



## CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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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

Item 10 of the provisional agenda\*

### **INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET: STATUS OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES**

#### *Report of the International Experts Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals, Banaue, Philippines, 5-9 March 2007*

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith the report of the International Experts Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals, organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) in Banaue, Philippines, from 5 to 9 March 2007.
2. It will be recalled that in decision VIII/5 G, paragraph 5, the Conference of the Parties welcomed the initiative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) Working Group on Indicators to organize an international expert seminar on indicators relevant for indigenous and local communities and the Convention on Biological Diversity, with the aim of supporting the work of the open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the 2010 target, and the Millennium Development Goals, and in paragraph 4, invited the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions, to further elaborate a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the 2010 biodiversity target.
3. Financial support for this initiative was provided by Spanish Government's Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway, and the Swedish Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio). The Working Group is invited to consider the attached report and the recommendations contained therein, which were prepared by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's working group on indicators. The report has been edited, reformatted and minor additions/corrections made where required by the Secretariat.

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\* UNEP/CBD/WG8J/5/1.

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**REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS SEMINAR ON INDICATORS  
RELEVANT TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**SECTION I**

**INTRODUCTION**

**A. *Background***

1. At its sixth meeting, the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a Strategic Plan and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. At its seventh meeting, it adopted, in decision VII/30, 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.

2. 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’

3. 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.

4. 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 the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting that the Working Group on Article 8(j) 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).

5. During the fourth meeting of the Working Group, 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 Expert 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.

6. Decision VIII/5 G, adopted at the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, 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, and 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 Expert Seminar on Indicators in support of this work.

7. In accordance with these decisions, the IIFB Working Group on Indicators convened a number of preparatory regional and thematic workshops and an International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals (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).

8. 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.

### ***B. Attendance***

9. 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 Millennium Development Goals.

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

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

12. 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).

13. 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).

**ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE SEMINAR**

14. The opening ritual was performed by a practising elder of the Ifugao people, Apo Kitalad, who chanted the *gopah*, welcoming the participants, and the *ufu-ub chi chanum*, praying that whatever they would drink and eat during their stay would be pleasant and good for them.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. The Assistant Director of DENR-PAWB, Dr Manuel Bravo, spoke on behalf of the Philippine Government as co-host of the seminar. 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.

18. 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 were among its priorities in the Convention.

19. The General Coordinator of AECI-Philippine Office, Mr Jesus Molina, said 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.

20. The Programme Director of SwedBio, Ms Maria Berlekom, spoke of the similarities between indicators and welcome speeches: both provided an opportunity to communicate important messages that can influence political change, but at the same time they must be meaningful, relevant and brief.

21. The Programme 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 Convention, Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif. After thanking the co-organizers and funders, Dr Djoghlaif's message 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.

22. 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.

23. The Coordinator of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators, Ms Joji Cariño, 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.

## **ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS**

### ***2.1 Introduction of participants***

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

### ***2.2 Presentation of the programme***

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

### ***2.3 Briefing on community visit***

26. 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.

### ***2.4 Cultural programme***

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

## **ITEM 3. COMMUNITY VISIT**

28. 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.

## **ITEM 4. INTRODUCTION TO THE ISSUES**

### ***4.1 Introductory presentations***

29. After an opening prayer performed by Datu Victorino Saway (Philippines), the facilitator of the plenary session, Ms Myrle Traverse, noted the objectives of the seminar:

- 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.

30. The Programme 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. This article commits the parties to preserve traditional knowledge and promote its wider application. It 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 seminar 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. The presentation concluded with an outline of the mechanisms for indigenous and local communities' participation in the work of the Convention.

31. 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.

32. 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:

- 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

#### **4.2 Reports from regional and thematic workshops**

33. 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 10 Asian countries, as well as technical experts. The programme began with a community visit, followed by presentations on global work on indicator development, country situations, and experience of indicators work in the Philippines and India. The participants divided into regional groups (South Asia, Southeast Asia, Mekong Region and the Philippines) to identify key issues facing indigenous peoples, and then to develop indicators to address those issues. These were later classified into two categories: those relevant to the Convention, and those relevant to the MDGs.

