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REPORT

Asia Regional Workshop:

**Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples,
the Convention on Biological Diversity
and the Millennium Development Goals**

Filipiniana Hotel, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines
November 7-10, 2006

Prepared by TEBTEBBA

Co-organizers



IIFB Working Group on Indigenous Indicators

IIFB



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

With Support From:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

CADC – Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claim
CADT – Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title
CALT – Certificate of Ancestral Land Title
CDB – Convention on Biological Diversity
CSD – Commission on Sustainable Development
FPIC – Free, Prior and Informed Consent
IIFB – International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IKSP – Indigenous Knowledge, Systems and Practices
ILO – International Labour Organization
IPs/IP – Indigenous Peoples
IPRA – Indigenous Peoples Rights Act
MDG – Millennium Development Goals
NGOs – Non-Government Organizations
TK – Traditional Knowledge
UN – United Nations
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
WG – Working Group

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

1. Inadequate data collection and data disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples was identified as a major methodological challenge by the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at both its first and second sessions. An initial step taken to address this was the holding of an expert workshop on “Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples” in January 2004. The acting head of the UN Statistics Division, who opened this workshop, noted that the issue of indigenous peoples and data collection is a ground-breaking work. The utter lack of detailed information and statistics on indigenous peoples precludes an accurate assessment of their living conditions. Data collection and disaggregation could help detect discrimination, inequality and exclusion of indigenous peoples, both individually and as a group. Furthermore, more accurate assessments and judgments can be made about the effectiveness of development programs on the quality of life of indigenous peoples.
2. Indicators, which are aggregated summary statistics that reflect and measure aspects of the social condition or quality of life of a society or social subgroup are integral components of data disaggregation. These are needed for global comparative purposes, for benchmarking and to be used at a microlevel. The 4th session of the Permanent Forum called on the United Nations system to use and further refine existing indicators of Common Country Assessment-Development Assistance Frameworks (CCA-UNDAF), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), human development reports (HDR), Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and other global, regional and national development framework plans to be more culturally-sensitive and responsive to indigenous peoples’ realities and aspirations.
3. The need for data disaggregation even became more glaring during the 2005 and 2006 Forum sessions which dealt with the theme “Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Indigenous Peoples”. Several reports show that efforts to reach some MDG targets have led to accelerated loss of lands and resources crucially needed for indigenous peoples’ livelihoods and displacement from their ancestral lands. An Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) technical report on “MDGs and Indigenous Peoples” (2004) observed that the situation of indigenous peoples is often not reflected in statistics or remain hidden in national averages. The ILO did an “Ethnic Audit of select Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)” and concluded that the absence of indicators that reflect indigenous peoples’ own perceptions of poverty and wealth is a key challenge in overcoming ethnic poverty and social exclusion.

4. In this light, the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) decided to support indigenous peoples' experts and organizations to hold several regional meetings to identify gaps in existing indicators that assess situations of indigenous peoples and impact policy making, governance and program development. These should also explore further steps to improve data collection and indicator development which will make indigenous peoples' realities, concerns and issues more visible in national, regional and global statistics and therefore increase the potentials of these being addressed.
5. Meanwhile, at the 4th meeting of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions (WG8j) held in Granada, Spain in January 2006, indigenous peoples organizations under the Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) formed a Working Group on Indicators 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 implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the 2010 Biodiversity target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. 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 relevant to indigenous peoples, the CBD and the MDGs.
6. Decision VIII/5 G of the CBD Conference of Parties (COP8) recognized the need for a structured technical process to guide further work in the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions on further development of a limited number of meaningful and practical indicators for assessing the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, for 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. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, decided to welcome and fully support the IIFB initiative to organize an International Expert Seminar and invited UN agencies, governments and others to fully collaborate with this initiative. Furthermore, the Secretariat of the UNPFII facilitated meetings of the UNPFII, Inter-Agency Support Group and the IIFB Working Group on Indicators to discuss collaboration and coordination of Indicators Work. It was agreed that whenever possible, to integrate and coordinate regional workshops on indicators being organized by the UNPFII Secretariat on Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Well-Being with the regional workshops of the IIFB Working Group on Indicators to promote holistic approaches and to avoid duplication of efforts.

8. 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. 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 International Biodiversity Programme (Swedbio).

B. OBJECTIVES

8. The “Asia Workshop on Indicators related to Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity & the Millennium Development Goals” was held on November 7-10, 2006 at the Filipiniana Hotel, Calapan City, Oriental Mindoro, Philippines. The co-organizers were the IIFB Working Group on Indicators and Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) with support from the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)/ Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
9. The fifty two (52) participants included indigenous experts came from 10 Asian countries: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, and the Philippines; from regional and international networks of indigenous peoples; as well as government and technical experts, and the members of the secretariat. The Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues took part in this Workshop.
10. The objectives of the Workshop were the following:
 - (a) Learn about the global work on Indicators relevant for Indigenous Peoples
 - (b) To share perspectives from Asia on Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Well-being and Biodiversity
 - (c) To contribute to the development of indicators relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals.

C. METHODOLOGY

11. The methods used were the following:
 - Some participants and experts were asked to prepare, beforehand, papers which discussed the issues and perspectives of indigenous peoples on poverty, well-being and biodiversity in various countries and any related work done in generating indicators.

- Part of the workshop was a visit to a community of the Mangyan, the indigenous peoples in Oriental Mindoro, Philippines, to know about their situation and their customary sustainable use of their resources.
- Presentations on the state of global work on indicators, country situations and issues of indigenous peoples and challenges faced in redesigning MDG Indicators;
- Workshop 1: Identifying key issues of Indigenous Peoples, Poverty and Well-being in Asia
- Workshop 2: Issues and indicators for Asian indigenous peoples.
 - (i) Identify dimensions of Asian indigenous peoples well-being/happiness
 - (ii) Which are the core issues and indicators?
 - (iii) How do these compare with global indicators?
- Workshop 3: Methodology for indicator development – Quantitative and qualitative aspects:
 - (i) Availability of data sources
 - (ii) Quality of data sources – are these disaggregated
 - (iii) Where there is no data, how will this be gathered
 - (iv) Relevance of existing global indicators
- Workshop 4: Determining next steps/action plans
- Adoption of indicators and recommendations

12. A participatory approach facilitated indigenous participants to identify the issues, core themes and sub-themes which were the basis for identifying indicators. This is consistent with the recommendations from the Permanent Forum and the CBD that the development of indicators should be carried out in close collaboration with indigenous peoples, rather than by external bodies or experts.

II. RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE DISCUSSIONS

A. GLOBAL WORK ON DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS

13. Various presentations on indicators development were made, and the extent of the engagement of indigenous peoples was also discussed. Engagement of indigenous peoples with indicators development and application is still at an initial stage. The various bodies and processes discussed were as follows:

- the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UN-CSD),
- the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and
- the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs),
- the UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues (UNPFII).
- Happy Planet Index
- Terra Lingua
- Human Rights based approach to development indicators

14. The 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or the Earth Summit called upon countries and the international community to develop indicators of sustainable development. (Chapter 40, Agenda 21). These are important tools to increase focus on sustainable development and to assist policy makers to adopt sound sustainable development policies. Chapter 26 of Agenda 21 is on “The role of indigenous and local communities in sustainable development”. The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) which is the body mandated to monitor the implementation of Agenda 21 started work on indicators since 1994 and came up with a Programme of Work on Indicators of Sustainable Development in 1996. This has been revised in 2005 and again in 2007.¹

15. In 2002, the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted a Strategic Plan and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss, and 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 Open-ended Working Group on Article 8j and Related Provisions.
 - 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 regards 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. The Conference of Parties requested the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions 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.

16. In 2000, the Millennium Summit of the United Nations which identified the key challenges for the 21st century, as contained in the Millennium Declaration. From this, the UN distilled 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and identified 18 targets and 48 indicators to measure how these are achieved. The

¹In addition, it is worthwhile noting the CSD mandated the Division on Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) to implement its Programme of work on Indicators of Sustainable Development (CSD-ISD). A publication called “Indicators of Sustainable Development: Guidelines and Methodologies” popularly called the Blue Book came out in 1996 which contained 138 indicators.. In 2001 the Work Programme culminated with the reduction of indicators to 58 which are contained in a 2nd edition of the Blue Book. The DSD decided in 2005 to review this again and come up with the third edition in 2007.

MDGs are targeted to be achieved by 2015. The UN and donor countries shifted some of their official development assistance and technical cooperation towards programmes and projects of developing countries on the MDGs.

17. The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues addressed the relationship of MDGs to indigenous peoples in its 2005 and 2006 sessions. It was observed that indigenous peoples are virtually invisible in the MDGs, in PRSPs and in other framework development plans. The Permanent Forum called on governments and the UN system to undertake data collection and data disaggregation on indigenous peoples. This includes the development of human rights-based indicators and culturally-sensitive and gender-sensitive indicators.
18. A presentation on Millennium Development goals, targets and indicators took place analyzing these from the perspectives of indigenous peoples. The point raised by the Permanent Forum on how achieving targets can lead to more land alienation and displacement for indigenous peoples was affirmed and how these lead to discrimination and exclusion of indigenous peoples was further elaborated. There is very minimal participation of indigenous peoples in generating MDG reports and implementing programs for achieving these goals in the countries represented. The participation of indigenous peoples at various levels so they can share their views on the MDG processes has to be ensured. There are indicators which can very well apply to indigenous peoples, like indicator 4) prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age, 8) literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, 13) under five mortality rate, 14) infant mortality rate, 16) maternal mortality rate, among others. These should be disaggregated as it concerns indigenous peoples.
19. A presentation on the different types of indicators and indicator sets was given. These included the Basic Capability Index which are MDG simplified indices² which is developed by Social Watch; Happy Planet Index (HPI) which measures ecological efficiency of delivering human well-being. It reflects the average years of happy life produced by a nation/society per unit of planetary resources consumed;³ Terra Lingua which has 5 indicators in the global index of bio-cultural diversity. Cultural diversity includes languages, religions, ethnic groups, and biological diversity includes flora and fauna. Areas high in cultural diversity are also high in biological diversity;
20. A human rights-based approach to indicators⁴ elaborated by the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Health Paul Hunt includes structural, process and outcome indicators. Structural indicators include international legal instruments

² Examples of these are births attended by skilled health personnel (can include traditional midwives); under 5 mortality rates; children reaching 5th grade, etc. These can be measured at national, sub-national and national levels.

³ This considers amount of consumption used and the impact on the ecosystem (ecological footprint). This established that even if a country is high in HDI, its Happy Planet Index is not necessarily high;

⁴ E/CN.4/2006/48 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Paul Hunt

adopted and ratified by state parties, national laws, legal regulatory frameworks and policies and structures which recognize and monitor individual and collective rights. Process indicators have to do with programs, activities and interventions of the states as duty-bearers and other stakeholders. Outcome indicators are the achievements of compliance with international human rights law and national laws like areas of lands demarcated, quality of ancestral lands, etc.⁵ At the Permanent Forum sessions indigenous peoples always say that these human rights based approach and indicators are the ones most applicable to them. The challenge still remains on this can be implemented and operationalized. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People's Programme of Action will be valuable frameworks to enrich this approach as it applies to indigenous peoples.

B. COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS AND KEY ISSUES

21. The core themes and issues raised by the presentors from the different countries and which were further elaborated in the Key Issues workshop can be clustered around the following;
 - Natural resource management, access and control of lands and biodiversity
 - Identity-related issues: right to nationality and citizenship
 - Discrimination and exclusion
 - Millennium development goals
 - Lack of understanding and recognition of collective rights
 - Right to use traditional knowledge
 - Right to express ideas and speak in indigenous languages
 - Right to participate in decision-making processes (self-determination and free, prior and informed consent)
 - Right to have access to infrastructure and basic social services
 - Indigenous knowledge systems and practices
 - Land rights and land tenure
 - Universal basic rights.

22. The common denominator in the stories shared by the participants is violations of their rights to lands, territories and natural resources. Whether there are existing national laws recognizing indigenous peoples' land rights or none, this problem persists. The aggravating factor in most countries is that the existence of indigenous peoples is not recognized in law or in policy. The denial of land rights and land alienation is an underlying cause of biodiversity loss and poverty amongst indigenous peoples. It is only the Philippines which has a clear law on indigenous peoples, the 1997 Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act. This recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to their ancestral domains and lands and there are already a few certificates of ancestral land titles (CADTs) and several

⁵ These are related to the responsibility of states to respect, protect and fulfill human rights. Structural indicators are related to the respect function of human rights law, process indicators to the protect function and outcome indicators to the function to fulfill.

certificates of ancestral land claims (CADCs) granted to various indigenous peoples by the Philippine Government.

