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AD HOC OPEN-ENDED INTER-SESSIONAL
WORKING GROUP ON ARTICLE 8(j) AND
RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL
DIVERSITY

Fifth meeting

Montreal, 15-19 October 2007

**REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERT MEETING ON INDICATORS
RELEVANT FOR INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the consideration of participants in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, the above-mentioned report, which was prepared by the Tebtebba Foundation on behalf of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's Working Group on Indicators, based upon decision VIII/5 G, paragraph 5. It may provide a useful contribution to the discussion on indicators relevant for indigenous and local communities, for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target (status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices), the implementation of the strategic plan, and other related matters.

2. The report is being circulated in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

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SUMMARY REPORT
International Experts Seminar on Indicators
Relevant for Indigenous Peoples,
the Convention on Biological Diversity
and the Millennium Development Goals

Banaue Hotel, Banaue, Ifugao, Philippines

March 5 - 9, 2007

Co-organizers



IIFB Working Group on Indigenous Indicators



TEBTEBBA (Indigenous Peoples' International
Centre for Policy Research and Education)

In collaboration with the
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Sponsored by:

Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), Government of Spain

Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio), Sweden

Hosted by:

Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources
(PAWB-DENR), Philippines

Province of Ifugao

Municipality of Banaue

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INTRODUCTION

A. Background

At the sixth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP6), the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a Strategic Plan and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. COP7 in Decision VII/30 adopted a framework for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Target covering seven focal areas, goals, targets and the identification of provisional indicators, comprising indicators for immediate testing and possible indicators for development.

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', with two targets and the relevant indicators to be developed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions (WG8J).

- 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'

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 for immediate testing. In paragraph 7 of decision VII/30, the Conference of Parties requested the WG8J to explore the need and possible options for indicators for the protection of innovations, knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities, and to report the results to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.

Recalling Decision VII/30, subsequent meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention also recommended to COP8 that the WG8J be invited to develop indicators on customary sustainable use (Article 10(c)), and on the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the processes of the Convention at all levels (Goal 4.3 of the Strategic Plan).

During the fourth meeting of the WG8J (held in January 2006 in Granada, Spain) indigenous peoples' organizations formed the Working Group on Indicators of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) to respond to the immediate need to identify and test indicators relevant for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its framework for monitoring achievement of the 2010 Target. The IIFB Working Group on Indicators proposed the convening of an International Experts Seminar, to consider, in an holistic and integrated way, the development of a limited number of meaningful indicators in the identified thematic areas:

- Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
- Customary sustainable use (Article 10(c))
- Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being (biodiversity and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals)
- Effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the Convention processes at national, regional and international levels.

Decision VIII/5 G, at COP8, recognized the need for a structured technical process to guide further work to develop a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, to assist in assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target. Decision VIII/5 G also welcomed the initiative of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators to organize an International Experts Seminar on Indicators in support of this work.

While these developments unfolded in relation to the CBD, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) had identified a need to develop indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). By 2006, several reports had shown that efforts to reach some MDG targets had accelerated the loss of lands and resources crucially needed for indigenous peoples' livelihoods and displaced indigenous communities from their ancestral lands. The Permanent

Forum therefore decided to address the challenges and gaps in indicator development, across its mandated areas of health, human rights, economic and social development, environment, education and culture.

In accordance with the decisions of the CBD and the UNPFII, the IIFB Working Group on Indicators convened a number of preparatory regional and thematic workshops and an International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Financial support for this initiative was provided by the Spanish government's Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, and the Swedish Biodiversity Programme (SwedBio).

The series of regional and thematic workshops was held between September 2006 and March 2007. (For details, see Annex 3.)

The international seminar was held in Banaue, Ifugao province, Philippines, from 5 to 9 March 2007, organized by the IIFB and Tebtebba Foundation in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention and sponsored by the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (PAWB-DENR) of the Philippines, the AECI, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, and SwedBio. It was hosted by the government of the Philippines and the local government of the municipality of Banaue. (For the seminar program, see Annex 4.)

The objectives of the seminar were to:

- Identify a limited number of meaningful indicators relevant to indigenous peoples and the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Gather resource materials on the seminar theme and network with resource persons.
- Highlight indigenous peoples' contributions to complement global indicators processes.

Other objectives were to:

- Receive reports from regional and thematic workshops.
- Explore indigenous peoples' perspectives on the Strategic Plan and 2010 Target of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Millennium Development Goals and associated monitoring/reporting frameworks:
 - a. identification of gaps and ways to address these
 - b. clarification of the purposes of the goals
 - c. identification of the indicators.
- Identify problems and challenges for indigenous peoples doing indicators work.
- Increase collaboration between indigenous peoples, experts, scientists, researchers, other bodies and institutions.
- Raise awareness of governments about the need to establish partnership with indigenous peoples in relation to the implementation of the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- identify follow-up work to further develop and test and apply indicators.
- Strengthen/enhance capacities of all participants on indicators work relevant for indigenous peoples.
- Produce reports for submission to the Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions and other relevant bodies.
- Prepare a statement/declaration about an Indigenous Peoples' framework on indicators.

B. Attendance

The participants were drawn from within and outside indigenous communities from all geographic regions, and a range of governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations. All were selected on the basis of their engagement in development of indicators and their expertise on customary

sustainable use, food security, traditional knowledge, indicators and statistics, and other issues relevant to the Convention and the MDGs. (For a full list of participants, see Annex 5.)

The indigenous participants were from: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Thailand, USA, the Russian Federation, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand and Viet Nam.

Representatives of the following United Nations agencies attended the seminar: the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).

In addition, representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended the seminar. The Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname was represented by an NGO participant. Representatives of the following academic institutions attended the seminar: the Institute of Bangladesh Studies of the University of Rajshahi (Bangladesh); the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment (CINE) of McGill University (Canada); the Bataan Center for Innovative Science and Technology, Benguet State University, the University of the Philippines-Baguio and the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute (Philippines). The NGOs represented were Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst eV – Task Force for Indigenous Peoples (Germany/Philippines); the Institute for Human Development (India); the Mangyan Mission and the Montañosa Research and Development Center (Philippines); the Netherlands Center for Indigenous Peoples (Netherlands); and the Forest Peoples Programme (UK).

Representatives of the governments sponsoring the seminar (Norway, Philippines, Spain, Sweden) were present, as were government experts from Argentina, Ecuador, Malaysia and Thailand, and representatives of the local governments hosting the seminar (provincial government of Ifugao and municipal governments of Banaue, Hingyon and Hungduan).

1. OPENING OF THE SEMINAR

1.1 Opening ritual

The opening ritual was performed by a practising elder of the Ifugao people, Apo Kitalad.

Ritual

Apo Kitalad chanted the gopah, welcoming the participants:

Welcome to you brothers and sisters from far away places who are gathered here, who came to our community. Be in the best of health like us whom you will leave behind; we give you blessings, we give you blessings that you will bring when you return to your homes in your communities in Africa, Asia, Russia, America, Canada.

