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Agenda Item (8) – Data Collection and Disaggregation

Report on the Asia Regional Workshop and the International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples', the CBD and the MDGs

I. Conclusions

1. The regional and thematic workshops identified the issues perceived by indigenous experts as central to indigenous peoples' well-being and sustainability. These lists of issues were synthesized and summarized into a global list of core themes and sub-core issues under which provisional indicators can be further developed and refined.

2. Indigenous peoples strongly support a human rights-based approach to indicators development which distinguishes structural, process and outcome indicators. Outcome indicators alone will not reveal the underlying structural and procedural changes needed for improved outcomes towards eradicating poverty and securing the well-being of indigenous peoples.

3. The Millennium Development Goals with defined indicators and targeted outcomes to halve extreme poverty by 2015 can be made more applicable for indigenous peoples if data is disaggregated to capture the real poverty situation of indigenous peoples. Additional indicators can also be identified but differentiated according to structural, procedural and outcome indicators relevant for indigenous peoples to monitor if the MDGs are being fulfilled for indigenous peoples.

4. Indicators relevant for indigenous peoples and the Strategic Plan and 2010 Biodiversity Target of Convention on Biological Diversity have been put forward by the International Expert Seminar on Indicators held in the Philippines in March. These will be considered by the CBD's Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions in October 2007, and its recommendations considered by COP9 in May 2008. These indicators, if adopted, will begin to generate important data and information on the status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and other related themes under the CBD.

5. Some countries have the information base and the possibilities for data disaggregation according to ethnic identity. In these countries, data collection and disaggregation of data, as well as pilot indicators projects focused on indigenous peoples' status have started. But these are not many, and not sufficient to get a global view of the situation of indigenous peoples. These initiatives could be more widely implemented, experiences and lessons shared, in order to improve and propose new indicators. These will pave the way for the build-up of baseline information, and monitoring systems to be built.

II. Recommendations

1. The UNPFII welcomes the reports on the various regional, thematic and international workshops on Indicators organised by indigenous peoples organisations in collaboration with the Secretariats of the UNPFII and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Appreciating that these workshops are but the start of a longer –term process on indicators work, the UNPFII invites these organisations to continue building indigenous partnerships on indicators work, and to carry out the concrete activities identified in their reports, together with governments, UN agencies and technical experts.

DATE	ACTIVITY and ORGANISING PARTNERS
September 4-6, 2006 Bilwi Nicaragua	Meso America Regional Workshop Secretariat of the UNPFII and Centre for Indigenous Peoples Autonomy and Development (CADPI)
September 7-10, 2006 Bilwi, Nicaragua	2nd Global Consultation Cultural Indicators on Food Security International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)-FAO and Centre for Indigenous Peoples Autonomy and Development (CADPI)
September 19-21, 2006 Oxfordshire, UK	Workshop on Customary Sustainable Use(CBD Article 10c) Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) and IIFB Working Group on Indicators
November 8-10, 2006 Mindoro, Philippines	Asia Regional Workshop on Indicators IIFB Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundation
November 26-28, 2006 Nairobi, Kenya	Africa Regional Workshop on Indicators Arid Lands Institute and IIFB Working Group on Indicators
December 8-10, 2006 Quito, Ecuador	Latin America and Caribbean Workshop IUCN Sur and IIFB Working Group on Indicators
March 5-9, 2007 Banaue, Philippines	International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs IIFB Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundation in collaboration with the Secretariat of the CBD
March 12-15 Brisbane, Australia	Pacific Region Workshop Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA) and IIFB Working Group on Indicators

2. The UNPFII thanks the Spanish government's Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway and the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio) for their financial support for the regional, thematic and international seminars on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and MDGs and urges other donors to contribute to future indicators work.

3. The UNPFII looks forward to the decisions of the COP9 of the Convention on Biological Diversity on indicators on the protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, and other related indicators in the CBD Strategic Plan and 2010 Biodiversity Target. It calls on the International Labour Organisation to provide more information in the future on the status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations, which has been proposed as an indicator under protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.

4. The UNPFII urges governments, indigenous organisations, UN agencies and academe to collaborate on national or sub-national pilot projects on data disaggregation and collection , and calls upon the UN Statistical Division to support these efforts. Taking note of the need for guidelines to ensure the use of culturally sensitive, objective and survey instruments, the UNPFII invites universities and other technical experts to assist in addressing this need.