23. In some countries like Malaysia, indigenous peoples invoke Native Customary Rights (NCR) to assert their prior rights over their traditional territories. In other countries like Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, the relevant laws and policies include Forestry Laws and Land Laws. The 1997 Draft General Policy for Highland Peoples' Development prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) for Ethnic Minorities Development in Cambodia remains a draft up to the present. The Land Law 2001 in Cambodia has provisions on protection of communal lands of ethnic minorities but Economic Land Concessions to private and state corporations have been given over communal lands. In Bangladesh, while there is no law that recognizes indigenous peoples, there was a negotiated peace agreement in 1997, called the Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord. This is one attempt to address Jumma peoples' issues⁶ and there is a provision for a Land Commission to be formed to address land conflict issues between indigenous peoples and the settlers. Unfortunately, this is not yet fully functional.
24. Another common experience is the violation of the right to free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples in most countries. This reflects the low level of political participation of indigenous peoples in decision-making processes in their countries. The eminent domain principle is used by the State to stake its claim over indigenous peoples' lands. This undermines both existing national laws which recognize ancestral land rights and customary laws and land use patterns practised by indigenous peoples. The path of development pursued by most Asian governments is to integrate indigenous peoples into the mainstream population and the global market economy.
25. The liberalization of trade laws and financial investment laws, spearheaded by global and regional trade and finance bodies, has led to the disenfranchisement of indigenous peoples from their lands. Mining, dam building, plantation economies, export processing zones, eco-tourism programs, and protected areas are the common reasons for displacing indigenous peoples from their lands. In the Philippines, where the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act recognizes free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, there are many reported cases of consent manufactured by corporations and aided by officials of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples. In Myanmar, where indigenous peoples there live in highly militarized situations, where free, prior and informed consent is not possible.
26. The activities undertaken by the indigenous peoples in response to the issues raised were also shared. These are:
 - biodiversity conservation through heritage preservation, developing local registers and community protocols and ensuring consultations before environmental impact assessments are done. (Malaysia),

⁶ Jumma is a generic term referring to the different indigenous peoples in the Hill Tracts.

- community mapping of customary sustainable use of lands and natural resources (i.e. rotational farming production system) by using traditional knowledge and modern technology (global positioning system-GPS) and advocacy for policy reform such as demanding that laws inconsistent with Article 8j of the CBD be revoked. (Thailand),
 - pilot project on data disaggregation on indigenous peoples who are no longer the majority, using household surveys, census results, studies on ethnicities (Philippines),
 - development of Gross National Happiness index(GNH) which includes elements which make people happy and the pursuit of sustainable development (Bhutan)
 - disaggregation of data on the situation of Scheduled tribes (STs) and comparing this with the Scheduled Caste and dominant populations, using existing development indices such as the Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index (GDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), and national surveys. (India);
 - Use of traditional knowledge as an indicator of sustainable development and biodiversity and how law and development policies affect these, engagement of indigenous peoples with the formulation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - PRSPs (Bangladesh),
 - promotion of traditional knowledge in agriculture and medicine, gender capacity-building, gender-sensitive education programs and strengthening ethnic identity (Vietnam),
 - analysis of how government implementation of MDGs and sustainable development, to include non-formal education programs for indigenous girls and women and promotion of indigenous knowledge (Laos)
 - policy advocacy for a national policy on indigenous peoples and activities to push for implementation of Land Law, activities of governments and NGOs around MDGs (Cambodia)
 - impact of civil war and violence on indigenous peoples and on traditional knowledge and access to forest and natural resources, development of curriculum and education materials for indigenous children in refugee camps and networking for human rights campaigns (Myanmar)
27. Two experiences on data collection on indigenous peoples in the Philippines and India were shared. The Philippines experience on the implementation of a pilot project to develop a methodology to disaggregate population data in one province, Nueva Vizcaya, can be replicated in other countries.⁷ This was done with technical advice from some personnel of the National Statistics and Census Bureau in the Cordillera region.⁸ The administrative data (village household list, provincial household population list) were used as these are the most up-to-date sources of information. To supplement this, the key informant approach was used where elders and longstanding village residents were involved in

⁷ This project was supported by the UNDP-Regional Indigenous Peoples' Programme (RIPP) and it was implemented by Tebtebba.

⁸ The NSCB is a government body which responsible for generating data, developing survey and census instruments and analyzing statistical data.

providing information on the household members. An ethnicity database was compiled. Survey instruments (which include a listing form, questionnaire and a processing form) were formulated, tested and used. Focused group discussions were done to validate information obtained. The draft report from this was presented in a national workshop where government key personnel from relevant agencies, NGOs and indigenous leaders were present and they were asked to critique and validate the findings.

28. One conclusion reached is that data disaggregation can be done at the village level, where administrative records could be updated easily even without a formal census. The key informant approach is effective in rural villages where people are relatively familiar with each other. Census, which involves the total enumeration of the population, is still the most accurate way to get data. However, the census questionnaire has to have a variable on ethnicity which must be carefully crafted and data enumerators will have to be trained well on how to get responses. There is no such variable yet. An advocacy campaign has to be done to convince the government on the need for this so that when its national census will be done in 2010 this can already be included.
29. The second experience was that of disaggregating data on tribals by the Institute for Human Development in New Delhi. This is very instructive especially on how they used internationally established indices (HDI, GNP, HPI, GEM) and the National Sample Survey (NSS), the National Health and Family Survey (NHFS) and the Planning Commission's statistics. The purpose of this exercise was to compare the situation of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in terms of these indices vis-à-vis India as a whole, and also to place them in a global context of development and deprivation. The study also looked at trends in poverty reduction among the STs and in brief at some key factors in their poverty and deprivation.⁹ Among their findings were:
 - (a) That the HDI and HPI for Scheduled Tribes are around 30% lower than the corresponding All-India indices.
 - (b) Based on UNDP ranking of countries, India is a middle-ranked country but the HDI or the development and deprivations of STs, especially those in the Central Belt, is comparable to Sub-Saharan Africa, which is at the bottom 25.
 - (c) Considering the poverty of STs, the MDG of reducing poverty by half by 2015 may not be achieved for them.
30. These two cases show that data disaggregation and data collection on indigenous peoples both at the macro and micro levels are doable. Main sources of information are existing government data, the UNDP National and State Human Development Reports, reports generated from other UN agencies and bodies, like ILO, the World Bank, the Asia Development Bank, European Union, data from research done by academics and NGOS researches and most

⁹ See Sarkar, Sandip, Sunil Mishra, Harishwar Dayal and Dev Nathan (2006), Scheduled Tribes of India Development and Deprivation, Institute for Human Development, New Delhi.

importantly, information and data from the indigenous peoples themselves. More resources should be allotted for similar projects and the results of these can be used to convince and help governments to do data disaggregation. The data collected is the basis for indicator development. The challenge is to identify the various sources of qualitative and quantitative data and if there are data gaps, the next step is to undertake research activities to fill in these gaps.

31. An ongoing government effort in Bhutan to measure happiness is an interesting process to monitor and learn from. Questions were raised on what are the quantitative and qualitative indicators of happiness and well-being for indigenous peoples and how can these be determined. It is the indigenous peoples who will decide what these are. The example of an ongoing Arctic social indicators research which is looking at changes in indigenous peoples' communities over time was shared. This research identified three elements of well-being of indigenous peoples which are control of their fate, closeness to nature and capacity to practice their own culture.

