

Indicators

Relevant for Indigenous Peoples:

Local-global monitoring of their rights, knowledge and well-being

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Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples

- The UN Statistics Division has noted that the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection is ground-breaking work.
- Indigenous issues are an important emerging theme in social statistics.
- The collection of reliable data would allow judgments to be made about the effectiveness of programmes that have a direct impact on the quality of life of the world's indigenous peoples eg. CBD Implementation

IIFB WORKING GROUP ON INDICATORS

- Working as a research and information network, collaborators will engage in discrete projects/activities, which will be linked and organized to deliver specific outputs:
 - * CBD Indicators
 - MDG Indicators
 - Human Rights Indicators
 - * National Indicators
 - Local Indicators
- International Coordinating Committee
- Secretariat - Tebtebba Foundation
- Collaborators - ILO, Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, CBD Secretariat, UN Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues

IIFB Process and Activities

- Regional and Thematic Workshops
- International Seminar
Executive Summary of the International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs
(UNEP/CBD/WG8j/5/8)
Full report - UNEP/CBD/WG8j/5/Inf.2
- Resource Book on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples

Global Core Themes/ Issues for Indigenous Peoples' Well-being

- 1. Security of rights/ secure tenure to territories, lands and natural resources.**
- 2. Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage**
- 3. Gender dimensions - elders, youth, men, women**
- 4. Respect for identity and non-discrimination**
- 5. Fate Control or Self-Determination**
- 6. Culturally-appropriate education**
- 7. Health**
- 8. Full, informed and effective participation (FPIC)**
- 9. Access to infrastructure and basic services**
- 10. Extent of external threats**
- 11. Material well-being**
- 12. Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples**

Indicators on Traditional Knowledge under the Convention on Biological Diversity

Focal Area: Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Innovations and Practices

- Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages - UNESCO
- Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations- using ILO International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) and Convention 111 (Elimination of Discrimination in Employment and Occupations)
- Status and trends in land-use change and land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities - further development by IIFB Working Group on Indicators using participatory community cultural mapping and GIS, and surveys
- Customary sustainable use indicators - further development by WG 8j
- Demographic trends/ Data disaggregation - with governments

Some Challenges

- Data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples poses unique challenges in terms both of developing data for **global / national comparative purposes** and of **developing data that is useful at a micro-level for indigenous peoples.**
 - **Human Development Index +++**
 - **Poverty Index +++**
 - **Gender Empowerment Index +++**
- **Quantitative data** and **qualitative data** (eg **case studies**)

Human Development Index

- Arctic Human Development Report - Arctic Social Indicators Project
- Community Well-being Index (Canada)
- India - Poverty Index, and Human Development Index (disaggregated for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes)

Arctic Social Indicators Project

- Income
- Health
- Education

- + **Fate Control**- *the percentage of surface lands legally controlled by the inhabitants through public governments and Native corporations.*
- + **Contact with Nature**- *consumption and harvest of country food*
- + **Cultural Well-being and Cultural Vitality**- *cultural vitality index*

Challenges

- Coordination among agencies, and between agencies and other actors, needs to be strengthened.
- The challenge of coordination presented itself at three levels:
 - (a) coordination with indigenous peoples' organizations;
 - (b) coordination with and between government institutions;
 - (c) coordination with development cooperation agencies, which work at different time frames and different approaches.

Next Steps

- Discussion with possible partners - global, national, local
- National Pilot Processes - adoption of relevant indicators in by key government bodies, reporting on experiences
- Indigenous peoples to strengthen our indicators work