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**Implementation of recommendations on the six mandated areas
of the Forum and on the Millennium Development Goals**

Indigenous Peoples' Indicators of Well-being, Poverty and Sustainability

**Summary Report of Regional and Thematic Workshops
on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues identified inadequate data collection and the failure to disaggregate data concerning indigenous peoples as a methodological challenge. An expert workshop on “Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples” in January 2004 to address this. The Acting Director of the United Nations Statistics Division opened this workshop and noted that the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection is a ground-breaking work. “The collection of reliable data would allow judgements to be made about the effectiveness of development programmes that had a direct impact on the quality of life of the world’s indigenous peoples. Indigenous issues were the important emerging theme in social statistics.”¹

2. Data collection and disaggregation could help detect discrimination, inequality and exclusion of indigenous peoples, both individually and as a group. This can lead to more accurate assessments about the effectiveness of development programs on the quality of life of indigenous peoples.

3. Indicators, which are aggregated summary statistics that reflect and measure aspects of the social condition or quality of life of the general population in a country or a sub-national group, are needed for benchmarking to gauge or measure changes, for monitoring and evaluation of developments and achievements, and for global comparative purposes.

¹ See UN Document E/C.19/2004/2, Report of the Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples. 10 February 2004

4. At its Third Session, the Permanent Forum recommended to the UN Development Group “that the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals be assessed and that additional indicators be identified to give fuller assessment of environmental sustainability”. The Forum also recommended that “..the Convention on Biodiversity should organize.. a workshop on indicators to measure progress in the objectives of the multi-year program of work and other programs of work, with the full participation of indigenous peoples..”.²

5. The Fourth Session of the Permanent Forum adopted a number of recommendations encouraging the development of indicators³. The need for data disaggregation was reiterated the Forum sessions which dealt with the theme “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Indigenous Peoples”⁴. Several reports show that efforts to reach some MDG targets have accelerated the loss of lands and resources crucially needed for indigenous peoples’ livelihoods and displaced indigenous communities from their ancestral lands. A technical report by the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) on “MDGs and Indigenous Peoples” (2004) observed that statistics often fail to reflect the situation of indigenous peoples, or that it remains hidden in national averages⁵. The International Labour Organization (ILO) conducted an “Ethnic Audit of select Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)” and concluded that the absence of indicators that reflect indigenous peoples’ own perceptions of poverty and wealth is a key

² E/2004/43, paragraphs 69 and 77.

³ E/2005/43, paragraphs 15 and 26.

⁴ For references to indicators in the report of the fifth session of the UNPFII, see E/2006/43, paragraphs 22, 39, 92, 93, 94, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 110 and 165.

⁵ E/C.19/2004/11

challenge in overcoming ethnic poverty and social exclusion.

6. In order to implement the recommendation that the Permanent Forum facilitates the further development of indigenous peoples-sensitive indicators, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provided a grant to the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to support regional workshops on indicators. The objectives of these workshops are;

- (a) identify gaps in existing indicators at the global, regional and national levels that assess the situation of indigenous peoples,
- (b) examine work being done to improve indicators so these take into account indigenous peoples and their concerns,
- (c) examine linkages between quantitative and qualitative indicators,
- (d) propose core global and regional indicators that address the situations of indigenous peoples.

7. The workshops identified issues important for indigenous peoples, and listed key indicators relevant for the core issues. Identification of appropriate data sources for the indicators were done.

8. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), with their proposed indicators and monitoring frameworks, are the two global processes of immediate relevance for proposing indicators addressing indigenous peoples' well-being and sustainability.

9. While the IFAD funding for the project included only the holding of three regional workshops (Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia), this composite report will include the summaries of other related activities which were held to comply with the general recommendations on the need for data collection and disaggregation for indigenous peoples and the need to start the process of developing indigenous-sensitive indicators of well-being, poverty and sustainability.

