of operationalization. This stage-based approach is used to show stages of development of the indicator and how a country could report against the indicator with varying levels of data availability as well as representativity of data and potential for disaggregation and associated complexity of the data.

For stage 1 on forest area, method and means of computation proposed is as follows:

$$\begin{gathered} Proportion\ (\%)\ of\ forest\ lands\ and\ territories \\ owned\ or\ managed\ by\ Indigneous\ Peoples\ and\ local\ communities \end{gathered} = \frac{forest\ area\ owned\ or\ managed\ by\ Indigenous\ Peoples\ and\ local\ communities\ \ (ha)}{total\ forest\ area\ (ha)}$$

This indicator has two components:

- Use country reported statistical data to estimate share of forests a) owned by Indigenous peoples and local communities and b) forest area where Indigenous and Local people are the holder of management rights of public forests
- Use more expansive, geospatial datasets on acknowledged and unacknowledged territories held by Indigenous peoples and local communities for more precise, geo-referenced mapping

Stage 2: Proportion of natural land in territories held or managed by Indigenous peoples and local communities - method and means of computation proposed is as follows:

$$Proportion\ (\%\ )of\ natural\ land\ in\ territorries\ held\ or\ managed\ by\ Indigenous\ peoples\ and\ local\ communities\ = \frac{Area\ of\ natural\ land\ in\ ter}{Total\ area\ of\ territ}$$

where

numerator = Sum of area covered by natural forests, shrubland, herbaceous vegetation, herbaceous wetland, moss & lichen, bare/sparse vegetation, snow and ice and water bodies.

Denominator = Total area of acknowledged and unacknowledged territories of indigenous peoples and local communities

The indicator is a binary – natural/modified – quantification based on the analysis of data on land use and cover. Regular reporting of the indicator would allow an examination of land use changes over time.

The development of precise definitions for natural and modified land cover that is identifiable and distinguishable with the available geospatial tools in currently underway.

The primary output for both stages would be the calculated indicators at the national level, reflecting the extent of forest area and natural land cover within Indigenous Peoples' and local communities' territories. Additional outputs could include maps, trend analyses, and reports highlighting changes in land use over time. The underlying data sources can be utilized to go beyond this dichotomy of natural and modified land to examine the different transformations in various land use and cover types, which would enable identification of instances of land degradation.

5c. Data collection method

Data collection can be carried out from various sources.

- Forest tenure data for Stage 1 is collected through the FAO Forest Resource Assessment from FRA national correspondents every five years
- Geospatial data on forest cover can be harvested from exiting global forest or tree cover maps
- Geospatial data on indigenous peoples and local communities' territories from LandMark maps. This is a database where new maps and information are continuously added to the platform.
- Global land cover data can be harvested from the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service

A more detailed data collection plan can be shared with the AHTEG as the indicator continues to be developed.

5d. Accessibility of methodology

The current methodology has not been shared publicly, only for internal review, but once final it can be shared publicly, either on the custodian website or otherwise.

5e. Data sources/methods and documentation on processes

Multiple data sources could potentially provide data for the two stages.

- National land cover maps from national sources, FAO
- Official country data from FAO's Forest Resource Assessment.
- Forest and land cover from Earth Observations data such as satellite imagery Sentinel2 and 1, Landsat Legacy, MODIS, Copernicus Global Land Service and GIS datasets
- Landmark maps on indigenous and community lands

See references below for more information about these initiatives and their contributions to the indicator detailed here.

5f. Availability and release calendar

Data for stage 1 through the Forest Resource Assessment is available and ready for reporting on the indicator up to 2020 FRA round, with the next round of data to be released in 2025. Data on forest ownership by IP&LCs is available for 79 countries and forest management rights of IP&LCs for 138 countries is available (reported in 2015).Therefore, results based on the FRA can be presented in Q3 of 2024.

For the geospatial analysis element of stage 1 on forest area and stage 2 on the total IP&LC territories, preliminary results and recommendations for operationalization can be presented for countries with adequate geospatial data coverage of IP&LC territories in Q3 of 2024.