34. 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.

35. 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.

36. 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. It called for a follow-up forum on African indigenous peoples' indicators to be held by November 2008.

37. 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.

38. 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. 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.

39. In addition to developing the 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.

40. 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.

41. The ADHR 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).

42. 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.

43. RAIPON conducted a major survey in the north of Russia. 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

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<sup>1</sup> Canada, Denmark (Greenland, Faeroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, USA.

ecosystem. RAIPON uses maps to make the data easier to understand. There are good possibilities for pilot projects on indicators in the north of Russia.

44. 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 expert 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.

45. 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.

46. 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.

47. 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.

48. 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.

49. 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.

### 4.3 *Experts' papers*

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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. 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.

## **ITEM 5. DISCUSSION OF INDICATORS**

### **5.1 *Presentation of summary of thematic and regional workshops***

56. After an opening prayer performed by Ms Liselote (Naniki) Reyes Ocasio (Puerto Rico), 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 expert 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.

57. 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.

### **5.2 *Selection and refinement of indicators***

58. 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).

### **5.3 *Prioritization of indicators***

59. After an opening prayer by Mr Benedict 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 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.

### *Pacific*

60. 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. Their comments on the process of the seminar included a suggestion for a more adequate and balanced composition of the Technical Working Group.

### *Arctic, Russia and North America*

61. Group members selected four priority categories for indicators, recommended a focus on national laws guaranteeing rights and access to territory, and also a focus on extractive industries. They proposed next 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.

### *Asia*

62. Group members 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 proposed that the Coordinating Committee of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators should further refine the indicators.

### *Latin America*

63. 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.

### *Africa*

64. 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.

### *Philippines*

65. 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.

### *Working group on the proposed indicators and the MDGs*

66. Group members considered how the indicators proposed could relate to the MDG framework. They 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 (MDG Goal 1) and the importance of indicators developed for food security for measuring freedom from hunger (MDG Goal 2).

**ITEM 6. ADOPTION OF PROVISIONAL INDICATORS**

67. 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. The indicators adopted as a result of this process are annexed hereto.

68. 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.

**ITEM 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

69. The conclusions of the seminar are regarding indicators annexed hereto. Possible draft recommendations for the consideration of the fifth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) are contained in section II below.

**ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE SEMINAR**

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

## SECTION II

### **DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS TO FURTHER ELABORATE A LIMITED NUMBER OF MEANINGFUL AND PRACTICAL INDICATORS RELEVANT TO INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE CONVENTION AND THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET**

The Ad Hoc Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:

*Recognizing* that the status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages is a useful indicator for the retention and use of traditional knowledge, if used along with other indicators;

1. *Notes* the importance of both qualitative and quantitative indicators to provide a broad picture of the status and trends of traditional knowledge and capture indigenous and local community realities within the framework of the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Biodiversity Target;

2. *Welcomes* the work carried out under the auspices of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and in particular the regional and international expert workshops organized by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's Working Group on Indicators, to identify a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators on the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and in other focal areas, to assess progress towards achieving the Convention's Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity target;

3. *Warmly thanks* the Spanish government's Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional (AECI), the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government of Norway and the Government of Sweden's Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio) for the generous financial support for this initiative;

4. *Decides* to adopt the proposed indicators, as indicated in the table contained in annex I, as the basis for further work on indicators and to complement the adopted indicator<sup>2</sup>, for status and trends of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, in order to assess progress towards to 2010 Biodiversity Target, as well as to assess progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

5. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with Parties, Governments, international agencies, indigenous and local community representatives and interested parties, including the 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership, pursue the development of the proposed indicators on the basis of the table in the annex hereto, including through a technical workshop to consider availability of data, methodologies and coordinating organizations, and to report to the sixth meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, in order for the Working Group to consider and make recommendations for the adoption of appropriate indicators to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties under the agenda item on the Convention's Strategic Plan and 2010 biodiversity target;

6. *Requests* the Executive Secretary on the basis of submissions by Parties, Governments and relevant organizations and indigenous and local communities and the outcomes of the proposed technical workshop on data, methodologies and coordinating organizations, to compile and analyse information on the proposed indicators contained in the annex hereto, for assessing progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the 2010 Biodiversity Target and to report thereon to the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions at its sixth meeting.