Offering rice wine, betel nuts and betel leaves, Apo Kitalad then chanted the ufu-ub chi chanum, praying that whatever they would drink and eat during their stay would be pleasant and good for them:

Even if we as brothers and sisters eat and drink anything, we will not be choked, we will not get sick, we will not become weak; we will become many, we will be great, we will have abundant harvests. Bless the food and drinks of our brothers and sisters who came from afar: they will not be choked, they will not get weak, they will not get sick; they will be strong, they will become many, they will be great; they will all be safe when they return, nothing bad will happen to them, they will arrive in their homes safely. This goes for everyone of us.

1.2 Welcome from the hosts

The governor of the province of Ifugao, Mr Glen Prudenciano, welcomed the participants and informed them about the history of the Cordillera region, of which Ifugao is a part. He spoke of the efforts of the peoples of the Cordillera to assert their rights to their ancestral domain and pursue their aspirations for autonomy. He also spoke of their knowledge of their ecosystem and the rice terraces, which UNESCO has declared a World Heritage Site.

The Mayor of Banaue, Mr Jerry Dalipog, welcomed the guests and participants and expressed his support for the aims of the seminar. He said that hosting this international seminar would make local people aware of international developments related to indigenous peoples' rights. He also informed the participants about the geography and climate of Banaue, and sites of interest.

The Assistant Director of DENR-PAWB, Dr Manuel Bravo, spoke on behalf of the Philippine government as co-host of the seminar. He pointed out that the Philippines has a megadiversity of species and is a biodiversity hotspot. Conserving biological diversity, he said, means sustaining traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. He called on the participants to work together in the task of preserving life. He welcomed them to the Philippines and wished them an enjoyable stay and a meaningful seminar.

1.3 Remarks from the sponsors

The Ambassador of Norway, Mr Ståle Torstein Risa, remarked that the organizers had found a most appropriate setting for the seminar among the rice terraces of Ifugao, and compared the loss of diversity witnessed by the Ifugao people with the experience of the Saami in Norway. He explained that Norway was supporting the seminar because of its important contribution to the issue of traditional knowledge and indigenous peoples, which are among its priorities in the Convention. He concluded by recalling that the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly had deferred consideration of the Declaration of Indigenous Peoples' Rights to allow time for further consultation. The declaration, he said, is the result

of a thorough negotiating process and is the best compromise that can be reached, so the concerns raised by some states should be addressed through informal means rather than by opening a new formal process.

The General Coordinator of AECI-Philippine Office, Mr Jesus Molina, said that the priorities of AECI include combating poverty and supporting indigenous peoples in coordinating their own social, political and economic development processes. He explained that Spain had adopted a Strategy for Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples in 2006 and is a co-sponsor of the Declaration of Indigenous Peoples' Rights. Spain has also adopted Convention 169 of the International Labour Organization, and has a programme for incorporating it into the practice of the Spanish government.

The Program Director of SwedBio, Ms Maria Berlekom, spoke of the similarities between indicators and welcome speeches. Both provide an opportunity to communicate important messages that can influence political change, but at the same time they must be meaningful, relevant and brief. She said participants could expect to work hard at the seminar, but that it would also be an opportunity to make new friends and share experiences.

1.4 Message of support from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

The Program Officer for Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr John Scott, delivered a message on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat, Dr Ahmed Djoghla. After thanking the co-organizers and funders, Dr Djoghla's message recalled the need to recognize fully the contribution of traditional knowledge to the three pillars of the Convention: conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from biological diversity. It stressed the importance of protecting the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples, and of developing indicators to measure progress in doing this. It also noted the two-way beneficial link between the Convention and the MDGs, and the need to find better ways to communicate the importance of biological diversity for the MDGs.

1.5 Message of support from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The Chairperson of the UNPFII, Ms Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, emphasized the importance of data collection and data disaggregation for making visible to the world community the reality that indigenous peoples face. The biggest challenge, she said, would be to ensure that indicators relevant to indigenous peoples were used to evaluate implementation of the MDGs.

1.6 Welcome and thanks from the organizers

The Coordinator of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, Ms Joji Cariño, said the work of the seminar would be strategic for indigenous peoples, for exercising the right to self-determination and for understanding their own situation. She thanked the local government units for hosting the conference, and the funders for sponsoring the meeting. She recalled support from many governments at COP8 for the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples at the Convention for Biological Diversity. She concluded by stating the challenge for the seminar: to propose indicators that are few but meaningful, that indigenous peoples can use to measure their progress relating to the Convention.

1.7 Organizational matters

1.7.1 Introduction of participants

Ms Yolanda Teran, a member of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators Coordinating Committee, asked the participants to introduce themselves individually.

1.7.2 Presentation of the programme

Staff from the Tebtebba Foundation presented the seminar program and explained arrangements for security, internet access, exhibition areas and related matters.

1.7.3 Briefing on community visit

Mr Robert Pangod of the MRDC briefed the participants on the plans, procedures and transport arrangements for the community visits planned for the second day of the seminar.

1.7.4 Cultural program

In the evening after the working session, people from the local Ifugao communities performed a cultural program for the seminar participants.

2. COMMUNITY VISIT

The participants divided into two groups, each of which visited one rural community in Ifugao. The communities visited were Hingyon and Hungduan, and in both places there was an opportunity for the seminar participants to hear directly from community members about local social, economic and environmental issues. This interaction took place in small groups, to allow for maximum participation. In Hungduan, the seminar participants witnessed the *dang-a* or community cooperative work of transferring movable properties from one location to another, in this case traditional houses. In Hingyon, the community members highlighted the threat to their food security and traditional agriculture posed by an alien invasive species of giant earthworms, whose large burrows are degrading the rice terraces. The community visits gave participants clear and direct examples of the issues to be addressed during the seminar.

3. INTRODUCTION TO THE ISSUES

3.1 Introductory presentations

An opening prayer (see box on next page) was performed by Datu Victorino Saway (Philippines).

The facilitator of the plenary session, Ms Myrle Traverse, presented the objectives of the seminar.

The Program Officer for Article 8(j) and Related Provisions at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr John Scott, introduced the context of the seminar as it related to the Convention. He explained the objectives and operation of the Convention, with particular emphasis on its programme of work on Article 8(j) of the Convention, which commits the parties to preserve traditional knowledge and promote its wider application. Article 8(j) is reflected in the 2010 Target and its monitoring framework in Goal 9: to maintain the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.

The Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs is expected to make an important contribution to the programme of work on Article 8(j) by developing indicators to measure progress towards that goal.

Opening prayer, Day 3

I invite the spirit of creation, the spirit of the creator and spirit of life because the spirit is the source of life: without it no one will live or exist. The spirits enable cultures to survive and guide the custodians of the heritage of the past. I call on the spirits and immortals to be present as the participants deal with their immortal identities, immortal territories and immortal knowledge of their ancestors that is connected to their rights. I call on the spirits of the ancestors of the Ifugaos, Igorots of Mountain province and the Cordilleras, ancestors of Asia, Arctic, Africa, Pacific, Russia, Latin America and the Caribbean and spirits of supporters at CBD to join participants and give knowledge, wisdom and ingenuity as demonstrated by the wonders seen around this place. I ask the spirit of the sun and the wind, the forces of the waters and the capability of the earth, to open the hearts and minds of participants and allow them to hold in their hands the traditions, cultures and lives, and bind them together to promote the spirit of life, enable them to survive as one people, one family in one world as brothers and sisters. I ask the spirits of the ancestors to be their strength and the spirit of the creator to guide them so that the gathering will be successful and fruitful for the next generation.