10. The first Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being was held in Ottawa on 22-23 March 2006 to reflect views of indigenous peoples living in developed countries. In the conclusions and recommendations⁶ the experts identified a preliminary list of core themes, sub-themes and indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being, which are listed in the table below:

Box 1: Preliminary list of core themes and sub-themes related to indigenous peoples' well-being

Core theme	Sub-themes
Identity, land and ways of living	Maintenance and development of traditional knowledge, traditional cultural expressions and practices
	Use and intergenerational transmission of indigenous languages Support of, and access to, bilingual, mother tongue, and culturally appropriate education
	Ownership, access, use of and permanent sovereignty over lands, territories, natural resources, waters
	Health of communities
	Health of ecosystems

⁶ E/C.19/2006/CRP.3

Demographics	Patterns of migration
Indigenous rights to, and perspectives on, development	Indigenous governance and management systems
	Free, prior, informed consent, full participation and self-determination in all matters affecting indigenous peoples' well-being
	Degree of implementation/compliance with international standards and agreements relating to indigenous peoples' rights: nation-to-nation treaties between states and indigenous peoples, ILO 169, UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and relevant UN human rights and other instruments; recommendations by relevant international monitoring bodies
	Government funding for indigenous peoples' programs and services

Linkages with CBD indicators

11. At the fourth meeting of the CBD Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j), the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) formed a Working Group on Indicators to respond to the immediate need to identify and test indicators relevant for the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan and its framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 Biodiversity target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss.

12. Decision VIII/5 G of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP8) recognized the need for a process to guide further work in WG8j to develop a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, with a view to assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target.

13. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues' 5th Session welcomed the IIFB initiative to organize an International Expert Seminar. To promote holistic approaches and avoid duplication of effort, it was agreed whenever possible to integrate and coordinate regional workshops on indicators organized by the UNPFII Secretariat, with the regional workshops of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators.

14. In accordance with these decisions, the IIFB Working Group on Indicators convened a number of preparatory regional and thematic workshops and an International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals. Financial support was provided by the Spain's Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), Norway Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio). The regional workshops in Asia and Africa were jointly organised by the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, together with Tebtebba Foundation and the Arid Lands Institute, respectively. The Latin American workshops were organized by the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI) and by the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

15. In addition, information-sharing was also carried out with the Arctic Social Indicators (ASI) Project which held an indicators workshop on September 15-17, 2006, in Akureyri, Iceland, as a follow-up to the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR). Coordination with the Indigenous Peoples Secretariat under the Arctic Council is sustained.

Box 2: Series of regional and thematic workshops

DATE / PLACE	ACTIVITY / 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	2 nd 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, 2007 Brisbane, Australia	Pacific Region Workshop Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA) and IIFB Working Group on Indicators

II. REGIONAL AND THEMATIC WORKSHOPS

16. The priority issues and core thematic areas identified by the regional and thematic workshops for the development of indicators relevant for indigenous peoples are summarised below.

17. The Asian Workshop identified the following as key issues;⁷.

⁷ E/C.19/2007/CRP.10

Box 3: Asia Regional Workshop – 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 human rights

18. The Latin American Expert Meeting identified a preliminary list of central themes, sub-themes, and structural, process, and results indicators.⁸

Box 4: Latin America and Caribbean Regional Workshop- Central themes defining well-being of indigenous peoples

- Land, territories and natural resources
- Natural and cultural collective heritage
- Forms of social organisation
- Identity (collective and gender)
- Self-determination
- Models of autonomy and self-government
- Intercultural relations
- Degree or level of wellbeing

19. The African Workshop agreed a set of key issues, developed goals to and finally devised indicators to measure progress towards the goals.⁹

⁸ E/C.19/2007/CRP.2

⁹ EC.19/2007/CRP.3

Box 5: Africa Regional Workshop – Thematic areas and key issues

Thematic area	Key issues
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate health infrastructure, personnel, medicines, and health-care for humans/livestock - Increasing rates of HIV/AIDS - High mortality rates and declining life expectancy - Lack of animal health - Lack of social amenities
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curricula not relevant to social, economic and cultural needs - Lack of awareness of value of education - Lack of policy support and recognition - Lack of morale among staff - Lack of functional adult literacy
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of recognition of distinct identity/livelihood systems - Exploitation of cultures and of indigenous peoples - Gender disparity, violence against women - Loss of cultural identity, language, religion, governance systems and economic practices
Political-Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusion, discrimination, marginalization and misuse of indigenous peoples' political processes - Collective punishment - Negative perceptions/stereotypes of indigenous peoples' livelihoods - Lack of factual information/capacity - Conflict/insecurity - Lack of access to justice
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of security of tenure to land and natural resources - Lack of infrastructure - Lack of marketing facilities/mechanisms - Lack of benefit-sharing - Unemployment - Lack of proper control of access to indigenous peoples' lands, forests and natural resources - Lack of credit facilities/low income
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of biodiversity - Harmful conservation policies - Poorly designed dams for hydro-electricity generation - Dumping of nuclear waste - Introduction of harmful and alien plant species in IP areas - Lack of consultation and participation in policy design and implementation - Militarization programs in areas occupied by indigenous peoples with attendant problems such as rape, landmines, etc.