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<sup>2</sup> on status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages

## Annex

**OUTCOMES OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS SEMINAR ON INDICATORS  
RELEVANT TO 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>
<b>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</b>		<i>D = Data available, d = Data not available; M = Methodology existing; m = methodology not existing; C = Coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing</i>
Target 4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention, at national, regional and international levels	<p align="center"><b>PROPOSED INDICATORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Numbers of indigenous and local community representatives participating in official meetings of the Convention, disaggregated by region and country</b></li> <li>• <b>Number of partnerships with and initiatives of indigenous and local communities in implementation of programs of the Convention at national regional and international levels</b></li> <li>• <b>Finances spent to support effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention at all levels</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>D</b> (Convention database) <b>M</b> (simple arithmetic) <b>C</b> (Convention Secretariat)</p> <p><b>Ready for immediate testing</b></p> <p><b>D</b> (includes CEPA and NBSAPS) <b>m</b> (partnerships of different nature difficult to aggregate but qualitative data may be available from national reports and from reports from indigenous and local communities) <b>c</b></p> <p><b>d</b> <b>M</b> (budget for effective participation = volume of funds, meeting reports; number of indigenous and local communities participating) <b>c</b></p>

**2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET**

Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		Assessment of feasibility by 2010
<i>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>		<i>D = Data available, d = Data not available;</i> <i>M = Methodology existing;</i> <b>m = methodology not existing;</b> <b>C = Coordinating agency existing; c = coordinating agency not existing</b>
<i>Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</i>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations</b></li> <li>• <b>Number of governments legally recognizing customary law, institutions and practices</b></li> <li>• <b>Demographic trends</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>d</b> <b>M</b> (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) <b>C</b> The International Labour Organization was requested to make data on traditional occupations available in the future. <b>Future development</b></p> <p><b>D?</b> <b>M</b> <b>C</b> (Convention Secretariat with IIFB) <b>Ready for immediate testing</b></p> <p><b>d</b> (requires data disaggregation of census and statistics by ethnicity) <b>m</b> (recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples, mortality/fertility, migration, suicides, social benefits, disaggregated by age and gender) <b>c</b></p>

<p><i>Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing</i></p>	<p><b>PROPOSED INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>d</b> (compilation of national laws and policies)  <b>m</b> (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)  <b>c</b></p>
<p>Protect the components of biodiversity</p>		
<p><i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i></p>		
<p><i>Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</i></p>	<p><b>INDICATORS ALREADY AGREED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coverage of protected areas</li> <li>• Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats</li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> </ul> <p><b>Proposed additional indicator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>d</b>  <b>M</b>  <b>C</b> (WDPA through UNEP-WCMC)  <b>FUTURE DEVELOPMENT</b></p>

<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>		
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><b>INDICATORS ALREADY AGREED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance</li> <li>• Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)</li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of policies, laws, programs and budgets to support traditional livelihoods promoting diversity of plants and animals</b></li> </ul>	Linked to status and trends in practice of traditional occupations (Target 9.1)
Promote sustainable use		
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption</i>		
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity	<p><b>INDICATORS ALREADY AGREED</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management</li> <li>• <i>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development)</i></li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Marine trophic index</li> <li>• Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>• Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL</b></p>	<b>d</b> (land use studies, community resource maps, Ancestral Domain Sustainable

<sup>3</sup> Hunting/safari, eco-tourism, forest, agriculture, aquaculture, trapping, fishing.