In 1998 the COP established the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, known as WG8(j). This group has the participation of indigenous peoples' and local community representatives, and in it indigenous peoples' rights of participation are equal to those of governments. It provides a think-tank for indigenous peoples in the Convention. In addition to Article 8(j), it addresses two related provisions of the convention: Article 10(c) and Article 18 (4). Article 10 (c) commits the parties to 'protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices'. Article 18 (4) commits parties to 'develop methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies including indigenous and traditional knowledge'.

Mr Scott listed the main elements of the work program of WG8(j) and gave a brief report on its progress. He concluded the presentation with an outline of the mechanisms for indigenous and local communities' participation in the work of the Convention.

The Coordinator of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, Ms Joji Cariño, described the global network of indigenous peoples working on indicators and reported on the activities of the IIFB, which is collaborating with a range of other indicators processes. These include the development of indicators for indigenous peoples' well-being led by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, as well as processes led by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (focusing on cultural indicators of food security), and the Arctic Social Indicators Process. The IIFB has also learned from other global processes for developing and using indicators, such as the human rights-based approach adopted by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health, the human poverty indicators developed for the MDGs, and the social and cultural dimensions of protection of biological diversity emphasized by the Convention.

Ms Cariño listed the main accomplishments of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators since it was created in January 2006. The working group has:

- established a global network of indigenous peoples working on indicators;
- organised workshops in various regions and on thematic issues on indicators relevant for indigenous peoples and produced a synthesis report;
- engaged different global processes on Indicators to address indigenous peoples' priority issues;

- established linkages with international organisations, governments, academe, funders and NGOs opening up possibilities for collaborative work.

The presentation concluded with a summary of core themes and issues identified by the regional and thematic workshops organized by the IIFB and other bodies to consider indicators relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the MDGs (see box).

The introductory presentations were followed by questions and discussion. It was explained that the term 'fate control', rather than the more usual 'self-determination' had emerged from the process of developing indicators relevant to indigenous peoples in the Arctic. The discussion concluded by noting the importance of a holistic and strategic approach to the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples.

3.2 Reports from regional and thematic workshops

Mr. Adrian Bannie Lasimbang of the Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS) Trust, Malaysia, reported on the Asian Regional Workshop on Indicators organized by the IIFB and held in Calapan City, Mindoro, Philippines, on November 7-10, 2006. Participants in the workshop included indigenous peoples' representatives from ten Asian countries, as well as technical experts. The programme began with a visit to a local community of the Mangyan indigenous people, to learn about their customary sustainable use of resources.

Core themes and issues

- Security of rights to territories, lands and natural resources
- Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage
- Gender dimensions
- Respect for identity and non-discrimination
- Fate control
- Culturally-appropriate education
- Health
- Full, informed and effective participation
- Access to infrastructure and basic services
- Extent of external threats
- Material well-being
- Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples

This was followed by presentations on global work on indicator development and country situations, and expert papers reflecting experience of indicators work in the Philippines and India.¹ 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 Convention, and those relevant to the MDGs.

The key issues identified by the workshop are shown in the box on the next page.

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.

Discussion following presentation of the Asia regional report focused on the advisability of inviting governments to participate in a process intended primarily for indigenous peoples. While some participants raised concerns about this, others said that inviting governments to join the discussions was essential because governments are responsible for implementing international agreements such as the MDGs and the CBD. In many countries the state is the only entity with the resources for data collection.

¹ Two of the papers were also presented at the Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs. They are summarized in Section 3.3 of this report.

Dr Naomi Kipuri of the Arid Lands Institute, Kenya, reported on the African Regional Workshop on Indicators organized by the IIFB and the Arid Lands Institute, and held in Nairobi, Kenya on November 26-28, 2006. The workshop participants were drawn from five regions in Africa (West, South, East, Central and the Horn). They represented both pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities. To develop indicators, they first agreed a set of key issues, then developed goals to address the issues, and finally devised indicators to measure progress towards the goals. The issues were clustered into six categories: social/cultural, educational, cultural, political/legal, economic and environmental.

The issues identified in the workshop were grouped into thematic areas, as shown in the table on the next page.

The African regional workshop recommended use of the indicators by all relevant UN agencies, and for these agencies to recognize and include indigenous peoples' representatives in their monitoring work. The workshop also proposed the creation of an Africa-wide indigenous forum and indigenous parliamentary caucuses at national and regional levels. It called for a follow-up forum on African indigenous peoples' indicators to be held by November 2008.

In the discussion following presentation of the regional report, participants emphasized the importance of security of tenure for indigenous peoples, in Africa and elsewhere. It was also clarified that climate change is exerting a serious impact in Africa, particularly through desertification, while the construction of large dams has led to floods affecting the surrounding population.

Ms Yolanda Teran of Andes Chincasuyo, Ecuador, reported on two indicators workshops in Bolivia (one in the highlands and one in the lowlands) and a regional workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean held in Quito, Ecuador, on December 11-13, 2006. The participants in the Bolivian workshops came from grassroots communities. The workshop in the highlands developed indicators for education, language, health, indigenous spirituality, medicine, land and territory, production, and natural indicators. The lowlands workshop developed elements for indicators on education, health, medicine and production.

For the regional workshop, part of the process was a three-week electronic forum with 200 people taking part. The participants in the workshop proper were 48 indigenous and non-indigenous experts from Latin America and the Caribbean, and four from North America. After discussion of traditional knowledge and the uses of indicators, three working groups were formed.

Key issues for Asian indigenous peoples

- 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

Key issues for African indigenous peoples	
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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

Each group considered one set of issues: (1) lands, territories and sacred sites, (2) education, communication, language and culture, and (3) health and traditional medicine. They developed structural, process and outcome indicators. Structures were defined as conventions and treaties; processes were defined as policies, programs and laws; and results were defined as plans, projects and sustainable development that addresses the needs of indigenous peoples.

The workshop identified central themes for the well-being of indigenous peoples in Latin America and the

Key issues for indigenous peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean

- 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 well-being

Caribbean. These are listed in the box.

In addition to developing indicators, the regional 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.

The discussion following the regional report for Latin America and the Caribbean highlighted the importance of culture for production and survival. The importance of traditional authorities and legal systems was also noted, including its importance for data gathering.

Six domains addressed by the Arctic Social Indicators project

- 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

Ms Gunn-Britt Retter of the Saami Council, Norway, reported on the work on indicators carried out under the auspices of the Arctic Council, which is a high-level forum of eight countries that have territory in the Arctic.² The presentation focused on the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SLiCA), the Arctic Human Development Report (AHDR) and the Arctic Social Indicators project. All three initiatives have participation of indigenous peoples, through the six indigenous peoples' organizations that are Permanent Participants of the Arctic Council. Although these initiatives focus on living conditions and well-being, rather than on biological diversity, the processes of the Arctic Council and the Convention support each other and can enhance the overall development of indicators relevant for indigenous peoples.