III. SUB-REGIONAL ISSUES & WORKSHOP ON POSSIBLE INDICATORS

32. Three (3) sub-regional workshop groups were formed to discuss key issues arising from country reports. The first group was composed of Southeast Asia (Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar). The second group was composed of South Asian countries (Bangladesh, Bhutan and India). The third group was composed of the Mekong Region (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia). Having the largest number of participants, the group from the Philippines formed two workshop groups – the group of people's organization and community representatives and the group composed of government agencies, NGOs and representatives from the academe.
33. The Southeast Asian workshop group focused on three key issues: [a] Natural Resources Management and Control, [b] Identity-related Issues, and [c] Access to Basic Services. The group concluded that "the denial of these rights is the main cause of conflict between indigenous peoples and governments."
34. The South Asian workshop group identified "structural issues" related to MDGs and the CBD. Among the key "structural issues" are [a] Laws and Policies related to IPs development, [b] FPIC, [c] Policy on the eradication of poverty and hardship among IPs, [d] Specific policies related to IPs and education, [e] Policies on Health, [f] Protective and promotional Policies related to Gender, and [g] Protection of Lands, Territories, Resources and Traditional Knowledge.
35. The Mekong Region group raised rights to use traditional knowledge, right to speak their own indigenous languages, rights to ownership of lands and access to resources, rights to participate in decision-making and rights to access basic services and infrastructure support from their governments.

36. The Philippine workshop group composed of government agencies, NGOs and academe presented a detailed outline of possible indicators to measure the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) particularly the Philippine government's plans and programs to implement the law. The second workshop group composed of IP organizations and communities raised issues on Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Practices, Land and Tenure Rights, and respect for Universally Accepted Human Rights.
37. Additional post-workshop processing was done to identify the indicators related to the goals and provisions of the Millennium Development Goals and the Convention on Biodiversity.

IV. PROPOSED INDICATORS AND WAYS FORWARD

38. The Workshop asked the participants to identify dimensions of Asian indigenous peoples' well-being, happiness and sustainability. The core dimensions can be identified and compared with global indicators. Another activity was an assessment of available data sources and the quality of these. This also discussed the proposed methodology for indicators development, what needs to be done if there is no data and what indigenous peoples should do to gather these. The results of these are summarized in the tables at the end of this paper
39. Since the workshop has shown that there is really very little disaggregated data on indigenous peoples, it was recommended that more pilot studies can be done jointly with government bodies. It is important that this be done with government so that it will be easier to advocate for changes in survey activities in the future. The National Census in Cambodia is set for 2008 while in the Philippines this will happen in 2010. This is a good time to begin planning towards integrating one or two variables on ethnicity in the survey instrument.
40. Developing the survey instruments can become highly politicized. There may be a need to have basic guidelines established so that data gathering is more culturally sensitive, objective and neutral. In many countries the question on religion is very sensitive. The dominant religions are the only ones accepted as answers. In India, for example, those who do not report their religion will be recorded as Hindus. Indigenous religions or animism are not accepted or some indigenous persons will not even mention that they are animists for fear of further discrimination.
41. The importance of piloting cannot be stressed enough so that instruments being developed could be tested before these are finalized. Viable models can be presented to convince governments that such data could be generated under certain conditions. There may be a need to identify priority steps because data

collection on all issues would be difficult .

42. Indigenous Peoples in the developed world have a longer experience in indicator development and data disaggregation efforts. The governments in these countries have more provided resources to do this. There has to be a more vibrant exchange of experiences so that indigenous peoples in developing countries will learn from them.
43. There are several micro-level economic, anthropological, and socio-economic studies which came up with different indicators. There is a need to do a scoping exercise on existing studies and to determine their usefulness. Indigenous peoples' organizations possess a lot of unorganized and organized data. Joint efforts can be done between indigenous peoples' organizations and technical experts evaluate how these data can be used for indicators development.
44. The challenge is to come up with an IP wellbeing index using indicators identified by indigenous peoples and technical experts. Indices are tools to influence other processes. This index, aside from its use to measure the well-being of indigenous peoples, can be a tool for advocacy and consciousness raising work. It was suggested that the Philippines can be a pilot area for a project like this because there is already a law on indigenous peoples' right. Another country without such a law can be another pilot case and a comparative analysis between these two can be done. India can also be considered as a pilot project area. There many research institutes that can be tapped in India. Existing data, like anthropological and other research studies, could be used to help in producing new data. Indigenous peoples should also endeavor to understand the statistical systems of governments as well as the UN work on statistics to be able to advocate more effectively for changes.
45. The first set of tables below represent the summary of the results of the workshop groups on indicators. The framework for a human rights-based approach to indicators development (structural, process and outcome indicators) was used by some groups. Others dealt with the issues and proceeded to identify the issues without categorizing these.
46. The following tables are the processed output of the workshop reports organized under the Millennium Development Goals, Targets and Indicators.

WORKSHOP GROUP REPORTS

Group 1: Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar, International Alliance of Indigenous Peoples in Tropical Forests

ISSUES	INDICATORS
<p>A. Natural Resource Management and Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land tenure and rights • forest reserves – traditional lands being converted to reserves/protected areas • traditional knowledge – erosion • loss of biodiversity due to logging, plantations, dams, mining, and others <p>* Access to and control of natural resources should be in the hands of indigenous peoples. The denial of this right leads to conflict between them and governments. The main aim is to reduce the conflict by fully recognizing this basic right.</p>	<p>1..Is there a government law or policy that recognizes indigenous peoples' rights over lands and resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Is there an implementing agency, budget and guidelines? <p>2. Is the principle of FPIC recognized and implemented by government in developing natural resource management plans and in developing projects on indigenous lands?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many meaningful consultations have been conducted with indigenous peoples in relation to land and resource management? How many indigenous peoples have attended? How have the results of such consultations been recognized? <p>3. How many indigenous peoples are in actual control of their traditional lands and resources?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How advanced have the demarcation of traditional lands gone? • How many joint management committees (IPs and government) on use and management of resources are established and are functioning with the full participation of indigenous communities? <p>4. Is the role of indigenous peoples in resource use and conservation fully recognized and promoted?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much documentation of such roles are existing? How are these used? By whom and for what? • Is there an official government position stating such recognition – either in policy or in the level of principle? • Do educational institutions, including curricula, recognize and promote such, both among indigenous peoples and non-indigenous peoples? • Does the mainstream media promote such an understanding among the broader population? <p>5. Are protected areas/forest reserves established with the consent of indigenous peoples?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of time such areas remain reserves and not converted to plantations or industrial estates • Are indigenous peoples not relocated to other areas to give way to such reserves?
<p>B. Identity-related issues</p>	<p>1..Are indigenous peoples considered full citizens in the country?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Do they enjoy the same basic services in terms of health, educational, information and media facilities? •Are they allowed to participate in the political activities of the coun-