20. In the Arctic region, indicators work has been linked to the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA), the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) and the Arctic Social Indicators project. This identified the following;

Box 5: Arctic (Arctic Social Indicators Project) – Six domains

- Fate control and or the ability to guide one's own destiny
- Cultural integrity or belonging to a viable local culture
- Contact with nature or interacting closely with the natural world
- Education
- Demography/Health
- Material Well-being

21. The thematic workshop on Customary Sustainable Use (Article 10 (c) of the CBD) used a set of case studies on indigenous communities in Bangladesh, Cameroon, Guyana, Suriname, Thailand and Venezuela. The main issues are;

Box 6: Issues from case studies on customary sustainable use

- Recognition of customary use: laws, implementing laws?
- Application of the laws? Titling or custom recognition?
- Protection: are customary use areas being protected from threats to sustainable use (logging, mining, settlement, protected areas)?
- Capacity of government institutions to implement obligations: retraining evidence?
- Respect for peoples. Citizenship? Revised schooling to respect languages and cultures?
- Do people participate in natural resource management planning?
- Can people say no to impositions they disapprove of (FPIC)?
- Are customary or representative institutions recognised: legal personality?
- Is extent and range of customary use recognised: mapping?
- Who determines whether customary use is 'sustainable use', and how? What is being sustained?
- Management plans: an imposition or a double-edged sword?
- Indicators of respect for traditional beliefs?
- Risk of 'enforced primitivism'?

22. The Second Global Consultation on the Right to Food identified the following indicators.

Box 7: Cultural indicators for food security, food sovereignty and sustainable development

- Access to, security for and integrity of lands, territories and natural resources
- Abundance, scarcity and/or threats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals, as well as associated cultural practices.
- Consumption and preparation of traditional plant and animal foods and medicines, including in ceremonial/cultural use.
- Continued practice and use of ceremonies, dances, prayers, songs and stories and traditions on use of traditional foods.
- Preservation and continued use of language and traditional names for foods and processes.
- Integrity of and access to sacred sites for ceremonial purposes related traditional foods
- Migration and movement away from traditional lands and continued use of traditional foods
- Effective consultations for planning, implementation and evaluation applying the principles of free, prior informed consent.
- Existence and viability of mechanisms and institutions created by and accessible to indigenous peoples for transmission of food-related traditional knowledge and practices to future generations
- Capacity within indigenous communities and peoples for adaptability, resilience, resistance and/or restoration of traditional food use and production.
- Ability of indigenous peoples to utilize and implement recognized rights, legal norms and standards as well as self-government structures to promote and defend their food sovereignty.

III. SUMMARY OF GLOBAL THEMATIC ISSUES RELEVANT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

23. The IIFB Working Group on Indicators set up a Technical Working Group which synthesized and identified twelve global core themes and issues and produced a list of sub-core issues and indicators.

Box 8: Global core themes and issues

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 12. Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples
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24. On the basis of this list, the Technical Working Group organised the sub-core issues and themes and proposed indicators.

IV. LIST OF CORE AND SUB-CORE THEMES AND ISSUES AND PROPOSED INDICATORS

A. Security of rights to territories, lands and natural resources	
1. Recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to control their territories, lands and natural resources (structural indicators)	
2. Degree of security of indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and natural resources (structural indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal protection of rights to own, manage and use territories, lands and natural resources • Degree of progress towards legal protection where it does not yet exist.
3. Actual control of territories, lands and natural resources (outcome)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control/ownership of lands and territories by indigenous peoples

indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of free, prior, informed consent • Protection from alienation of land and displacement of people • Respect for indigenous peoples' rights to manage and use natural resources • Fairness of distribution of benefits generated from indigenous peoples' territories, lands and natural resources • Condition of territories, lands and natural resources controlled by indigenous peoples
4. Government efforts to uphold indigenous peoples' rights to control their territories, lands and natural resources (process indicators)	
5. Effective implementation of specific mechanisms for implementing indigenous peoples' rights to territories, lands and resources (outcome indicators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress of demarcation of indigenous peoples' territories • Progress of registration of indigenous peoples' lands and territories • Effectiveness of grievance mechanisms

B. Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage	
1. Laws and policies promoting recognition, protection and promotion of indigenous cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence and application of laws and policies which recognize, protect and promote indigenous cultural heritage (indigenous knowledge and culture, indigenous languages, traditional health practices, traditional production and subsistence, spirituality and religions, customary law, intellectual property rights)
2. Measures and mechanisms for respecting indigenous cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and quality of measures and mechanisms for the protection and promotion of indigenous cultural heritage, including documentation, transmission and appropriate curricula; schools, cultural centres and non-formal education; bilingual provisions; festivals and celebrations; indigenous knowledge projects
3. Promotion of indigenous languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages
4. Maintenance of traditional health	<i>linked to health indicators</i>

practices	
5. Measures to protect traditional production and subsistence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of hunting and gathering practices in modern economic systems – economic pluralism • Status and/or threats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals, as well as cultural practices associated with their protection and survival • Programs to restore degraded lands and endangered plants and animals • Research and studies on traditional subsistence over time • Vitality of traditional food production practices • Community education programmes on threats to subsistence practices and resources • Studies on access/abundance of traditional foods and diet-related diseases • Proportion of intact traditional subsistence lands, resource and habitats vs contaminated or degraded lands and products • Laws and policies protecting traditional subsistence • Quality and quantity of EIAs/SIAs/CIAs addressing impacts of modern development projects on food security • Status and trends of endangered flora and fauna used for traditional subsistence
6. Respect for indigenous spirituality and religions	
7. Exercise of customary laws and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous communities with documented and codified customary laws • Codified laws recognized by the local and national government, adopted and utilized for conflict resolution by the indigenous peoples • Existence and influence of customary institutions
8. Transmission of indigenous cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youth, women and elders participating in transfer of knowledge
9. Respect for right to cultural change, innovations and practices	

C. Respect for identity and non-discrimination (*linked to II*)

1. Legal and political recognition of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional recognition of distinct
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indigenous peoples	<p>identity of indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights to citizenship • Positive action and anti-discrimination measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect for indigenous peoples' identity in national government institutions - Existence of targeted budgetary, legal and policy measures implemented by state governments to address discrimination
2. Promotion of inter-cultural policies, programmes and activities	
3. Policies and programmes for renewal and recovery of indigenous identity and culture	– <i>linkages to integrity of cultural heritage</i>
4. Mechanisms/processes for peace-building and conflict resolution	
5. Culturally sensitive mass media and public information services	
6. Freedom to worship and practise indigenous religions	
7. Recognition and use of indigenous languages	

D. Fate control/ self determination (including)
E. Full, informed and effective participation
1. Free, prior and informed consent
2. Free movement
3. Control over land, seas and natural resources – <i>linked to I</i>
4. Political access and participation
5. Control over social structures
6. Level of own economic control
7. Legal protection
8. Control over place names – <i>linked to II and III</i>

9. Access to information
10. Respect for right to cultural change, innovations and practices

F. Culturally appropriate education
1. Government policy and legislation on indigenous education
2. Indigenous peoples' cultural/knowledge/education systems
3. Indigenous language retention/use – <i>overlap with II.</i>
4. Indigenization of mainstream educational systems
5. Coverage in media and public information services – <i>overlap with IV</i>
6. Indigenous educational authorities
7. Educational provisions and outcomes for indigenous students <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender

G. Health
1. Government health policies, programmes and facilities
2. Indigenous peoples' participation in policy making in health issues and service-delivery
3. Physical health indicators
4. Mental health indicators
5. Status of traditional medicinal/health practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect, legal recognition and maintenance of traditional knowledge on health and traditional healing practices and use of traditional medicinal plants • Promotion, protection, and transmission of traditional health and healing practices
6. Livestock/animal health
7. Ecosystem health
8. Community health (<i>Note: see framework of Assembly of First Nations</i>)
9. Incidence of violence and crime

H. Access to infrastructure and basic services	
1. Basic services provision (water, shelter, sanitation, education, health, electricity, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to basic services for households
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and occupancy rate of shelter
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of safe drinking water relative to supply, wastewater and sanitation systems, and level of waterborne diseases in indigenous communities
2. Support for livestock economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a comprehensive livestock policy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension programmes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government support systems for pastoralists during natural disasters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved markets for indigenous peoples products
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of abattoirs constructed in indigenous areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of animals and animal products exported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of the national budget allocated to the development of pastoral livestock industry
3. Appropriate funding – availability and accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to credit facilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government expenditures relative to indigenous peoples' needs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs and services, and relative to percentage of population
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence, and extent of, economic burden of remedial actions for disadvantaged indigenous peoples