5. Recalling the Inter-Agency Support Group Report on Data Disaggregation, the UNPFII calls for the implementation of the following recommendations in the report:

9(a) The UN system use and further refine existing indicators, such as the common country assessment indicators, the MDGs indicators, and country progress reports, other global monitoring instrumetns, and the human development indexes, to measure the situation of indigenous and tribal peoples.

9 (b) The national human development reports, produced through nationally-owned, editorially independent processes, could systematicaly include case studies, and should include disaggregated data on indigenous and tribal peoples.

Below is the Statement delivered on Thursday morning on Agenda Item 4(a) and the Background Information.

Introduction

Madame Chairperson and distinguished Members of the Forum,

I wish to report on the Asia Regional Workshop on Indicators and the International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, the Convention Biological Diversity and the MDGs.

The UN Permanent Forum at its 5th Session, welcomed and fully supported the initiative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) Working Group on Indicators to organize an International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, the Convention Biological Diversity and the MDGs. It was agreed that whenever possible, to integrate and coordinate regional indicators workshops being organized by the UNPFII Secretariat on Indigenous Peoples' Poverty and Well-being with those of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, to promote holistic approaches and to avoid duplication of efforts.

I am happy to report that a number of preparatory regional and thematic workshops and an International Expert Seminar have now taken place, with financial support provided by Spanish government's Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway and the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio). The results of these meetings are a significant contribution in moving forward our joint work on indicators for indigenous peoples' well-being and sustainability.

The IIFB Working Group on Indicators organized the following Indicators Workshops:

INDICATORS WORKSHOP	ORGANIZING PARTNERS
September 19-21, 2006 Oxfordshire, UK	Customary Sustainable Use (CBD Article 10c) Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) and IIFB Working Group on Indicators
November 8-10, 2006 Mindoro, Philippines	Asia Regional Workshop on Indicators IIFB Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundation
November 26-28, 2006 Nairobi, Kenya	Africa Regional Workshop on Indicators Arid Lands Institute and IIFB Working Group on Indicators
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March 5-9, 2007 Banaue, Philippines	International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs IIFB Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundation in collaboration with the Secretariat of the CBD
March 12-15 Brisbane, Australia	Pacific Region Workshop Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA) and IIFB Working Group on Indicators

ASIA REGIONAL WORKSHOP

The Asian Regional Workshop on Indicators was held in Calapan City, Mindoro, Philippines, on November 7-10, 2006. This was organized by the IIFB Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba Foundations, and participants included Indigenous peoples' representatives from 10 Asian countries, as well as technical experts. The programme began with a community visit, followed by presentations on global work to develop indicators, country situations, and experience of indicators work and data disaggregation projects in the Philippines and India. The participants divided into regional groups (South Asia, Southeast Asia, Mekong Region and the Philippines) to identify key issues facing Indigenous peoples, and then to develop indicators to address those issues. These were later classified into two categories: those relevant to the CBD, and those relevant to the MDGs.

ASIA REGION KEY ISSUES

Natural resource management and control
Identity-related issues
Millennium Development Goals
Biodiversity
Right to use traditional knowledge
Right to express ideas and speak indigenous languages
Right to land ownership
Right to access natural resources
Right to participate in decision-making processes
Right to have access to infrastructure and basic services
Indigenous knowledge systems and practices
Land tenure and natural resources
Universal basic rights

The Asian regional workshop recommended that pilot studies should be conducted to collect statistical data disaggregated for indigenous peoples. It also noted the need for guidelines to ensure the use of culturally sensitive, objective and neutral survey instruments, and proposed the creation of an index of Indigenous peoples' well-being.

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERT SEMINAR ON INDICATORS RELEVANT FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

I will now report on the International Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals, which was held on March 5-9, 2007 in the Philippines. This workshop succeeded in proposing indicators for Goal 4 of the CBD Strategic Plan on the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the CBD, and the 2010 Biodiversity Goals and Targets to significantly reduce biodiversity loss. In particular, indicators were proposed on

Goal 9 on the protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices, and other relevant goals and targets important for indigenous peoples:

Goals 1 and 3, relating to protection of the components of diversity

Goal 4, relating to sustainable use and consumption

Goals 5, 6 and 7, on addressing threats to biodiversity

Goal 8, which relates to the maintenance of goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being

Goal 10, relating to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Goal 11, relating to provision of resources to implement the Convention

These will be considered by the CBD's Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions in October 2007, and its recommendations considered by COP9 in May 2008. These indicators, if adopted, will begin to generate important data and information on the status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and other related themes under the CBD.