<p>C. Access to social services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination • loss of knowledge of traditional medicinal practices • loss of ability to produce material expressions of culture – attire, music among others • assimilation/ lack of pride in being indigenous among youth • use of indigenous peoples as commodities in the tourism industry • outmigration into urban centers • entry of illegal immigrants into indigenous territories • access to information • religious assimilation <p>* Indigenous Peoples should be recognized as distinct peoples entitled to the same rights enjoyed by all peoples. Their distinct contributions to the nation-states should be given full recognition.</p>	<p>try, i.e. elections? •Are they allowed to freely travel within and outside state borders?</p> <p>2. Is there a provision in the educational system to incorporate indigenous languages and cultures? •Number of indigenous learning centers catering to indigenous communities •School books reflect the true contributions of indigenous peoples to nation building</p> <p>3. Is the practice/observance of traditional practices related to agriculture, life cycles, among others, allowed? •Is there recognition of traditional medical practices? Is the use of medicinal herbs allowed? Are traditional medicine persons allowed to treat patients in the traditional way? •Revival of traditional culture – increased interest among the youth to learn traditional music and dance, weaving using traditional materials, etc. for use in the community rather than for commercial (tourism) purposes</p> <p>4. Is there mass media in the indigenous languages? Is there interest among mainstream media on serious indigenous-related stories, i.e. not purely tourism-related? •number of indigenous peoples aware of their rights and government programs increased •increase in the number of indigenous peoples aware of the international obligations of their governments, i.e. CBD</p> <p>5. Forced outmigration by indigenous peoples to urban areas lessened with the provision of more social services in indigenous communities. Illegal immigration by outsiders to indigenous communities lessened with the provision of equal opportunities outside.</p> <p>6. Freedom to worship according to traditional beliefs and systems respected – what indicators can be developed?</p>
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Group 2: Bangladesh, Bhutan and India

Indicators for MDGs and Biodiversity

Structural Indicator	Process Indicator	Results
Laws & Policies related to IPs' Development	State Support & Separate Budgeting for IPs	Defining development by & for IPs; Ownership, management & benefits
Policy Acknowledgment & Recognition of FPIC	Free Prior & Informed Consent (FPIC)	
Policy for the eradication of poverty & hardship among IPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure • Provision of facilities and amenities in IP-inhabited areas 	<p style="text-align: center;">Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income /consumption Inequality and inflation adjusted • Education Literacy and weighted average of levels of education • Health Life expectancy and other health indicators like-vaccination, availability of health facility for IPs, <p style="text-align: center;">Poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income/Consumption-deflated by price/purchasing power of money in IP-inhabited areas • Depth of poverty measured in terms of period/length & severity of food deficiency • Shelter-size, quality (material, disaster-resistant, weather resistant, maintenance frequency) • Amenities-safe drinking water (access, distance, sufficiency, quality & whether properly treated) • Amenities-sanitation (hygiene, proximity, quality) • Amenities-electricity (connection, supply)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific policies addressing IPs education • Communitization of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of IPs' languages as a medium of instruction, IP-specific content & curriculum • Role of IPs in formulation of Education Policy (inc form & content) • Role of IPs in management of educational institutions • Programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure 	<p style="text-align: center;">Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate • Enrolment, retention, completion of formal education • IP Culture & Knowledge Systems • Proportion of IPs enrolled in and/or having completed Vocational/Technical Education • Availability of, and access to, educational institutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific policies addressing IPs health • Communitization of health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of IPs in formulation of Health Policy (inc form & content) • Role of IPs in management of Healthcare • Programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure 	<p style="text-align: center;">Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to state healthcare facilities & services • Life expectancy • Child & Infant mortality • Pre & post-Natal Maternal health • Major disease rate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective & promotional policies on Gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of IP Women in formulation & implementation of Policy (inc form & content) • Equal rights of women in ownership of land & resources • Reservation for women in all important positions 	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Literacy & formal education ▪ Representation at all levels of decision-making & implementing process (local to national, local & legislative bodies, bureaucracy, judiciary) ▪ Equal inheritance by IP women

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention, protection & restoration on Lands, territories & resources of IPs • Recognition & legitimization of TK of IPs in all types of forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of customary rights of IPs over Lands, territories & resources • Co-ownership & joint management of state managed forests • Industrialization policy and mega power project policy of state • Registration of rights of IPs over their Lands, territories & resources • Protection against bio-piracy • Community register of IPRs • Simplification of land & IPR-related grievance mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alienation, displacement, privatization, commercialization • Traditional knowledge & practices • Ownership • Status of cultural heritage of IPRs • Use: house construction material, dyes, hunting tools, festivals, rituals & local liquor

Group 3: Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact

ISSUES	INDICATORS		
	Structural Indicators	Process Indicators	Outcome Indicators
1. Right to use Traditional Knowledge	Set up law to protect traditional health practices Establish	Document TK Support IPs to learn TK Teach TK to next generation	Establish Indigenous Knowledge centers/schools (vocational training centers in community) Organize traditional festivals

	bilingual education system		in community
2. Right to express ideas and speak indigenous languages	<p>Establish IEC materials that use both indigenous and national languages</p> <p>Establish non-formal education systems in IP areas and support IPs to study</p>	<p>Teach Indigenous children two (2) languages – local and national language</p> <p>Govermemnt to coordinate general education with indigeous knowledge</p> <p>Encourage IPs to use their own language, culture, traditions and beliefs</p>	
3. Right to land ownership (IP and communities)	Land law that recognizes community or communal ownership	<p>Promote implementation of the law</p> <p>Promote communal land managed by IPs</p> <p>Disseminate laws on land, forest, and environmental protection law to IPs and stakeholders</p>	
4. Right to have access to natural resources	<p>Forestry law development</p> <p>Land law development</p>	<p>Disseminate forestry laws to IP</p> <p>Give some protected areas to IPs</p> <p>Teach IPs how to use natural resources in sustainable way</p>	IP can use natural resources in the protected area
5. Right to participate in decision-making process	<p>Participate in policy reform and formulation</p> <p>Set up participation standards</p>	Participation in development of policy reform, justice system and identification of development programs/ projects	
6. Right to have	Basic services	Ensure IP access to	

access to infrastructure and basic services	standards based on IP demand	basic services Ensure IP access to high education level	
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Group 4: Philippines, Indigenous Peoples' Communities/Organisations