I. Extent of external threats
1. Environmental degradation
2. Major developments and allocation of land to outsiders
3. Imposition of inappropriate conservation policies (<i>see I</i>)
4. Militarization and conflict

5. Nuclear waste and pollution

J.- Material wellbeing	
<i>Note: Indigenous peoples' own definition of development: can be included in fate control or addressed here</i>	
1. Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income/consumption
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved economic status of indigenous peoples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of indigenous economy generated through traditional subsistence activities
Participation in development policy	
Policies, plans and programmes to improve indigenous wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and quantity of policies, programs, and projects in indigenous territories that guarantee better levels of wellbeing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of the plans of coverage and resources in each system (bilingual, Hispanic, traditional health, state system) executed in indigenous territories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-institutional, communal, and territorial mechanisms defined for the (participatory) detection of critical problems and distribution of resources and technical assistance in indigenous territories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service available, quality and level of coverage of programs and projects in indigenous communities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of access of indigenous residents to economic opportunities
2. Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of basic services (<i>see VIII</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malnutrition (<i>see VII</i>)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income/consumption level (see development)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income/consumption-deflated by price/purchasing power of money in IP-inhabited areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depth of poverty measured in terms of period/length and severity of food deficiency
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter: size, quality (material, disaster-resistant, weather resistant, maintenance frequency)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenities: safe drinking water (access, distance, sufficiency, quality and whether properly treated)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenities: sanitation (hygiene, proximity, quality)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amenities: electricity (connection, supply)

K - Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples
Distribution of indigenous population in localities (eg percentage of indigenous people in indigenous territories and in-migration of outsiders – related to wellbeing as resources may be in hands of outsiders)
Percentage of indigenous peoples living in urban areas
Net migration rate from indigenous lands over time and rate of return
All data and statistics need disaggregation according to age and gender
Gender is a cross-cutting theme in all the core themes/issues
<i>Note: Material from I and IX (forced out-migration)</i> <i>Need to deal with lack of data disaggregation and lack of participation in data collection</i>

V. PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

25. At COP6, the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a Strategic Plan and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. One focal area is to ‘protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices’. Goal 9 of the 2010 Target is to ***Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.***

- Target 9.1 to “Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices” and
- Target 9.2 to “Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing”.

26. With regard to traditional knowledge, an indicator on the status and trends in linguistic diversity and speakers of indigenous languages was included as an indicator.

27. There is a separate report on the International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the report on MDGs is integrated into this composite report.

28. At the seminar the members of the Technical Working Group presented the shortlist of draft indicators related to the goals and targets of the CBD monitoring framework. The indicators addressed:

- Goal 4 of the Strategic Plan (full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in CBD processes),
- Goal 9 of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, on the protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices, and other goals of the 2010 Target relevant to 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.

29. The participants refined the shortlist of indicators, and the outcome of this process was the set of indicators presented in Tables V.1 and V.2. The principles for choosing indicators were based on suggestions from the SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10)

On the individual indicators

- Policy relevant and meaningful
- Biodiversity relevant

- Scientifically sound
- Broad acceptance
- Affordable monitoring
- Affordable modeling
- Sensitive

On the set of indicators

- Representative
- Small number
- Aggregation and flexibility

To these, the participants in the International Expert Seminar added:

- Culturally appropriate

Table V.1 Indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and the CBD Strategic Plan

<i>Effective participation of indigenous and local communities in processes of the Convention (Strategic Plan)</i>		<i>Assessment of feasibility by 2010</i>
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		<i>D = Data available, d = Data not available; M = Methodology existing; m = methodology not existing; C = Coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing</i>
Target 4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in	<i>Proposed indicators</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of indigenous and local community representatives 	D (Convention database) M (simple arithmetic) C (Convention Secretariat) Ready for immediate

<p>the processes of the Convention, at national, regional and international levels</p>	<p>participating in official meetings of the Convention, disaggregated by region and country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partnerships with and initiatives of indigenous and local communities in implementation of programs of the Convention at national regional and international levels • Finances spent to support effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at all levels 	<p>testing</p> <p>D (includes CEPA and NBSAPS) m (partnerships of different nature difficult to aggregate but qualitative data may be available from national reports and from reports from indigenous and local communities) c</p> <p>d M (budget for effective participation = volume of funds, meeting reports; number of indigenous and local communities participating) C</p>
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Table V.2 Indicators relevant to the CBD 2010 Biodiversity Target

