Monitoring Implementation of UN DRIP, ILO 169 and CBD through Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples

Joji Carino, Tebtebba Foundation Coordinator, Indigenous Working Group on Indicators
How can we measure progress of UN DRIP/ ILO 169 implementation?

• The UN Statistics Division has noted that the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection was ground-breaking work.

• The collection of reliable data would allow judgments to be made about the effectiveness of development programmes that have a direct impact on the quality of life of the world’s indigenous peoples.

• Indigenous issues were the important emerging theme in social statistics.
Some Questions

- Why collect data on indigenous peoples?
- What data is important?
- What should be measured?
- How do we collect the data?
- Who will use this information?
- At what level is this information collected and analyzed?

It was important to remember that data is a tool and not an end in itself.
What is an Indicator?

• A summary measure to show positive or negative change. The evaluative nature of an indicator distinguishes it from the descriptive nature of statistics.

• Indicators are measurable aspects of a situation that can be used to monitor its progress and direction.

• A key function of an indicator is to reduce the volume of information to which decision makers must attend.
Examples of Indicators

• % of members of Parliament, disaggregated by gender and ethnicity

• % adivasis in the general population versus % of those displaced by large-scale development projects (In India, adivasis are 7% of population versus 40% of those displaced)

• Human Development Index - education(years of schooling), health (longevity) and income
Example - Poverty and Indigenous Peoples

• What is the poverty situation of indigenous peoples?

• Are indigenous peoples truly the poorest of the poor?

• By what and whose standard?
Cultural Poverty: a Dayak Perspective

These seven principles summarize the way in which the Dayak achieve their ideal of life, based on their cultural values.

1. Sustainability (biodiversity) versus productivity (monoculture)
2. Collectivity (cooperation) versus individuality (competition)
3. Naturality (organic) versus engineered (inorganic)
4. Spirituality (rituality) versus rationality (scientific)
5. Process (effectiveness) versus result (efficiency)
6. Subsistence (domesticity) versus commerciality (market)
7. Customary law (locality) versus state law (global)

• ‘Poverty’ for the Dayak is linked directly with failure to exercise the Adat (customary law) that governs the way in which the people should live.
A global network of Indigenous Peoples working on Indicators

- IIFB Working Group on Indicators
- Regional Focal Points and Partners
- International Coordinating Committee
- Technical Working Group
- Secretariat - Tebtebba Foundation
- Collaborators
IIFB Project Process and Activities

• Regional and Thematic Workshops

• International Seminar

• Resource Book on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples

• International Technical Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples
International Expert Seminar on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the CBD and the MDGs

• March 5-9, 2007 - Banaue, Philippines
• Organized by Tebtebba Foundation and IIFB Working Group on Indicators in collaboration with the Secretariat of the CBD.
• Attended by 80 experts from 38 countries representing indigenous Peoples, academe, governments, NGOs and IGOs.
• Sponsored by the Philippine Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau (PAWB/DENR), AECI- Spain, the Norwegian Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Swedish International Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio).
• Hosts were the Philippine government and the Municipality of Banaue.
Results of IIFB Working Group on Indicators

• 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

• Indigenous Peoples’ Indicators of Well-being, Poverty and Sustainability
  (E/C.19/2008/9)
Global Core Themes/Issues for Indigenous Peoples’ Well-being

1. Security of rights to territories, lands and natural resources.
2. Integrity of indigenous cultural heritage
3. Gender
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
9. Access to infrastructure and basic services
10. Extent of external threats
11. Material well-being
12. Demographic patterns of indigenous peoples
Proposed Indicators on Traditional Knowledge for 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 - ILO

- Status and trends in land-use patterns in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities - FAO

- Demographic trends/ Data disaggregation - Statistics Division/Census
Human Rights Indicators

- Structural or Policy Indicators
- Process Indicators
- Impact Indicators
Collaboration with Other Indicators Processes

- UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
- CBD Secretariat
- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
- Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues
- FAO-IITC - Cultural Indicators on Food Security
- Arctic Social Indicators Process
- ECLAC
Levels of Work

• Global
  CBD Indicators for Strategic Plan and 2010 Target

  Indicators for Indigenous Peoples’ Poverty and Well-being (UNPFII)

Thematic Indicators

• Regional networking

• National pilot processes

• Local Indicators Work
Challenges

• There continue to be huge political challenges for governments to prioritize the rights and well-being of indigenous peoples.

• 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.
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)
Some Challenges

- Global Co-ordination
- Follow-up regional seminars
- National Focal Points
- Guides for testing of indicators at the national and local levels
- Funding for Indicators Work
Next Steps

• Carry out a international technical workshop to consider availability of data, methodologies, and coordinating organizations, and to further refine the proposed indicators

• Discussion with possible partners - global, national, local

• National Pilot Processes - adoption of relevant indicators in by key government bodies, reporting on experiences

• Indigenous Peoples Initiatives on Indicators
Next Steps

• Make submissions to Executive Secretary and report to 6th Meeting of WG8j and Related Provisions, make recommendations to COP10

• COP10 to adopt final list of indicators

• UNPFII to decide next steps in global indicators work