ISSUES: Indigenous Knowledge System and Practices		
INDICATORS		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Existence of national policy on the recognition, protection and promotion of IKSP (indigenous knowledge systems and practices)	Quality and quantity of legal initiatives and policies enacted at the national and local level with regard to IKSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of IP communities with documented and codified customary laws ▪ Codified laws recognized by the local and national government, adopted and utilized for conflict resolution by the IPs ▪ Number of local and national policies addressing bio-piracy and intellectual property rights of IPs ▪ IKSP integrated in the curriculum of the pre-school, basic and higher education system in all appropriate subjects nationwide.
Programs and investment plans formulated and implemented	Number of programs and investment projects adopted at the national and local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of youth, women and elders participating in transfer of knowledge ▪ Quantity and quality of indigenous organizations and public institutions actively implementing projects and activities related to the recognition, promotion and protection of IKSP

ISSUES: Land Tenure and Natural Resources		
INDICATORS		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Existence of a normative framework and institutional regulations in the protection of ancestral domains, ancestral lands and natural resources.	Quantity and quality of legal initiatives passed for the recognition and protection of IP rights to ancestral domains, ancestral lands and natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles (CADTs) approved ▪ Number of programs and projects completed with FPIC guidelines adopted by the IP communities ▪ Sustainable management and use of natural resources ▪ Clear policy and mechanism in benefit-sharing for projects implemented and in the utilization of natural resources within ancestral domains.
ISSUES: Universal Basic Rights		
Internationally declared/approved standards on the	Number of programs directed to IP communities for the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infant mortality rate at par with internationally accepted standards ▪ Literacy rate at par with internationally

provision and access to basic rights to health, education, livelihood and governance	provision of basic services	accepted standards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of livelihood projects that are sustainable ▪ Number of households participating in and benefiting from livelihood projects ▪ System of self-governance for IPs and ICCs ▪ Participation in state/national governance
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Group 5: Philippines - Government/NGO/Academe

The Republic of the Philippines is one among the first members of the world organization, the United Nations, to adopt state policies recognizing, promoting and protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Constitution of the Philippines that the Filipino Nation ratified in February 1987 proclaims under Sec. 22 of Article II, "Declaration of Principles and State Policies" as follows:

"The State recognizes and promotes the rights of indigenous cultural communities within the framework of national unity and development."

This declaration is followed by other constitutional provisions that proclaim the protection of the indigenous people's rights to their ancestral domains and ancestral lands, their right to self-governance and self-determination, their cultural integrity and development, and their freedom from discrimination or the enjoyment of equal opportunity, among others.

In 29 October 1997, the Philippine government, pursuant to these provisions of the Constitution, promulgated Republic Act 8371, also known as the Indigenous Peoples Right Act (IPRA) of 1997 entitled "An Act to Recognize, Protect and Promote the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Creating a National Commission of Indigenous Peoples, establishing implementing mechanisms, appropriating funds therefore, and for other purposes.

This enabling law enumerates the specifics of the Indigenous Filipino Peoples rights that the State recognizes, promotes and guarantees to protect and provides the bases and rationale for this attempt to inventory (or formulate) indicators that are used to evaluate policy implementation and performance after almost two decades from the ratification of the Philippine Constitution (1987) or a decade from the passage of the enabling law (IPRA) in 1997.

Presented hereunder is a summary of the results of "work-in-progress" on an inventory of Philippine IP indicators initially gathered from a selected number of IP key informants from the five provinces of the Cordillera Administrative Region, including Baguio City (CAR), in the northern Philippines.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL INDICATORS

POLICY I – Recognition and Protection of ICC/IP rights to their Ancestral Domains (AD)/Ancestral Lands (AL)

- 1) Indicator of Recognition of IP Right to Ads/ALs
 - a) Delineated Ancestral Domains and Ancestral Lands
 - i) Number of Delineated AD by municipality, province & regions
 - ii) Number of Delineated AL by municipality, province & regions
 - iii) Ancestral Land applications under CA 141
 - b) Domains with Certificates of Title (CADT) and Lands with Certificate of Title (CALT)
 - i) Number of CADTs and CALTs by municipality, province and region
 - (1) Number of Domains with CADT
 - (2) Numbers of Ancestral Lands with CALT
 - (3) Number of Ancestral Lands with other Tenurial Instruments
 - c) Registered CADTs and CALTs
 - i) Number of Registered CADTs by municipality, province and region

- ii) Number of Registered CALTs by municipality, province and region
- iii) Number of Ancestral Lands Registered under other Tenurial Instruments
- d) Affirmative actions of National Government Line Agencies (NLAs) relative to Ads/ALs
 - i) Number and nature of National Line Agencies programs, projects and activities implemented to promote the recognition and protection of the Filipino ICCs/IPs rights to their Ads/ALs since 1997 to date
 - ii) Total amount of NLA budget allocations per year for the programs, projects and activities that promote the recognition and protection of the Filipino ICCs/IPs rights to their ADs/ALs since 1997
 - iii) Total amount of NLA budgets actually spent per year for programs, projects and activities that promote the recognition and protection of the Filipino ICCs/IPs rights to their Ads/ALs
- 2) Indicators of Protection of IP rights to their Ads/ALs
 - a) Number of Certifications Preconditions issued covering concessions, licenses, leases, permits, or production sharing agreements affecting the rights of ICCs/IPs to the natural resources within their AD/AL claims by municipality, province and region in relation to their rights
 - b) Number of MOAs/Contracts or Agreements entered into by government or private entities with AD/AL owners for the development, exploitation, extraction or use of the natural resources in their AD/AL
 - c) Number of government or private entities giving equitable shares of the fruits, economic and other benefits to the concerned AD owners, from the exploitation, extraction, use and development of the AD natural resources by municipality, province and region
 - d) Full compensation to the AD/AL owners for damages to property including social or environmental costs directly or indirectly arising from, or as a consequence of government projects or government sanctioned private entity's exploitation, extraction, utilization or development of natural resources within the AD/AL
 - e) Percent of the Total Amounts collected by government from the exploitation, extraction, or use and development of AD/AL resources allocated to programs for the ICC/IP owners of the AD/AL
 - f) Number of programs, projects or activities prejudicial to the ICC/IP right of ownership or control over the natural resources within their Ads/ALs ordered discontinued or cancelled by government
 - g) Number of cases of displacement of ICCs/IPs from the AD prevented and displacement by man-made calamities, government or government sanctioned private entities programs and projects, armed conflict and other causes covered by MOA
 - h) Number of AD-IPOs or Council of Elders registered and empowered to enforce FPIC or protect the rights of ICCs/IPs to their Ads/ALs
 - i) Number of documented migrants within Ads/ALs with permits issued by IPO-Council of Elders by municipality, province and region
 - j) Number of Certifications Precondition, FPIC Certificates and MOAs concluded with ICCs/IPs specially to protect their rights to safe and clean air and sustained supply of domestic and irrigation water, and sustained environmental integrity
 - k) Number of MOA, FPIC Certificates and Certifications Precondition specifically to protect the ICC/IP right to sources of livelihood in their Ads/ALs
 - l) Number of violations to the ICCs/IPs rights relative to Ads/ALs under IPRA meted with appropriate sanctions/penalties
 - m) Number of IPOs/Council of Elders empowered to enforce FPIC, evaluate project proposals & MOAs, and execute MOAs, customary laws, and prosecute violations thereof in favor of ICCs/IPs