<i>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</i>		<i>Assessment of feasibility by 2010</i>
Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities		<i>D = Data available, d = Data not available; M = Methodology existing; m = methodology not existing; C = Coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing</i>
Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	<i>Indicator already agreed</i> ➤ Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of	

	<p>indigenous languages</p> <p><i>Proposed additional indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations • Number of governments legally recognizing customary law, institutions and practices • Demographic trends 	<p>d</p> <p>M (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)</p> <p>C The International Labour Organization was requested to make data on traditional occupations available in the future.</p> <p>Future development</p> <p>D?</p> <p>M</p> <p>C (Convention Secretariat with IIFB)</p> <p>Ready for immediate testing</p> <p>d (requires data disaggregation of census and statistics by ethnicity)</p> <p>m (recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples, mortality/fertility, migration, suicides, social benefits, disaggregated by age and gender)</p> <p>c</p>
<p>Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities</p>	<p><i>Proposed indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parties with 	<p>d (compilation of national</p>

<p>over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing</p>	<p>national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use</p>	<p>laws and policies) m (demarcation, registration, grievance mechanisms, customary resource rights, land claims resolved, percentage of ancestral land with legal title, percentage of total forest area under community forest management, protected areas, and free, prior, informed consent) c</p>
<p><i>Protect the components of biodiversity</i></p>		
<p>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</p>		
<p>Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</p>	<p><i>Indicators already agreed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of protected areas • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species <p>Proposed additional indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of protected areas and sacred sites governed and managed by indigenous and local communities and/or in partnership with relevant protected area authorities (and NGOs) 	<p>d M C (WDPA through UNEP-WCMC) <i>Future development</i></p>
<p><i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i></p>		
<p>Target 3.1. Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and</p>	<p><i>Indicators already agreed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance 	

<p>associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development) • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species <p><i>Proposed additional indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies, laws, programs and budgets to support traditional livelihoods promoting diversity of plants and animals 	<p>Linked to status and trends in practice of traditional occupations (Target 9.1)</p>
<p><i>Promote sustainable use</i></p>		
<p>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption</p>		
<p>Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</p>	<p><i>Indicators already agreed</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management • <i>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development)</i> • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index • Nitrogen deposition • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems <p><i>Proposed additional indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies 	<p>d (land use studies, community resource maps, Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Plans, life plans, land claims, programs to revitalize diversity of plants and animals)</p>

¹⁰ Hunting/safari, eco-tourism, forest, agriculture, aquaculture, trapping, fishing.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of certificates and certification schemes issued with free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous and local communities, for areas of customary sustainable use¹⁰ 	
<p>Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</p>	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological footprint and related concepts <p><i>Proposed additional indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments¹¹ with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon guidelines or similar policies 	
<p>Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</p>	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in status of threatened species <p><i>Proposed additional indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous and local community members participating in policy-making on, and implementing and monitoring compliance with, 	<p>Future development</p>

¹¹ Agriculture, forests, dams, wind turbines.

	national and international laws in the trade of endangered flora and fauna	
<i>Address threats to biodiversity</i>		
Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced		
Target 5.1. Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased	<p>Indicators already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index <p>Proposed additional indicators</p> <p>As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1¹², proposed indicator for Target 4.2¹³ and proposed indicator for Target 9.2¹⁴</p>	
Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species		
Target 6.1 Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in invasive alien species <p><i>Proposed additional indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and 	d m c

¹² Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

¹³ Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments¹³ with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon guidelines or similar policies.

¹⁴ Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use.

	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	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems <p><i>Proposed additional indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partnerships with, and initiatives of, indigenous and local communities to address impacts of climate change (coping strategies, adaptations) 	d m c
Target 7.2 Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nitrogen deposition • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems <p><i>Proposed additional indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	d M C d M c d M C

	indigenous territories versus international standards (World Health Organization)	
<i>Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being</i>		
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	<p>Indicators already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development) • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems • Marine tropic index • Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure <p><i>Proposed additional indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1¹⁵ 	
Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	<p>Indicators already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services • Biodiversity used in food and medicine <p><i>Proposed additional indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends in land-use patterns in the traditional territories of 	Future development