The process of developing indicators in the Arctic started with SLiCA, which has developed questionnaires for interviews among the indigenous peoples of the region. The steering committee of the ADHR felt it would be premature to define indicators, and agreed to focus on trends instead. It identified three major trends in the region: (1) fate control or the ability to guide one's own destiny (2) cultural integrity or belonging to a viable local culture and (3) contact with nature. The researchers involved in the report initiated the Arctic Social Indicators project to 'devise a limited set of indicators that reflect key aspects of human development in the Arctic'. It is working on six domains: the three trends identified by the ADHR and the three used by the United Nations Development Programme to construct the Human Development Index –education, demography and health, and material well-being (see box on next page).

Mr Vladimir Bocharnikov of the Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON), reported on indicators work in the Russian Federation. Although there was no regional workshop on indicators in Russia, RAIPON has been working on data collection for the past four or five years. As part of this work, the organization is collaborating with the International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF) in the Indigenous Peoples' Network for Change (IPNC). RAIPON's role has been to make information available to indigenous peoples about processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The IPNC website gives information about this work.

RAIPON conducted a major survey in the north of Russia, and after receiving responses from ten regions put the results on the website to start a discussion. RAIPON has good relations with the Russian Academy of Sciences, which enables them to combine good scientific data with data from the indigenous peoples. The All-Russia census of 2002 yielded data about indigenous peoples, which RAIPON used to develop its work on indicators. This work has focused on two main areas: traditional knowledge and the role of indigenous peoples in the ecosystem. RAIPON uses maps to make the data easier to understand. Using the framework developed with the IPNC, it has started developing indicators on the role of indigenous peoples in conservation. There are good possibilities for pilot projects on indicators in the north of Russia.

² Canada, Denmark (Greenland, Faeroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, USA.

Mr Les Malezer of the Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA), Australia, reported on key issues for indigenous peoples and the work done to develop indicators in the Pacific region. A regional workshop on indicators was due to be held in the week after the Experts Seminar. The Pacific is a region of great cultural and biological diversity. Many of its people live in small islands and depend largely on the marine environment, so it is not only land but also the waters that are key for the sustainability of livelihoods. The Pacific also has a great influence on the climate of much of the world. However, information about biodiversity and climate change does not reach communities in the region.

The governments of Australia and New Zealand have devised indicators and collected statistics, but the results have not been disseminated to indigenous peoples. A group in New Zealand is developing a Maori Statistics Framework, based on the concept of development as a process of enabling people to improve their lives and live as they wish.

Mr Maurizio Farhan Ferrari of the Forest Peoples Programme, Ms Caroline De Jong on behalf of the Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname and Mr Dewan Muhammad Humayun Kabir of the Institute of Bangladesh Studies reported on the thematic workshop on Customary Sustainable Use (Article 10 (c) of the Convention on Biological Diversity). The workshop was held in the UK on September 19-21, 2006, with participation of indigenous representatives and experts (from Guyana, Suriname, Thailand, Venezuela, Australia, the Philippines and Russia,) and NGO representatives (from Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Netherlands and the UK), a representative of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and two representatives of donor agencies.

The basis for discussion of indicators was a set of case studies from research into the implementation of Article 10 (c) in indigenous communities in six countries (Bangladesh, Cameroon, Guyana, Suriname, Thailand and Venezuela) and an additional presentation from the Russian Federation. From this, a synthesis of the main issues was drawn together. After presentations on the monitoring framework of the Convention, indigenous peoples and the MDGs, and the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the participants discussed what indicators were and how they could be developed. They then divided into smaller working groups to develop indicators and relate them to the Convention's framework of goals, targets and indicators.

The conclusions of this research were that indigenous peoples in all the case study countries faced threats to their survival in terms of extractive industries and major developments. The main key issue seemed to be security of indigenous peoples' rights over land.

The participants noted that the Article 10 (c) case studies highlighted many issues in addition to sustainable use, so the indicators they proposed addressed more than one goal of the Convention and indeed went beyond the framework of the Convention. In addition to Goal 4 of the 2010 Target (promote sustainable use and consumption), they also addressed goals relating to the conservation of biodiversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes (Goal 1), threats to biodiversity (Goals 5, 6 and 7), capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods (Goal 8), and participation (Goal 4 of the Strategic Plan). These indicators should contribute to the development of a wider framework of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples.

In the discussion following the report on the thematic workshop, issues raised included the need to safeguard traditional knowledge, and the risks of mapping and land demarcation. While it was agreed that free, prior, informed consent should apply to the sharing of traditional knowledge and information that belongs to communities, this may not happen in practice, especially when large corporations are concerned.

Ms Andrea Carmen of the IITC reported on the Second Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples. The presentation started with a song of the Lakota nation: 'Creator, we want to live. Help us, our people want to live. The earth wants to live.' When indigenous peoples talk about indicators, recommendations and rights, they are talking about the lives of their people, the rights of

Mother Earth, the rights of the natural world, the rights of future generations, and the health of their communities. For indigenous peoples it is food sovereignty, rather than simply food security, that is important. Traditional food has cultural and spiritual significance.

Indigenous peoples have used indicators before and they use them now. It is not a foreign subject being imposed on them. Indigenous peoples are the experts on their situation and that is the foundation of self-determination and free, prior, informed consent.

The Declaration of Atitlan of April 2002 remains the basic statement of the definition, criteria and issues of food security for indigenous peoples, and the impediments to it. At the Second Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples, in Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua on September 7-9, 2006, a set of cultural indicators of food security were finalized. They addressed eight general issues as well as resiliency, adaptation to change and transmission of traditional knowledge.

The discussion following the thematic report on the right to food and food security stressed the importance of food sovereignty, which starts from the right to land and resources, for political sovereignty.

3.3 Experts' papers

Dr Lourdes Cruz of the Bataan Center for Innovative Science and Technology and the University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute, University of the Philippines, Diliman, discussed an effort to elaborate socio-cultural development indicators for the Aytas in Morong, Bataan, Philippines. The need for indicators arose when the Ayta community in Morong expressed concern that a development project might damage their cultural integrity. Because conventional development indices lack cultural indicators and because the standard economic indicators do not apply to a non-monetary economy, a local index had to be devised. Workshops and consultations with the community were used to identify issues. The resulting socio-cultural development index has four components: culture, education, earnings from employment and livelihood, and health. It assigns numerical ratings to the indicators, and to the four components, and these are calculated on the basis of a weighted average to give a score on the index.

Discussion following the presentation of this paper revolved around intellectual property rights and how to protect them.

Dr Harriet Kuhnlein of the Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment (CINE), Montreal, described the centre's research on food diversity among indigenous peoples. CINE is conducting 12 international case studies with rural indigenous communities in 12 areas around the world, to provide evidence to policy leaders that local food resources protect health. By documenting traditional foods, their nutrient content and how they were used, the case studies showed the vast diversity of local food systems, and the quality and cost of traditional foods compared with those of imported foods. Interviews with community members revealed the cultural importance of traditional food for total well-being.