5g. Time series

Stage 1 based on the Forest Resource Assessment collects data for 1990, 2000, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025 and every five years hence.

5h. Data providers

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is leading development of the indicator, together with members of the informal working group comprised of the data collectors listed above and other strategic partners. FAO would be a potential custodian for the indicator working in collaboration with the CBD Secretariat.

5i. Data compilers

See 5e.

5j. Gaps in data coverage

- Gaps in data coverage are accounted for in the methodology, since current community level and national level data layers have gaps in data coverage. As the data coverage of IP&LC territories expands, so will the scope of area covered under this indicator. While gaps may arise in accessing consistent and reliable ground data, especially at finer spatial scales and in regions with limited data coverage, they would be addressed through collaboration with relevant organizations and stakeholders, including through community-based monitoring and information systems (tools such as Indigenous Navigator and LandMark).
- Not all countries that have previously conducted the Forest Resource Assessment report on forest ownership by indigenous people and local communities.

As mentioned in section 5(a), the scope of the indicator is limited to terrestrial land and does not include freshwater, coastal and marine areas. The land tenure component of the land use and tenure indicator as it is currently built could accommodate data on freshwater, coastal and marine areas, so long as this data is presented as a total proportion of area held or used and area recognized. An in-depth assessment of freshwater, coastal and marine areas within the scope of the indicator – land use and land tenure – would require additional consideration, possibly the development of a separate sub-indicator, as well as additional data sources. The development of the land use and tenure indicator in this context could, however, inform the basis of further development of an indicator responding more closely to freshwater, coastal and marine areas

5k. Treatment of missing values

See 5j.

6. Scale

6a. Scale of use

The indicator would be reported at the national level, though depending on the stage of data development, the data presented could be a national estimate or an aggregate of community-level data collected.

6b. National/regional indicator production

For global indicators, please note whether a national/regional methodology available for use and provide links to any online documentation. Please also specify if underlying data can be accessed and used by countries to produce national indicators.

As a reference, SDG 15.1.1 metadata can be found online here. Likewise, the methods used by LandMark and Forest Resource Assessment (Terms and Definitions and Guidelines and Specifications). Once final, the metadata for this indicator will also be published online by FAO (alongside SDG data, also part of a Global Land Observatory).

6c. Sources of difference between global and national figures

The present methodology is designed for national-level reporting of data. National figures could eventually be aggregated at a global level while accounting for the different stages of data collection and availability across countries.

6d. Regional and global estimates & data collection for global monitoring

N/A

7. Other MEAs, processes and organizations

N/A

7a. Other MEA and processes

N/A

7b. Biodiversity Indicator Partnership

N/A

8. Disaggregation

For both stages of the indicator, the total lands and territories held or used by Indigenous Peoples and local communities can be disaggregated as:

- Acknowledged (documented and undocumented by government) Indigenous lands
- Unacknowledged Indigenous lands
- Acknowledged (documented and undocumented by government) community lands
- Unacknowledged community lands

9. Related goals, targets and indicators

The proposed indicator is a contextualization of SDG indicator 15.1.1. Related goals and targets of the KMGBF are addressed in Section 3 (above).

10. Data reporter

10a. Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

10b. Contact person(s)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Ward Anseeuw, Senior Land Tenure Officer, ward.anseeuw@fao.org

11. References (if available)

Listing here the sources of data that could contribute to this indicator:

- LandMark: https://www.landmarkmap.org/
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 2007.
- International Labour Organization, Convention No. 169, Indigenous and Tribal Convention, 1989.
- Indigenous Navigator: Indigenous Navigator
- FAO: Metadata-15-01-01.pdf (un.org)
- FAO: Global Forest Resources Assessments | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org)
- Global Forest Watch: Global Forest Watch Open Data Portal
- Copernicus Land Monitoring Service: https://land.copernicus.eu/en