¹⁵ Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

	<p>indigenous and local communities¹⁶</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgets to support indigenous local communities' plans and strategies for land and resource management, food security and health 	
<i>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>		
Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources		
<p>Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions</p>	<p>Proposed indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to promote FPIC and benefit sharing with indigenous and local communities. 	<p>d (qualitative: Memorandums of Agreement, financial benefits, other benefits, grievance mechanisms, management mechanisms)</p>
<i>Ensure provision of adequate resources</i>		
Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention		
<p>Target 11.1. New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</p>	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention <p><i>Proposed additional indicators</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA reaching indigenous and local communities for implementation of 	<p>d m c (See also indicators for Strategic Plan, Annex 1)</p>

¹⁶ Land conversion, degradation, change in title/legal recognition, restitution, rehabilitation, areas of traditional territories, surface of areas legally recognized, areas currently occupied, community conserved areas and indigenous protected areas.

	the Convention 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	<i>Proposed indicator</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes facilitating training, exchanges and transfer of technologies among indigenous and local communities 	d m c

V1. PROPOSED INDICATORS FOR THE MDGs

30. The following indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and the MDGs are based on the issues and indicators proposed in the workshops and the expert seminars.

Table VI.1 Proposed indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals

Goals and targets	Existing indicators	Proposed additional indicators
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) a day 2. Poverty gap ratio [incidence x depth of poverty] 3. Share of poorest quintile in consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 1 and 2 • <i>For Indicator 3: Share of indigenous population in consumption, compared with their proportion in the population? [IPs consume x% of the country's resources, and are y% of the country's population]</i> • Income deflated by price/purchasing power of money in IP-inhabited areas

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depth of poverty measured in terms of period/length and severity of food deficiency (also Target 2) • Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use • Proportion of indigenous population with full and effective control of ancestral lands, territories (<i>including seas</i>) and natural resources
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	<p>4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age</p> <p>5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 4 and 5 • Percentage of lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally for food production (farming, fishing, hunting, gathering, herding) currently used by indigenous peoples • <i>Vitality of traditional food production practices (how to measure?)</i> • Incidence of diet-related disease, related to access to and abundance of traditional foods
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education		
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	<p>6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education</p> <p>7a. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5</p> <p>7b. Primary completion rate</p> <p>8. Literacy rate of 15-24</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 6, 7 and 8 • <i>Proportion of IP children enrolled in schools with indigenous education system</i>

	year-olds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of indigenous teaching materials • <i>Proportion of IP children enrolled in schools with bilingual education (in their indigenous language and the national/official language)</i>
Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women		
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	9a. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education 9b. Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education 9c. Ratio of girls to boys in tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate women to men, 15-24 years old 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 9-10, 12 • Note: Indicator 11 was considered inappropriate • Gender Development Index • Gender Empowerment Measure
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality		
Target 5. Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunised against measles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 13-15
Goal 5. Improve maternal health		
Target 6. Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 16 and 17
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate[a] 19a. Condom use at last high-risk sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 18-20

	<p>19b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of<<?>></p> <p>19c. Contraceptive prevalence rate</p> <p>20. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10-14 years</p>	
<p>Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p>21a. Malaria prevalence, notified cases per 100,000 population</p> <p>21b. Malaria death rate per 100,000, ages 0-4</p> <p>22a. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention measures [c]</p> <p>22b. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria treatment measures</p> <p>23a. Tuberculosis incidence rates</p> <p>23b. Tuberculosis prevalence rate per 100,000 population</p> <p>23c. Death rate associated with tuberculosis per 100,000 population</p> <p>24a. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)</p> <p>24b. Proportion of tuberculosis cases successfully treated under DOTS (internationally recommended TB control strategy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 21-24 <p>Need to generate data for diseases or health issues which are significantly affecting indigenous peoples especially those in highly industrialized countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Diabetes prevalence</i> • <i>Alcoholism prevalence</i> • <i>Suicide rates</i>
<p>Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability</p>		
<p>Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into</p>	<p>25. Proportion of land area covered by forest</p> <p>26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional

<p>country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>	<p>to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28b. Consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs (ODP tons) 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels</p>	<p>knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of protected areas and sacred sites governed and managed by indigenous and local communities and/or in partnership with relevant protected area authorities (and NGOs) • Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and traditional territories • Status and threats to traditional seeds, plant foods, food animals, as well as cultural practices associated with their protection and survival (link to Target 2) • Proportion of intact traditional subsistence lands, resources and habitats vs contaminated or degraded lands and products (link to Target 2) • Status and trends of endangered flora and fauna used for traditional subsistence (link to Target 2)
<p>Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation</p>	<p>30a. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban 30b. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, rural 31a. Proportion of population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregated data for indigenous peoples for Indicators 30-32 • Water: access, distance, sufficiency, quality • Sanitation: hygiene, proximity, quality • <i>Prevalence of water-</i>

