

# ***Indicators Relevant to Indigenous Peoples***

## **Nature and Culture Summit**

*22-24 November 2018, Sharm El Sheik, Egypt*

**Florence Daguitan**  
**Tebtebba**



protect



W  
of



nitio  
right



# Background/Initiatives and partnerships in developing indicators relevant to indigenous peoples

The UN Statistics Division – “issue of indigenous peoples and data collection is ground-breaking work”.

Workshop – Assessing the Indigenous Peoples’ Work on Community-Based Monitoring and Information systems, Oct 2017

## **CBD-COP12/Oct2014**

Global Experts ‘ Meeting , April 26-28 ,2013

**Indigenous Peoples’ Community-based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS) [Feb; Aug 2013]**

**2006 - UNPFII - Regional Workshops on Indigenous Peoples Well-being and Sustainability**

**2004 – CBD 2010 Biodiversity Target- indicators on Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices**

**2002 - UNFPII -data dis-aggregation**

Working for the recognition  
protection and fulfillment of indigenous peoples’ rights



# Core Domains/Themes

## 1. Lands, territories and resources

- ◆ **Control over lands, territories and resources**
- ◆ **Recognition of IP tenure over their territories**
- ◆ **Customary governance, laws**

## 2. Traditional Knowledge

- \* **Resource management: access, use**
- \* **Traditional Occupation [production & consumption pattern]**
- \* **Culture, Values**

## 3. Well-being

## 4. Self - determination

## 5. Human Rights [fulfillment of state's obligation]

## 6. Full and Effective Participation

Working for the recognition  
protection and fulfillment of indigenous peoples' rights



**COMMUNITY RESEARCH IS AN EDUCATIONAL PROCESS THAT RAISES AWARENESS BUILD confidence and capacities NOT ONLY for the full and effective participation of communities BUT also OWNERSHIP of the process of setting and managing a more systematized, readily accessible information and monitoring system for decision-making, knowledge enrichment and for policy reform**

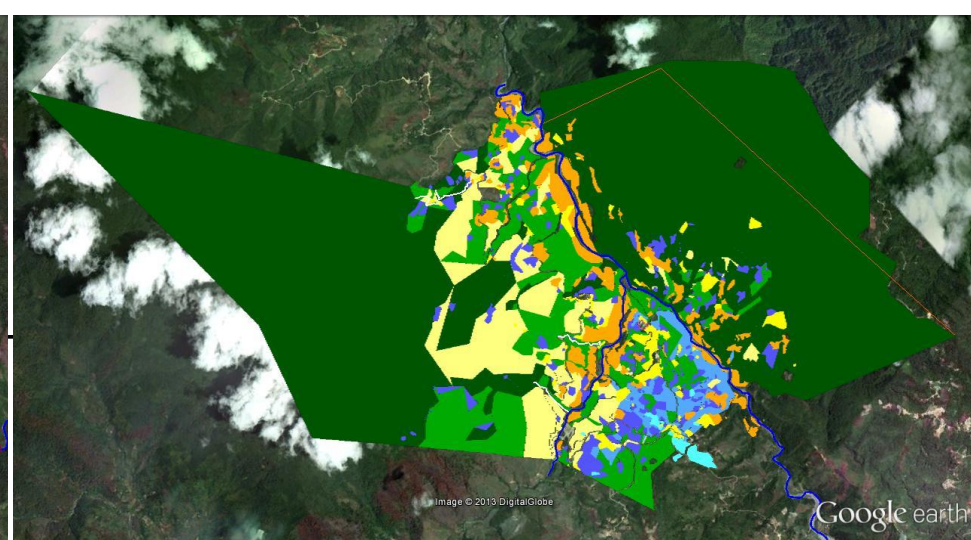
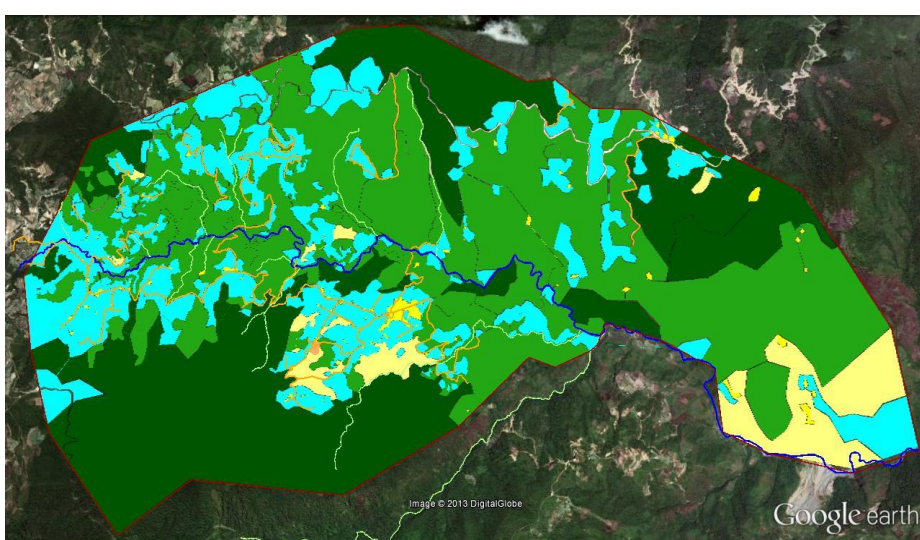
**What  
is ?**