Dr. Harishwar Dayal of the Institute for Human Development, India, showed how official statistics could shed light on the discrimination experienced by indigenous peoples. Dr Dayal and other researchers at the institute analysed data on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes from official surveys and censuses. They concluded that while the caste system discriminates against the poorest caste – the *Dalits* – the level of poverty among Scheduled Tribes is deeper, despite the constitutional rights that uniquely apply to them. They also found that while poverty among the general population had declined between 1993-1994 and 1999-2000, there had been little change in poverty levels among indigenous peoples.

Mr Bernabe Almirol of the Tebtebba Foundation, Philippines, discussed the experience of a pilot project on data disaggregation for indigenous peoples in Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines. The project gathered data on socio-economic conditions, cultural integrity and political participation, using village level administrative data and interviews with key informants. It also generated some important lessons for

indigenous communities on data collection. First, village level administrative data, such as lists of households, was found to be a reliable source of information to complement the formal census, despite some variation in collection systems. Second, ethnic identity is a sensitive issue that requires careful design of survey questionnaires.

Ms Yolanda Teran described a project to revitalize cultural values in the town of Canton Cotacachi in Ecuador, working with 200 indigenous and non-indigenous schoolchildren. The project had the participation of national and provincial institutions, as well as teachers, parents, spiritual leaders and elders in the town. The children were introduced to ancestral agricultural methods, traditional foods and traditional spirituality, with emphasis on the ecological dimensions. The project also included a revival and adaptation of the *Inti Raymi* or sun ceremony. This festival, which dates back more than 500 years, includes a ritualized battle, but for the children it was adapted so that at the end they would shake hands rather than fight. *Inti Raymi* is a traditional festival, which has been adapted over the past 40 years to include women as participants and not simply as observers. It has become a national intercultural festival celebrated by Ecuadoreans inside the country and abroad.

This paper provoked a lively discussion on cultural change, and the tension between the right to adapt one's culture and the need to preserve and transmit traditional knowledge.

Mr Jay Lambert from the Assembly of First Nations (AFN), Canada, described a First Nations approach to health indicator development. The AFN initiated the work on health indicators to measure progress in meeting the ten-year plan to 'close the gap' in quality of life between First Nations and other Canadians. To help identify the key issues and challenges, the AFN commissioned literature reviews. Many of the

Opening prayer, Day 4

The prayer began with expression of thanks to the people of Ifugao for accommodating the participants and to all the organizers and to Mother Earth for providing air, water, trees, the harvests. In order to maintain this balance we must have fire because without the sun there is no harvest and crops. We must have the balance of the Mother Earth and the father sun.

findings in the literature had not been validated by communities, but there was also a lack of capacity among First Nations to collect, manage and analyse data. The principles that guided health indicator development were that the health reporting framework would focus on First Nations; it would be based on the concept of reciprocal accountability; it would be a practical tool used for community planning that would also allow for reporting to federal, provincial and territorial governments; and it would allow for comparison with Canadian data. The AFN health indicators addressed four domains: individual health, environmental health, community health, and social/cultural health.

The presentation of this paper was followed by questions about health issues, including levels of teenage pregnancy in indigenous communities and the relationship between good health and a traditional diet. It appears that indigenous people living in remote communities in Canada have better health than those in urban areas, and that this may be because those in remote communities consume a traditional diet.

4. DISCUSSION OF INDICATORS

4.1 Presentation of summary of thematic and regional workshops

At the start of the fourth day of the Experts Seminar, a ritual was performed by Ms Liselote (Naniki) Reyes Ocasio (Puerto Rico). As part of the celebration of International Women's Day, men were asked to offer flowers and sweets blessed in the ritual to the women participants.

The Coordinator of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, Ms Joji Cariño, presented the report of the International Coordinating Committee of the working group. The committee succeeded in raising funds

for the Experts Seminar and set up a Technical Working Group to collate and synthesize the output from the regional and thematic workshops on indicators. From the reports of these workshops, the Technical Working Group identified the twelve global core themes and issues of concern to indigenous peoples, and produced a list of sub-core issues and indicators identified in the regional and thematic workshops. These provide the basis for a strategic set of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, including but not limited to the concerns addressed by the Convention on Biological Diversity and the MDGs. From this list, the Technical Working Group drew up a shortlist of indicators relevant to the Convention, and organized according to the Convention's monitoring framework of goals, targets and indicators. This would be a main working document for the seminar.

The members of the technical working group then presented the shortlist of draft indicators related to the goals and targets of the monitoring framework of the Convention. The indicators addressed:

- Goal 4 of the Strategic Plan (full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in Convention 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.

4.2 Selection and refinement of indicators

Working in smaller groups, the participants used the principles recommended by the SBSTTA to select, amend and refine the indicators drafted by the Technical Working Group. The workshop groups were asked to address all the indicators. However, to ensure each relevant area of the 2010 Target would be addressed by at least one group in the time available, each group began work on a different focal area. The focal areas were: protect the components of biodiversity (Goals 1-3); promote sustainable use (Goal 4); address threats to biodiversity (Goals 5-7); maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being (Goal 8); and protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices (Goal 9).

4.3 Prioritization of indicators

An opening prayer (see box on next page) was performed by Mr Benedict Ole Ngalama Nangoro (Tanzania).

The workshop groups presented the refined set of indicators for each focal area. The indigenous participants then met in regional groups to rank the proposed indicators in order of priority, comment on the indicators selected and on the process of the seminar, and refine the indicators for full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the processes of the Convention. Given the relatively large number of participants from the Philippines, they met in a separate working group. A working group of non-indigenous participants discussed the relevance of the refined indicators to the MDGs.

4.3.1 Pacific

Group members selected three priority indicators and proposed an indicator for participation of indigenous peoples in the processes of the Convention, as required by Goal 4 of the Strategic Plan.

They said they welcomed the opportunity to attend the Experts Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs, although they had not yet held their own regional workshop on the subject. This workshop was due to take place in the week following the Experts Seminar, and they hoped for an opportunity to feed its results into the process of developing global indicators relevant to indigenous peoples. Their comments on the process of the seminar included a suggestion for a more adequate and balanced composition of the Technical Working Group.

Opening prayer, Day 5

The seminar participants were asked to hold grass stems during the prayer, and to respond to each sentence in the prayer with 'Na-yi', meaning 'Creator, let it be'. Grass plays an important part in the life of pastoralists.

Maasai

Enkai Inchoo iyiok enkishon

Na-yi

Inchoo iyiook empuan

Na-yi

Inchoo iyiook enchipai

Na-yi

Inchoo iyiook enkuenia

Na-yi

Tamayiana olosho lino

Na-yi

Tamayiana intung'anak linono

Na-yi

metonyorotta

Na-yi

Metobiko inaabik ildonyo

Na-yi

Inchoo iyiok Enchan

Na-yi

Tashau inkuta naanyor inkishu o ltung'anak

Na-yi

Tashau inaamelook nenyor eramarate ang'

Na-yi

Tamayiana ele amal lino

Na-yi

Inchoo ilukuny aigwanak

English³

Oh Gracious Creator, Give us life

Oh Creator, let it be

We pray for good health

Oh Creator, let it be

We pray that you give us joy

Oh Creator, let it be

We pray that you give us laughter

Oh Creator, let it be

Oh creator, bless your own world

Oh Creator, let it be

May your people be well

Oh Creator, let it be

May your people be loving and caring

Oh Creator, let it be

May your people live as long as mountains live

Oh Creator, let it be

We pray for rain

Oh Creator, let it be

May the rains be good for your people and their livestock/crops

Oh Creator, let it be

May the rains be suitable for our fields

Oh Creator, let it be

We pray for all the conference participants

Oh Creator, let it be

Give them wisdom and make them good

leaders

³ Some of the meaning and richness of the prayer in the indigenous language is inevitably lost in the English translation.