	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INDICATORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies</b></li>   <li>• <b>Number of certification schemes and certificates issued with free, prior, informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous and local communities, for goods and services produced through customary sustainable use<sup>3</sup></b></li> </ul>	<p>Development Plans, life plans, land claims, programs to revitalize diversity of plants and animals)</p>
<p><i>Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ecological footprint and related concepts</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments<sup>4</sup> with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon guidelines or similar policies</b></li> </ul>	
<p><i>Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</i></p>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in status of threatened species</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of indigenous and local communities participating in the elaboration and implementation of national and international laws and policies on the trade in endangered flora and fauna</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Future development</b></p>

<sup>4</sup> Agriculture, forests, dams, wind turbines.

<b>Address threats to biodiversity</b>		
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced</i>		
<b>Target 5.1. Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>	<p><b>Indicators already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats</li> <li>• Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species</li> <li>• Marine trophic index</li> </ul> <p><b>Proposed additional indicators</b></p> <p><b>As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1<sup>5</sup>, proposed indicator for Target 4.2<sup>6</sup> and proposed indicator for Target 9.2<sup>7</sup></b></p>	
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>		
<b>Target 6.1 Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends in invasive alien species</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of native species lost or extinct and new invasive species encroaching on biodiversity, ecosystems and traditional territories (as a result of climate change)</b></li> </ul>	<b>d m c</b>
<b>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</b>		
<b>Target 7.1 Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number of partnerships</b></li> </ul>	<b>d m</b>

<sup>5</sup> Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

<sup>6</sup> Number of participatory impact assessments implemented by extractive industries and major developments<sup>6</sup> with indigenous and local communities, applying Akwe:Kon guidelines or similar policies.

<sup>7</sup> Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to protect traditional knowledge, recognize land rights and customary sustainable use.

	<b>with, and initiatives of, indigenous and local communities to address impacts of climate change (coping strategies, adaptations)</b>	c
<b>Target 7.2 Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity</b>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nitrogen deposition</li> <li>• Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Levels of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and other contaminants in traditional diet (breast milk, marine mammals, others)</b></li> <li>• <b>Number of clean-up programmes in indigenous territories</b></li> <li>• <b>Water quality in traditional indigenous territories versus international standards (World Health Organization)</b></li> </ul>	<p>d M C</p> <p>d M c</p> <p>d M c</p>
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</i>		
<b>Target 8.1. Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>	<p><b>Indicators already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)</li> <li>• Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</li> <li>• Marine tropic index</li> <li>• Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>As first proposed indicator for Target 4.1<sup>8</sup></b></li> </ul>	

<sup>8</sup> Number of indigenous and local communities with land and resource use plans/strategies.

<p><b>Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b></p>	<p><b>Indicators already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services</li> <li>• Biodiversity used in food and medicine</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Status and trends in land-use patterns in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities<sup>9</sup></b></li> <li>• <b>Budgets to support indigenous local communities' plans and strategies for land and resource management, food security and health</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Future development</b></p>
<p>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</p>		
<p><i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i></p>		
<p><b>Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions</b></p>	<p><i>Proposed indicator</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of parties with national legislation, policies and measures to promote FPIC and benefit sharing with indigenous and local communities.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>d</b> (qualitative: Memorandums of Agreement, financial benefits, other benefits, grievance mechanisms, management mechanisms)</p>

<sup>9</sup> 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.

Ensure provision of adequate resources		
<i>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>		
<b>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</b>	<p><b>Indicator already agreed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention</li> </ul> <p><b>PROPOSED ADDITIONAL INDICATORS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ODA reaching indigenous and local communities for implementation of the Convention at all levels</li> </ul>	<p>d m c (See also indicators for Strategic Plan, Annex 1)</p>
<b>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</b>	<p><b>PROPOSED INDICATOR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of programmes facilitating training, exchanges and transfer of technologies among indigenous and local communities</li> </ul>	<p>d m c</p>