**What  
Ought to  
be done?**

**Why ?**

BASELINE: status , trends	INDICATOR	TOOLS
Land area of the customary territory as perceived by the community	Decrease or increase in Land areas of :	Mapping to show different information , i.e. scope of the territory; land areas according to land uses; according to land tenural arrangement, areas of conflict, others
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• customary tenure recognized by state</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• customary tenure being asserted and benefitting communities</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• areas under control of state or corporation</li> </ul>	
Land areas according to land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land areas converted to different land use</li> </ul>	Use of Matrix, modern technology e.g GIS, smart phones
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• land areas of the commons</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• customary safeguards on sacred and cultural sites</li> </ul>	





Crops	Local name	English name	Scientific name	No. of varieties	Status as of 2017
Rootcrops		potato	<i>Ipomea batatas</i> L.	26	Decreasing
			<i>Dioscorea alata</i>	2	Decreasing
Legumes				1	Decreasing
	2. ...		<i>... sinensis</i>	2	Decreasing
	3. kaldin		<i>... an</i>	2	Decreasing
	4. utung		<i>... ata</i>	2	Decreasing
Cereals	2. habug	...	<i>... itica</i>		Gone
	3. gahilang	corn	<i>... s</i>	3	Decreasing
	4. adlay	Job tears	<i>... iob</i>		Gone
Spices	1. laya	ginger	<i>...</i>		As is
	2. danggo	onion leeks	<i>...</i>		Decreasing
	3. langh	sesame	<i>Ses...</i>		
	4. amput	garlic	<i>Allium sativ...</i>	1	
	5. hili	pepper	<i>Capsicum frutesc...</i>		Decreasing
Fruit vegetables	1. appalya	bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>		Decreasing
	2. talung	eggplant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>		Decreasing
Grasses	talageddew	tiger grass	<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i>		Decreasing

**Inventory of our agro-biodiversity**

Inventories of biodiversity showed the balance of friendly and harmful insects, though already threatened

recognition  
protection and fulfillment of indigenous peoples' rights



**Binnadang**  
Voluntary  
Reciprocal labor  
exchange

**Dang-as**  
Collective  
work for  
common  
good

**Inayan,**  
Do no  
harm

**Ayyew**  
Waste  
none



**Jbbo**  
Mandatory  
reciprocal  
labor  
exchange

**Singpangb**  
un  
menkakaly  
an

**kasiyan**  
a

**etc...**

Working for the recognition  
and implementation of indigenous peoples' rights





**The indigenous knowledge systems and practices on territory management make possible the harmonious relations of the different nested ecosystems of watersheds, woodlots, farmlands, homesite, etc. and the protection of the web of life within each of the land use. It illustrates a man- land-nature and spirit relations biased for the common good, resource conservation and protection, which to large extent conforms with ecosystems based approach with a strong culture and spiritual dimension**

**Veering away from these traditional knowledge systems and practices made negative impacts on well being of humans and ecosystems**





# Benefits of Organic Agriculture in relation to climate change mitigation

- With the right type of agriculture, emissions leading to climate change can be minimized and the capacity of nature to mitigate climate change can be harnessed to sequester significant quantities of atmospheric carbon dioxide – especially in the soil.
- Global adoption of Organic Agriculture has the potential to sequester up to the equivalent of 32% of all current man-made GHG emissions.
- Organic Agriculture is a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It utilises ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions, rather than the use of inputs with adverse effects. It combines tradition, innovation and science to benefit the shared environment and promote fair relationships and a good quality of life for all involved

# Self Determined Sustainable Development

## • **Four Goals of Land Use Plan**

- Enhanced ecosystems services /resilience;
- **Increased food sovereignty ;**
- Strengthened good governance that promotes positive values, custom laws of sustainable and equitable resource use
- Appropriate and adequate social services

# “Community – led reddy+ & biodiversity conservation for sustainable livelihood by partners in Vietnam



**Arrest/ prevent fragmentation, degradation, loss of natural habitats**

**Target Genetic  
13 Diversity**

**Target  
14**

**Ecosystems restoration safeguard**



**Enhanced ecosystems resilience, biodiversity carbon stock**

*Working for the recognition  
protection and fulfillment of indigenous peoples' rights*







Against all odds in the contemporary context-  
Indigenous education must serve as a process of  
enabling us to **strengthen our solidarity** to re-affirm  
our culture, **values of respecting nature** and identity as  
**stewards of our territories for future generation**



# *Dakkel ay iyaman!*

# Thank you!

More information:

[www.tebtebba.org](http://www.tebtebba.org), [www.indigenousclimate.org](http://www.indigenousclimate.org)

[twitter.com/tebtebba](https://twitter.com/tebtebba)

[facebook.com/tebtebba](https://facebook.com/tebtebba)

Working for the recognition  
protection and fulfillment of indigenous peoples' rights



# Some Decisions: 2014

***Encourages* Parties and indigenous and local communities to consider how indigenous and local communities might effectively participate in the development, collection and analysis of data, including through Community-Based Monitoring, and further explore how indigenous and local communities' CBMIS can contribute to monitoring of Aichi Target indicators, and how a Multiple Evidence Base approach be applied for validation of such data generated from diverse knowledge systems on equal terms.**

***Encourages* Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and interested stakeholders, and *requests* the Executive Secretary to consider the advice and recommendations of the in-depth dialogue on: “*Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under IPBES, including gender dimensions*”**

***Decides* that the development and implementation of all activities of the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity should be undertaken with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in particular women and youth, taking into consideration the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**