Na-yi	Oh Creator, let it be
Toriko eshukori inkang'itie	Guide them in their journey back home
Na-yi	Oh Creator, let it be
Toriko tiayi o tonkoitoi	Protect them up in the sky when they fly and
Na-yi	when they travel on the roads
	Oh Creator, let it be
Meinepu emuta naropil	May they find their families well and be
Na-yi	received with great joy and hospitality
	Oh Creator, let it be

4.3.2 Arctic, Russia and North America

Group members proposed indicators for Goal 4 of the CBD Strategic Plan and selected four priority categories for indicators relevant to the 2010 Biodiversity Target:

- Rights and access to territories and resources
- Impact of environmental degradation
- Free, prior, informed consent and the right to determine conditions for benefit sharing
- Protection, use and transmission of traditional knowledge.

They recommended a focus on national laws guaranteeing rights and access to lands and territories, and a focus on extractive industries. They also proposed steps to take forward the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, noting in particular the need for further work on indicators for the MDGs.

They said they were impressed with the work participants had been able to achieve in this seminar although, as they had not had their own regional workshops, they had to work fast and hard to understand the CBD goals and targets. There was some concern about translation, in particular the lack of documentation in Russian. A participant raised concerns that the seminar had followed a top-down process.

4.3.3 Asia

Group members proposed indicators for Goal 4 of the CBD Strategic Plan. They also made detailed amendments to the indicators, and selected priorities for each target in the Convention's monitoring framework on the basis of their relevance and importance in the Asian context. They then discussed the next steps to take forward the work on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, proposing that the Coordinating Committee of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators should further refine the indicators. The results of this work should be sent to the seminar participants by email. They group members intend to lobby Asian government to accept and adopt the indicators.

4.3.4 Latin America

Group members made some specific recommendations for the seminar report, identified three priorities from among the goals of the Convention, and proposed additional indicators on participation of indigenous communities in Convention processes. In their discussion of the next steps, they noted the need for regional workshops to address not only indicators, but also all other aspects of the Convention's agenda. They proposed that national workshops on indicators should be held, and case studies done in different Latin American countries.

On the process of the seminar, the group members noted said it had provided a space and an important opportunity to discuss and reflect on indicators relevant to indigenous peoples. They reported some problems with seminar documentation in Spanish, which was available later than the documentation in English. They also felt that not enough time was available to discuss the issues, and hoped a better methodology could be developed to allow for more thorough reflection.

4.3.5 Africa

Group members identified one or two priority indicators for each goal in the monitoring framework of the Convention on the basis of their relevance to indigenous peoples in Africa. They also discussed next steps in the development of indicators relevant to indigenous peoples, noting the importance of disseminating information widely to indigenous organizations, and through them to communities. They proposed to hold a follow-up discussion at regional level for this purpose.

The group felt that on the whole the organisation of this seminar was good, the objectives had been met and relevant indicators had been identified, although they would have to be refined.

4.3.6 Philippines

The Philippine group focused on the initiatives of the PAWB-DENR, the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples and the National Statistics Coordinating Board in institutionalizing the use of indicator sets in government bodies. They also devised a set of indicators to measure indigenous peoples' participation in processes of the Convention. They recommended that the Protected Area Management Board in the Philippines should embark on an active information dissemination campaign on the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP).

4.3.7 Working group on the proposed indicators and the MDGs

Group members considered how the indicators proposed could relate to the MDG framework. They noted that because global processes such as the implementation of the CBD and the MDGs have different, but very specific, targets, it is not easy to transfer a set of indicators from one such process to another. Each global process seems to require specific indicators and specific research and data collection – making data collection a huge task. The group proposed that a set of core indicators for indigenous peoples should be developed and brought into other monitoring processes. They also recommended the disaggregation of data by gender and ethnicity under the MDG framework. The participants noted the importance of indicators on the protection of rights to land and resources for measuring poverty among indigenous peoples (MDG Goal 1) and the importance of indicators developed for food security for measuring freedom from hunger (MDG Goal 2).

5. ADOPTION OF PROVISIONAL INDICATORS

It was agreed that the coordinating committee of the IIFB should review the indicators proposed by the workshops, taking into account the comments and priorities expressed by the regional groups, and circulate the revised indicators for comment before submitting them to the Secretariat of the Convention. Annex 1 and Annex 2 below contain the indicators adopted as a result of this process.

Revisions were also proposed to the monitoring framework of the Convention after 2010. In particular, participants suggested a replacement for Target 1.1 (relating to conservation of the world's ecological regions) and revision of Target 1.2 to stress the preservation of areas of particular importance to cultural as well as biological diversity.

6. CLOSURE OF THE SEMINAR

Following a prayer by Datu Victorino Saway, the meeting was closed at 6pm on Friday 9 March 2007.

Closing prayer

For coming out with substantial and fruitful results of this seminar and the other tasks ahead of us and for us to arrive home safely: affirm that all that we do, all that we think, all that we act upon, needs to be alive, needs to be strong, needs to grow, needs to bear fruit for the next generations. But we cannot do all these things without the spirits of the earth supporting us, without the spirits of the waters, without the spirits of the wind, without the spirits of the sun, without the spirits of the plants, the animals, the wildlife, without the spirits of our beliefs, our religions, without the spirits of our knowledge, without the spirits of our laws, governments, our leadership, without the spirits of our economy, without the spirits of our defense, our security, without the spirit of our home, our nations, our world, without the spirit of our creator in us. So in this closing prayer, allow me to give a song as the beginning of the proclamation of our existence: that indeed we as indigenous peoples lived yesterday, live today and live tomorrow because we are part of reality, part of nature, part of creation. And we continue to live for as long as the earth lives, for as long as nature lives, for as long as our creator lives, because we are part of the whole universe, we are part of the whole creation.