- n) Number of cases of violations of ICCs/IPs rights to their Ads/ALs resolved in favor of IPs/ICCs
- o) Number of violations of customary laws/practices relating to Ads/ALs meted out with appropriate sanctions/penalties
- p) Number of cases filed by IPs for redemption decided in favor of IPs
- q) Number of parcels and area of IP land returned to ICCs
- r) Number of documented AD pollution cases resolved in favor of IPs against the number of unresolved AD pollution cases.

POLICY II – Recognition and Protection of ICCs Right to Self-Governance, Self-Determination, and Support the Autonomous Region

- 1) Indicators of Recognition and Protection of ICC/IP rights
 - a) Number of Government Programs, Projects and Activities Implemented to empower ICCs/IPs for self-governance and self-determination by municipality, province and region
 - b) Number of documented customary laws legitimized (recognized) by ICC group
 - c) Number of institutionalized customary justice systems by ICC group
 - d) Number of policy/decision-making bodies of government (LGU, regional and national) where ICCs/IPs representatives are mandatory members
 - e) Number of local scholarships granted specifically to IPs by the national government, its institutions, instrumentalities and agencies
 - f) Number of foreign scholarships granted specifically to IPs
 - g) Number and type of trainings implemented for ICCs/IPs to prepare them for self-governance and self-determination
 - h) Number of indigenous peoples organizations/council of elders/leaders (IPOs/COEs) registered
- 2) AD-IPO COE/L Empowerment
 - a) Number of Ancestral Domain-IPO (AD-IPO) and Council of Elders/Leaders (COE/L) organized
 - b) Number of AD-IPO and COE/L registered or accredited
 - c) Number of AD-IPO and COE/L empowered for corporate management, e.g., ancestral domain management, negotiation with LGUs, national lines agencies, NGOs and private business, programs and projects development & implementation, representation or negotiations with funding agencies, etc.
 - d) Number of AD-IPO and COE/L empowered for conflict resolution and harmonious relations with other Ads and non-IP communities
 - e) Number of affirmative actions implemented (policies/programs) supportive of the establishment of CAR (regional) autonomy from 1997, the passage of IPRA
 - f) Number of AD-IPOs & COE/L able to exercise self-determination and self-government
 - g) Number of AD-IPOs/COE/L with “doable” Ancestral Domain Sustainable Development & Protection Programs/Plans (ADSDPP) resulting from NLA assistance
 - h) Number of MOAs, FPIC certificates, Certifications Precondition negotiated by AD-IPO COE/L covering government or private sector programs, projects and activities within AD/ALs
 - i) Number of IPRA violations upon which the AD-IPO COE/L were able to apply sanctions
 - j) Number of “doable” programs, projects and activities (ADSDPP components) formulated by the AD-IPO COE/L ready for funding negotiations
 - k) Number of funded programs, projects and activities that the AD-IPO COE/L imple-

mented effectively

- l) Number of AD members' conflicts effectively resolved through the AD-IPO COE/L processes

POLICY III – State Guarantee of Special Justice and Human and Equal Opportunities for IPs

1) Indicators for State Guarantees for IPs Human Rights

- a) Recognition of the existence of Filipino ICC/IP populations in the CAR (region) through the:
 - i) Existence/availability of government policy and planning data, development indicators, and standards specific to ICCs/IPs
 - ii) Existence/availability of democratic data specifically on ICCs/IPs in the region (CAR) by barangay, municipality and province
 - iii) Existence/availability of socio-economic baseline data specifically on ICCs/IPs by barangay, municipality, province and region
 - iv) Existence/availability of government development policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities specifically for ICCs/IPs in the CAR with their budgetary allocations
 - v) Existence/availability of detailed reports on the results achieved by government ICC/IP specific development policies, programs and activities implemented including the actual budgetary expenditures for these
 - vi) Existence/availability of comparative data on socio-economic status of ICCs/IPs with non-IPs by decision-making levels in the region (CAR)
 - vii) Existence/availability of development indicators and standards tailored to the specific levels of development of ICCs/IPs in the region (CAR)
- b) Number and nature of the programs that the government is implementing for the promotion of social justice and human rights of the ICCs/IPs in the region (CAR)
- c) Number and nature of IP women empowerment programs formulated & implemented
- d) Number and nature of government institutions catering to IP women's concerns
- e) Number of IP declared operational peace zones recognized
- f) Number of peace agreements (Bodong) recognized and supported by government
- g) Affirmative action enforced protecting rights of IP/ICCs during armed conflict
- h) Number and nature of IPs children and youth development programs implemented
- i) Level of integration of IP culture in the curriculum of the public education system (elementary, secondary and collegiate)
- j) Number of human rights cases involving IPs decided in favor of IPs

POLICY IV – Recognition and Promotion of the ICC/IP Right to preserve and develop their cultures and traditions

1) Indicators of Recognition of ICC/IP right to cultural integrity

- a) Number and nature of government affirmative actions implemented to identify and document the cultural heritage, customs and traditions of the ICCs/IPs in the region (CAR) and the amounts of budgetary allocations spent since 1997 for this purposes in the municipality, province and region (CAR)
- b) Protocol guidelines in the presentation of IP cultures (customs, traditions and practices) established and adopted as policy
- c) Existence and adoption in local, regional and national plans of IP/ICC planning policies, indicators and standards for recognizing, promoting, and protecting IP cultural heritage
- d) Number of government research programs, projects and activities implemented to pro-