A separate summary report on the International Expert Seminar is available and will be presented at a side event today, during the lunch period. The outcomes of the International Seminar are also attached as an Annex to the Statement.

Finally, Madame Chairperson, I do want to report that in preparation for the International Expert Seminar, a Technical Working Group was set up to collate and synthesize the outputs from all the regional and thematic workshops on indicators. From the reports of these workshops, the Technical Working Group identified twelve global core themes identified by the indigenous participants as central to indigenous peoples' well-being and sustainability.

GLOBAL CORE THEMES AND ISSUES
1. Security of rights to territories, lands and natural resources.
2. Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage
3. Respect for identity and non-discrimination
4. Culturally-appropriate education
5. Fate control or self-determination

6. Full, informed and effective participation
7. Health
8. Access to infrastructure and basic services
9. Extent of external threats
10. Material well-being
11. Gender Dimensions
12. Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples

This step of identifying issues and distilling from them, the core themes defined by indigenous peoples as elements of well-being and sustainable development fills a gap in current indicators work addressing the broader structure and framework for developing information systems, statistics and census instruments for data collection on the situation and status of indigenous peoples. A narrow focus on identifying indicators for the Millennium Development Goals, or other processes is difficult for indigenous peoples, without clarifying the broader policy framework and targets at the outset.

This list of global core themes and issues, can serve as a basis for a strategic set of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples well-being and sustainability, informing and including, but not limited to the goals and targets addressed by the CBD and the MDGs. These can serve as a framework for long-term monitoring of the state of indigenous peoples.

Indigenous peoples strongly support a human rights-based approach to indicators development which distinguishes structural, process and outcome indicators. Outcome indicators alone will not reveal the underlying structural and procedural changes needed for improved outcomes towards eradicating poverty and securing the well-being of indigenous peoples.

Madame Chairperson,

The UNPFII at its 6th Session is in a position to bring forward recommendations on the next steps in our indicators work at global, regional, national and local levels. The IIFB Working Group on Indicators recommends that a small meeting be held during this session to discuss our next steps forward.

OUTCOME OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS SEMINAR ON INDICATORS RELEVANT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD) AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

The following set of indicators is the outcome of discussions at the seminar and review by the Coordinating Committee of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators. They are presented alongside the indicators relevant for Goal 4 of the CBD Strategic Plan, to and the 2010 Biodiversity Goals and Targets (as contained in Decision COP VIII.15 Annex II).

Effective participation of indigenous and local communities in CBD Processes (CBD Strategic Plan)	
Goal 4: There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation	
Target 4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention, at national, regional and international levels	*Proposed indicators* • Numbers of indigenous and local community representatives participating in CBD official meetings disaggregated by region and country (available in participants lists) • Number of partnerships with and initiatives of indigenous and local communities in implementation of programs of the CBD (including CEPA and NBSAPS) at national regional and international levels (national reports done in a participatory way) • Finances spent to support effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the CBD at all levels (budget for effective participation = volume of funds, CBD meeting reports; number of indigenous and local communities participating)

Annex 2 - 2010 Biodiversity Target

Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities	
Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	**CBD agreed indicator** ➢ Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages *Proposed additional indicators* • Number of governments legally recognising customary law, institutions and practices • Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations (disaggregated by age, gender, part-time or full-time, migration/urban adaptation, eco-tourism, guides, rangers, artisans, crafts persons, herbalists and healers, abandoned due to climate change, degradation, pollution, invasive species, harvesting of non-timber forest products, hunting, traditional animal husbandry and agriculture)[1] • Demographic trends, and respect for identify and non-

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[1] The International Labour Organisation was requested to make data on traditional occupations available in the future.

	discrimination (recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples, mortality/fertility, migration, suicides, social benefits, disaggregated by age and gender)
Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing	*Proposed indicator* • Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use (demarcation, registration, grievance mechanisms, customary resource rights, land claim resolved, percentage of ancestral land with legal title, percentage of total forest area under community forest management, protected areas, free, prior informed consent)

Protect the components of biodiversity

Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved	*CBD agreed indicators* • Coverage of protected areas • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species **Proposed additional indicator** • Number and size of PAs and sacred sites governed and managed by indigenous and local communities and/or in partnership with relevant protected area authorities (and NGOs)

Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

Target 3.1. Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained	*CBD agreed indicators* • Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance • Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development) • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species *Proposed additional indicator* • Number of policies, laws, programmes and budgets to support traditional livelihoods promoting diversity of plants and animals