Annex 1

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

<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		<p><i>D = Data available, d = Data not available;</i></p> <p><i>M = Methodology existing;</i></p> <p><i>m = methodology not existing;</i></p> <p><i>C = Coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing</i></p>
<p>Target 4.3</p> <p>Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention, at national, regional and international levels</p>	<p>Proposed indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of indigenous and local community representatives participating in official meetings of the Convention, disaggregated by region and country 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>D (Convention database)</p> <p>M (simple arithmetic)</p> <p>C (Convention Secretariat)</p> <p>Ready for immediate testing</p> <p>D (includes CEPA and NBSAPS)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>c</p> <p>d</p> <p>M (budget for effective participation = volume of funds, meeting reports; number of indigenous and local communities participating)</p> <p>c</p>

Annex 2

2010 Biodiversity Target

Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		Assessment of feasibility by 2010
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	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages <p>Proposed additional indicators</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 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) C The International Labour Organization was requested to make data on traditional occupations available in the future. Future development D? M C (Convention Secretariat with IIFB) Ready for immediate testing d (requires data disaggregation of census and statistics by ethnicity) m (recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples, mortality/fertility, migration,</p>

		<p>suicides, social benefits, disaggregated by age and gender)</p> <p>c</p>
<p>Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing</p>	<p>Proposed indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use 	<p>d (compilation of national laws and policies)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>c</p>
<i>Protect the components of biodiversity</i>		
Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes		
<p>Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</p>	<p>Indicators already agreed</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</p> <p>M</p> <p>C (WDPA through UNEP-WCMC)</p> <p>Future development</p>

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	<p>Indicators already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Proposed additional indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies, laws, programs and budgets to support traditional livelihoods promoting diversity of plants and animals 	Linked to status and trends in practice of traditional occupations (Target 9.1)
<i>Promote sustainable use</i>		
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	<p>Indicators already agreed</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>Proposed additional indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies 	d (land use studies, community resource maps, Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development Plans, life plans, land claims, programs to revitalize diversity of plants and animals)

⁴ 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 use⁴ 	
Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological footprint and related concepts <p>Proposed additional indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments⁵ 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	<p>Indicator already agreed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in status of threatened species <p>Proposed additional indicator</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, national and international laws in the trade of endangered flora and fauna 	Future development

⁵ Agriculture, forests, dams, wind turbines.

<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	Indicators already agreed <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 Proposed additional indicators <p>As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1⁶, proposed indicator for Target 4.2⁷ and proposed indicator for Target 9.2⁸</p>	
Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species		
Target 6.1 Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	Indicator already agreed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in invasive alien species Proposed additional indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and traditional territories (as a result of climate change) 	d m c
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	Indicator already agreed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems Proposed additional indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of partnerships with, and initiatives of, indigenous and local 	d m c

⁶ Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

⁷ Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments⁷ with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon guidelines or similar policies.

⁸ Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use.

	communities to address impacts of climate change (coping strategies, adaptations)	
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>Proposed additional indicators</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 indigenous territories versus international standards (World Health Organization) 	<p>d M C</p> <p>d M c</p> <p>d M c</p>

<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	Indicators already agreed <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 Proposed additional indicator <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1⁹ 	
Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained	Indicators already agreed <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 Proposed additional indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends in land-use patterns in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities¹⁰ • Budgets to support indigenous local communities' plans and strategies for land and resource management, food security and health 	Future development

⁹ Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

¹⁰ 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.

<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		
Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	Proposed indicator <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. 	d (qualitative: Memorandums of Agreement, financial benefits, other benefits, grievance mechanisms, management mechanisms)
<i>Ensure provision of adequate resources</i>		
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 developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20	Indicator already agreed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention Proposed additional indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODA reaching indigenous and local communities for implementation of the Convention at all levels 	d m c (See also indicators for Strategic Plan, Annex 1)
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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes facilitating training, exchanges and transfer of technologies among indigenous and local communities 	d m c

Annex 3***Timeline of regional and thematic workshops on indicators relevant for indigenous peoples, the CBD and the MDGs***

DATE and PLACE	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	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 Experts 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

Annex 4

Program of the International Experts Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
5-9 March 2007, Banaue, Philippines

5 March 2007

1. Opening ceremonies
 - a) Opening Ritual
 - b) Welcome and Opening Remarks
2. Introduction of the Program and Participants
3. Orientation on Ifugao Province
4. Briefing on the Community Visits
5. Welcome Dinner and Cultural Show

6 March 2007

6. Community Visits

7 March 2007

7. Introductory Presentations
 - a) Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan, 2010 Target and Monitoring Framework
 - b) Global Indicators Processes Relevant to Indigenous Peoples
8. Reports from Regional Workshops on Indicators
 - a) Asia Regional Report
 - b) Africa Regional Report
 - c) Latin America Regional Report
 - d) Arctic Regional Report
 - e) Russia Report
 - f) Pacific Regional Report
9. Reports on Thematic Issues
 - a) Customary Sustainable Use
 - b) Cultural Indicators on Food Security
10. Experts' Papers
 - a) An Index to Assess Impact of Development Interventions on the Community of Kanawan Aytas
 - b) Indigenous Peoples and Food Diversity – Indicators of Food Security
 - c) Poverty and Well-being of Scheduled Tribes in India
 - d) Data Disaggregation Pilot Project, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines
 - e) Inti Raymi – Ceremonia Ancestral del Sol
 - f) A First Nations Approach to Health Indicator Development

8 March 2007

11. Summary of Thematic and Regional Workshops on Indicators
12. Selection and Refinement of Indicators Relevant to Convention on Biological Diversity (Small Working Groups)

9 March 2007

13. Selection and Refinement of Indicators Relevant to Convention on Biological Diversity (Reports from Small Working Groups)

14. Prioritization of Indicators (Regional Working Groups)

15. Adoption of Indicators

16. Adoption of Declaration

17. Adoption of Strategies and Action Plan

18. Closure of the Seminar

Annex 5 List of participants

Argentina

Abelino Cesar Palacios, Juveindigena – Asociacion de la Juventud Indigena Argentina
Jorge Nahuel Purran, Ministry of Lands and Coordinacion de Organization Mapuche (COM)

Australia

Robert Leslie (Les) Malezer, Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action (FAIRA)

Bangladesh

Dewan Muhammad Humayun Kabir, Institute of Bangladesh Studies, University of Rajshahi
Sukanta Sen, Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (BARCIK)

Bolivia

Maria Eugenia Choque Quispe, Centro de Estudios Multidisciplinarios Aymara

Botswana

Kabo Hendrick Mosweu, Trust for Okavango Cultural & Development Initiatives (TOCaDI)

Brazil

Lisio Lili, Komite Intertribal-Memoria e Ciencia Indigena

Cameroon

Njobdi Amadou Ibrahim
Lelewal Sustainable Development Initiative

Canada

Dennis Ballard, Biodiversity Convention Office
Colleen Henry, Arctic Athasaskan Council
Harriet Kuhnlien, Center for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition & Environment (CINE), McGill University
Jay Lambert, Assembly of First Nations
Myrle Traverse, Canadian Indigenous Biodiversity Network

Colombia

Edith Bastidas, Centro de Cooperación al Indigena (CECOIN)

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Makelo Adrien Sinafasi, Dignité Pygmée-(DIPY)

Ecuador

Luis German Flores Bonilla, Direccion Provincial del Ministerio de Bienestar Social de Imbabura
Yolanda Teran, Andes Chinchasuyo

Ethiopia

Honey Hassen Mhammed, Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia (PFE)

India

Harishwar Dayal, Institute for Human Development

Indonesia

Hofni Rumbiak, Dewan Adat Papua (DAP – the Papua Customary Council)

Kenya

Naomi Ntatai Kipuri, Arid Lands Institute

Malaysia

Adrian Banie Lasimbang, Partners of Community Organisations (PACOS TRUST)

Jannie Lasimbang, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) Foundation

Ricky Alisky Martin, Sabah Forestry Department

Sean Paul Rubis, Building Indigenous Initiatives in Heritage

Mali

Ben Mbarek Oumalkier, Chet Aguenta

Mexico

Patricia Fernandez Ham, House of Representatives, Mexican Congress & UNIFEM Consultant