	with access to improved sanitation, urban 32b. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, rural	<i>borne diseases?</i>
Target 11. By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure	
Goal 8		
<p>Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction – both nationally and internationally</p> <p>Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction</p>	<p>Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries (LDCs), Africa, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.</p> <p>Official development assistance (ODA) 33a. ODA, net, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI 33b. ODA to LDCs, net, as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national income 34. Proportion of total ODA to basic social services 35. Proportion of bilateral official development assistance of OECD/DAC donors that is untied 36. ODA received in landlocked developing countries as a proportion of their gross national</p>	<p>Indicators here would be measuring indigenous peoples' participation in national and international trading and financial systems or the effects of export oriented agricultural activities or extractive industries (i.e. mineral, oil, gas extraction and logging) in terms of alleviating or exacerbating poverty amongst indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Official development assistance (ODA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proportion of ODA going to indigenous peoples, compared with their proportion in the population?</i> • Types of projects funded by ODA (i.e. dams, highways, policy reform, etc.) and how indigenous peoples are affected by these. • Indicators 34-37 can be disaggregated for indigenous peoples

<p>Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)</p>	<p>income</p> <p>37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of their gross national incomes</p> <p>Market access</p> <p>38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and least developed countries, admitted free of duty</p> <p>39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and clothing from developing countries</p> <p>40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product</p> <p>41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p>	<p>Market access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of hunting and gathering practices in modern economic systems (economic pluralism) • <i>Indicators of access to export markets?</i> • <i>Indicators of access to economic opportunities?</i>
<p>Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term</p>	<p>Debt sustainability</p> <p>42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)</p> <p>43. Debt relief committed under HIPC Initiative</p> <p>44. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to look into how the debt issue has led to further exploitation of indigenous lands, territories and natural resources. • #43- If debt relief has been obtained due to HIPC initiative to see whether indigenous peoples benefited from this. • #44- disaggregate this for indigenous peoples
<p>Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and</p>	<p>45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 years, each sex and total</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaggregate for indigenous peoples for Indicator 45 (Youth unemployment not

implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth		mentioned specifically as an issue, but likely to affect outmigration rates)
Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregate for indigenous peoples for Indicator 46
Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47a. Telephone lines per 100 population 47b. Cellular subscribers per 100 population 48a. Personal computers in use per 100 population 48b. Internet users per 100 population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaggregate for indigenous peoples for Indicators 47 and 48 (New technologies not mentioned specifically as an issue)

VII. CONCLUSIONS

31. The regional and thematic workshops processes 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.

32. Indigenous peoples strongly support a human rights-based approach to indicators development which distinguishes structural, process and outcome indicator.

33. Indicators relevant for indigenous peoples have been put forward by the International Expert Seminar on Indicators held in the Philippines. These were considered by the CBD's Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions in October 2007, and its recommendations will be considered by COP9 in May 2008.

34. The development of suitable indicators for indigenous peoples' poverty and well-being will require further technical meetings among indigenous peoples and technical experts in indicators development and data collection.

35. It is recognized that there will be a long way to go before indicators appropriate for indigenous peoples can be fully developed. The following steps are proposed for further refinement of indicators.

- Clarifying the policy objectives and targets – *strategic versus focused*
- Consideration of the Human rights- based approach
- Further technical workshops.
- Piloting in certain countries

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

36. The Forum should pursue the work started on indicators and encourage States and UN bodies, agencies and funds to actively participate in this.

37. The Forum urges IFAD to provide another grant for a second-phase of the project which will support specific follow-up projects in the regions related to indicators for the MDGs.

38. The Latin America and Caribbean Workshop recommended the creation and adoption of a protocol to protect information coming from indigenous peoples. It also called for a follow-up workshop and further work on indicators for culture and

communication.

39. The Asian Workshop recommended that pilot studies be done in the Philippines and India to test some of the indicators which have been evolved to see whether data-sets are available to generate these. The development of an indigenous peoples well-being index is an aggregate of indicators which can measure collective well-being was recommended also.

40. The African workshop recommended use of the indicators by all relevant UN agencies. It proposed the creation of an Africa-wide indigenous forum and caucuses at national and regional levels and a follow-up forum to be held by November 2008.

41. The Forum on Indigenous Issues, should participate in the future activities of the CBD which are relevant to indicators work.