Promote sustainable use

Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption

Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity	*CBD agreed indicators* • Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management • *Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development)* • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index • Nitrogen deposition • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems

	Proposed additional indicators - Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies (land use studies, community resource maps, Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Plans, life plans, land claims, programmes to revitalize diversity of plants and animals) - Number of certificates and certification schemes issued with free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous and local communities, for areas of customary sustainable use (hunting/safari, eco-tourism, forest, agriculture, aquaculture, trapping, fishing)
Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	**CBD agreed indicator** - Ecological footprint and related concepts *Proposed additional indicator* - Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments (agriculture, forests, dams, wind turbines) with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon guidelines or similar policies
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	**CBD agreed indicator** - Change in status of threatened species *Proposed additional indicator* - Number of indigenous and local community members participating in policy-making implementing and monitoring compliance with national and international laws in the trade of endangered flora and fauna

Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being

Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods

Target 8.1. Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained	**CBD agreed indicators** - Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development) - Water quality in aquatic ecosystems - Marine tropic index - Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure *Proposed additional indicator* **As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1**
Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	**CBD agreed indicators** - Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services - Biodiversity used in food and medicine *Proposed additional indicators* - Status and trends in land-use patterns in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities (land conversion, degradation, change in title/legal recognition, restitution, rehabilitation, areas of traditional territories,

	surface of areas legally recognized, currently occupied, community conserved areas and Indigenous protected areas) • Budgets to support indigenous local communities' plans and strategies for land and resource management, food security and health

Address threats to biodiversity

Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species

Target 6.1 Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	**CBD agreed indicator** • Trends in invasive alien species *Proposed additional indicator* • Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and traditional territories (as a result of climate change)

Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution

Target 7.1 Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change	**CBD agreed indicator** • Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems *Proposed additional indicator* • Number of partnerships with, and initiatives of, indigenous and local communities to address impacts of climate change (coping strategies, adaptations)
Target 7.2 Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	**CBD agreed indicator** • Nitrogen deposition • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems *Proposed additional indicators* • Levels of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and other contaminants in traditional diet (breast milk, marine mammals, others) • Number of clean-up programmes in indigenous territories • Water quality in traditional indigenous territories versus international standards (WHO)

Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	Proposed indicator • Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to promote FPIC and benefit sharing with indigenous and local communities. (qualitative: Memorandums of Agreement, financial benefits, other benefits, grievance mechanisms, management mechanisms)

Ensure provision of adequate resources

Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention

Target 11.1. New and additional financial resources are transferred to	**CBD agreed indicator** • Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention

developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20	*Proposed additional indicators* • ODA reaching indigenous and local communities for CBD implementation at all levels
Target 11.2. Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4	*Proposed indicator* • Number of programmes facilitating training, exchanges and transfer of technologies among indigenous and local communities

III. Conclusions

1. The regional and thematic workshops identified the issues perceived by indigenous experts as central to indigenous peoples' well-being and sustainability. These lists of issues were synthesized and summarized into a global list of core themes and sub-core issues under which provisional indicators can be further developed and refined.

2. Indigenous peoples strongly support a human rights-based approach to indicators development which distinguishes structural, process and outcome indicators. Outcome indicators alone will not reveal the underlying structural and procedural changes needed for improved outcomes towards eradicating poverty and securing the well-being of indigenous peoples.

3. The Millennium Development Goals with defined indicators and targeted outcomes to halve extreme poverty by 2015 can be made more applicable for indigenous peoples if data is disaggregated to capture the real poverty situation of indigenous peoples. Additional indicators can also be identified but differentiated according to structural, procedural and outcome indicators relevant for indigenous peoples to monitor if the MDGs are being fulfilled for indigenous peoples.

4. Indicators relevant for indigenous peoples and the Strategic Plan and 2010 Biodiversity Target of Convention on Biological Diversity have been put forward by the International Expert Seminar on Indicators held in the Philippines in March. These will be considered by the CBD's Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions in October 2007, and its recommendations considered by COP9 in May 2008. These indicators, if adopted, will begin to generate important data and information on the status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and other related themes under the CBD.

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disaggregation of data, as well as pilot indicators projects focused on indigenous peoples' status have started. But these are not many, and not sufficient to get a global view of the situation of indigenous peoples. These initiatives could be more widely implemented, experiences and lessons shared, in order to improve and propose new indicators. These will pave the way for the build-up of baseline information, and monitoring systems to be built.