Nepal

Dil Bahadur Gurung, National Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN)

Netherlands

Miriam Ann Frank, Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples

New Zealand

Tui Warmenhoven, He Oranga Mo nga Uri Tuku Iho Trust (HOMNUTI)

Niger

Liman Kinni,

Association TARA, Niger Youth Organisation for Development

Norway

Gunn Britt Retter, Saami Council

Ståle Torstein Risa, Norwegian Embassy in the Philippines

Panama

Florina Lopez, Red de Mujeres Indigenas sobre Biodiversidad de America Latina

Atencio Lopez Martinez, Comarca Kuna Yala

Philippines

Maritess Agayatin, Protected Areas & Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)

Fernando Bahatan, Jr., Municipality of Banaue

Mauro Bandao, Municipality of Hungduan

Maribelle Bimohya, Provincial Governor's Office, Ifugao
Manuel Bravo, Protected Areas & Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)
Joji Cariño, International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) Working Group on Indicators
Peter Cosalan, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
Lourdes Cruz, University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute and Bataan Center for Innovative Science and Technology
Edwin Gariguez, Mangyan Mission
Romeo Gomez, Jr., Benguet State University
Lolita Habiling, Municipality of Hingyon
Nermalie Lita, Protected Areas & Wildlife Bureau (PAWB)
Juvy Manwong, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
Ernesto Mendoza, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
Maria Theresa Milallos, University of the Philippines-Bagui
Borromeo Motin, University of the Philippines Marine Science Institute
Benjie Navarro, National Statistical Board
Gino Orticio, Evangelische Entwicklungsdienst – Task Force on Indigenous Peoples
Robert Pangod, Montañosa Research & Development Center (MRDC)
Joseph Salonga, Tribal Council, Kanawan Tribal Community
Liza Saway, Panagtagbo Mindanao
Victorino Saway, Panagtagbo Mindanao

Puerto Rico

Liselote (Naniki) Reyes Ocasio, United Confederation of Taino People (UCTP)

Russian Federation

Mikhail Todyshev, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)
Vladimir Bocharnikov, Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)

Samoa

Fiu Mata'ese Elisara, O le Siosiomaga Society Incorporated (OLSSI)

Solomon Islands

Graham Vahia, Peoples Rights Organization of Katova

South Africa

Cecil Andrew Le Fleur, Griqua National Conference of South Africa

Spain

Jesus Molina, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional

Suriname

Caroline de Jong, Association of Indigenous Village Leaders in Suriname

Sweden

Maria Berlekom, Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio)

Tanzania

Benedict Ole Ngalama Nangoro, Community Research & Development Organization (CORDS-Tanzania)

Thailand

Udom Charoenniyomphrai, Inter Mountain Peoples' Education & Culture in Thailand (IMPECT)
Kamonphan Saelee, Inter Mountain Peoples' Education & Culture in Thailand (IMPECT)
Praopan Tongsom, Office of Natural Resources & Environmental Policy & Planning

UK

Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Forest Peoples' Programme

USA

Andrea Carmen, International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)
Malia Nobrega, Na Koa Ikaika o ka Lahui Hawai 'i

Viet Nam

Luong Thi Truong, Center for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM)

International agencies

Vanda Altarelli, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Antonella Cordone, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Birgitte Feiring, International Labor Organization (ILO)
John Scott, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat
Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Annex 6

Documents available to participants in the Experts Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals

Community profiles

Mompolia, Hingyon, Ifugao

Poblacion, Hungduan, Ifugao

Introductory presentations

John Scott: **Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan, 2010 Target and Monitoring Framework** (PowerPoint presentation)

Joji Cariño: **Synthesis Report of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators** (PowerPoint presentation)

Regional reports

Arid Lands Institute: **African Regional Workshop Report: Indicators of Well Being of Indigenous Peoples in Africa and the Indicators Relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Nairobi, Kenya, November 26-28, 2006**

Gunn-Britt Retter: **Arctic Region Report**

Torunn Pettersen and Even Høydahl (2005): **Developing Saami Statistics in Norway**

RAIPON and IPNC: **Circumpolar Biodiversity – Russian IP Approach to Indicator Process** (PowerPoint presentation)

Rodrigo de la Cruz (2006): **Introduction to Traditional Knowledge: State of the Question**

UNPFII/CADP/RAAN: **Latin American and Caribbean Regional Expert Meeting on Indicators of Wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples, Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, North Atlantic Autonomous Region, Nicaragua, September 4-6, 2006**

CBD/IIFB/IUCN: **Latin American and Caribbean Indicators of Traditional Knowledge – Final document, Latin American and Caribbean Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and the Convention on Biological Diversity, Quito, Ecuador, December 11-13, 2006**

Whetu Wereta and Darin Bishop: **Towards a Maori Statistics Framework** (Powerpoint presentation)

Thematic reports

Forest Peoples Programme: **Customary Sustainable Use Indicators Workshop, September 19-21, 2006, Draft Final Report**

The Second Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples: **Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development, Conclusions and Recommendations**

Technical Working Group: **Synthesis Report of the IIFB Technical Working Group**

CBD Documents

COP Decision VI/6: **Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity**

COP Decision VII/30 **Strategic Plan: Future Evaluation of Progress**

COP Decision VIII 5G: **Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards 2010 Biodiversity Target: Status of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices**

COP Decision VIII/15: **Framework for monitoring implementation of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work**

COP Decision VIII/16 E Annex: **Plan of Action for the Retention of Traditional Knowledge**

SBSTTA: (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10): **Monitoring and Indicators: Designing National-Level Monitoring Programmes and Indicators**

WG8j Document (UNEP/CBD/WG8j/4/10) **Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target: Status of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices**

Documents on measuring well-being

Goals and Targets from the Millennium Declaration

UNPFII: **Decisions on indicators, extracted from the Report of the Fifth Session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, May 15-26, 2006**

Papers on Indicator Frameworks

The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership: **Tracking Global Biodiversity for People** (PowerPoint presentation)

Assembly of First Nations: **First Nations Health Indicator Development**

Assembly of First Nations: **Development of a First Nations Health Reporting Framework**

Stephane Dandeneau: **Background Paper on Indicator Frameworks: their Different Types, Levels and Applicability**

Harishwar Dayal and IHD team: **Poverty and Well-being of Scheduled Tribes of India** (PowerPoint)

Harriet Kuhnlein: **Indigenous Peoples and Food Diversity: Indicators for Food Security** (PowerPoint presentation)

METAGORA Philippine Project: **2005 Pilot Study on the Diagnosis of Indigenous Peoples' Rights to Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands in the Philippines**

Joseph Salonga, Borromeo Motin and Lourdes Cruz: **An Index to Assess Impact of Development Interventions on the Community of Kanawan Aytas**

Statistics New Zealand: **Statistical Standard for Ethnicity 2005**

Tebtebba Foundation: **Data Disaggregation Pilot Project, Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines**

Teran, Yolanda: **Inti Raymi, Ceremonia Ancestral del Sol** (PowerPoint presentation)

UNESCO: **Development of the indicator "Status and Trends in Linguistic Diversity and Numbers of Speakers of Indigenous Languages" (2007-2009)**