Asia regional workshop: Indicators relevant to MDGs

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		
Structural Indicators	Process Indicators	Outcome Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally declared standards on provision and access to basic right to livelihood • Policy for the eradication of poverty and hardship among indigenous peoples • Basic services standards based on indigenous peoples' demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes for the eradication of poverty and hardship among indigenous peoples: number of programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure • Number and nature of programmes the government is implementing for promotion of social justice for indigenous peoples • Provision of facilities and amenities in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples • Number of programmes for providing basic services to indigenous peoples • State ensures access to basic services for indigenous peoples • Number of government research programmes, projects and activities implemented to promote agro-technical development in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income/consumption adjusted for inequality and inflation • Life expectancy • Literacy and weighted average of levels of education • Vaccination rates • Availability of health facilities • Income/consumption deflated by price/purchasing power of money in areas inhabited by indigenous peoples • Depth of poverty: period/length and severity of food deficiency • Shelter: size, quality (material, disaster resistance, weather resistance, maintenance frequency) • Sanitation (hygiene, proximity, quantity) • Electricity (connection, supply) • Number of livelihoods projects that are sustainable • Number of households participating in and benefiting from livelihood projects
Traditional agricultural practices allowed		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous peoples can use natural resources in protected areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced outmigration by indigenous peoples to urban areas reduced (with provision of more social services in indigenous communities) • Level of alienation, displacement, privatisation and commercialisation of land • Alienation of forest land • Indigenous peoples are not relocated to other areas to make way for reserves • Number of cases of displacement by manmade calamities, government or government sanctioned private entities'

		programmes and projects, armed conflict and other causes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against biopiracy • Community register of intellectual property rights • Number of local and national policies addressing biopiracy and intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous peoples' intellectual properties registered and protected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of documented migrants within ancestral domains/lands with permits issued by indigenous peoples' organisation/council of elders at all levels of local government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal immigration by outsiders to indigenous communities reduced (with provision of equal opportunities outside)

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education		
Structural	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally declared standards on provision and access to basic right to education • Specific policies addressing indigenous peoples' education • Communitisation of education • Bilingual education system established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes for providing basic education service to indigenous peoples • IP-specific content and curriculum in education system: indigenous languages, cultures and knowledge systems integrated in the curriculum of the pre-school, basic and higher education system in all appropriate subjects nationwide • Indigenous children taught two languages: local and national • Role of indigenous peoples in formulation of education policy • Role of indigenous peoples in management of educational institutions • Programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy rate (at par with internationally accepted standards) • Enrolment, retention, completion of formal education • Indigenous culture and knowledge systems • Availability of, and access to, educational institutions • Number of indigenous learning centres catering to indigenous communities • Level of integration of indigenous peoples' culture in the curriculum of the public education system
Higher education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State ensures access to higher education for indigenous peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of indigenous people enrolled and/or having completed vocational/technical education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women		
Structural	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protective and promotional policies on gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of indigenous women in formulation and implementation of policy (form and content) • Equal rights of women in ownership of land and resources • Reservation for women in all important positions • Programmes, nature of intervention, expenditure • Number and nature of IP women empowerment programmes formulated and implemented • Number and nature of government institutions catering to IP women's concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Female and male?) literacy and formal education • Representation at all levels of decision-making and implementing process (local to national, local and legislative bodies, bureaucracy, judiciary) • Equal inheritance by indigenous women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality		
Structural	Process	Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous peoples enjoy the same basic health services as the rest of the population
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child mortality rate (at par with internationally accepted standards)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant mortality rate (at par with internationally accepted standards)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination rates
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability (accessibility) of health services

Goal 5: Improve maternal health		
Structural	Process	Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre and post-natal maternal health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of traditional medical practices (beneficial to maternal health) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of traditional health practices (beneficial to maternal health)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability (accessibility) of health facilities

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases		
Structural	Process	Outcome
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major disease rate
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination rates
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability (accessibility) of health facilities

General health indicators (less specific than goals 4-6)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally declared standards on provision and access to basic right to health • Specific policies addressing indigenous peoples' health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of programmes for providing basic health services to indigenous communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous peoples enjoy the same basic health services as the rest of the population
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of traditional medical • Use of medicinal herbs allowed • Traditional healers allowed to treat patients the traditional way 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of traditional health practices

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability		
Structural	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of official government position (eg statement) of full recognition and promotion of role of indigenous peoples in resource use and conservation • Laws for protection and restoration on lands, territories and resources of indige- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of indigenous peoples in resource use and conservation is documented. (How is documentation used: by whom and for what?) • Educational institutions and curricula recognise and promote role of indigenous peoples in resource use and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas and forest reserves established with consent of indigenous peoples • Length of time protected areas and reserves exist without being converted to plantation or industrial estate

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> nous peoples Existence of normative framework and institutional regulations for the protection of ancestral domains, ancestral lands and natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation Mainstream media promote role of indigenous peoples in resource use and conservation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevention, protection and restoration on lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples Forestry law development Land law development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State disseminates laws on land, forest and environmental protection law to indigenous peoples and stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable management and use of natural resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition and legitimisation of traditional knowledge in all types of forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some protected areas given to indigenous peoples Support for indigenous peoples to learn traditional knowledge (relevant to environmental sustainability) Traditional knowledge taught to next generation Indigenous peoples taught how to use natural resources in sustainable way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of traditional knowledge and practices that maintain environmental sustainability
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation (hygiene, proximity, quantity)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrialisation policy and mega power project policy of the state 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of (continued availability of) house construction material, dyes, etc

Aspects of well-being outside MDG framework		
Structural	Process	Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous peoples are full citizens of the country Indigenous peoples are allowed to participate in elections and other political activities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in state and national governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous peoples are allowed to travel freely within and outside state borders 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> System of self-government for indigenous peoples 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of indigenous peoples aware of their rights and government programmes Increase in the number of indigenous people aware of the international obligations

		of their governments, eg MDGs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observance of traditional practices related to agriculture, lifecycle, etc allowed 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of national policy on recognition, protection and promotion of TKIP • Quality and quantity of legal initiatives and policies enacted at the national and local level with regard to TKIP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous peoples are encouraged to use their own language, culture, traditions and beliefs • Number and nature of policies enacted and implemented to safeguard or protect indigenous peoples' cultural integrity • Status of cultural heritage of indigenous peoples • Sacred religious sites and practices identified and mapped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of mass media in indigenous languages • Observance of festivals and rituals • Number of religious/cultural sites maintained/preserved • Use of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices by indigenous peoples • Use of hunting tools
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased interest among youth to learn traditional music, dance, crafts, etc for use in community rather than for commercial purposes • Transfer of indigenous knowledge to next generation • Number of youth, women and elders participating in transfer of knowledge
Freedom to worship according to traditional beliefs and systems: indicators to be developed		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School books reflect the true contributions of indigenous peoples to nation building

ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME

Asia Regional Workshop: Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Millennium Development Goals

November 8-10, 2006

Day 1: Wednesday, November 8

10:00-10:30 Opening Program

Prayer	Representative, KPLN
Welcoming Remarks	Gov. Arnan Panaligan, Oriental Mindoro
Introduction of Workshop Participants	
Overview of Workshop Program	Joji Carino, Coordinator, IIFB Working Group on Indicators

10:45-11:30 Introductory Presentations
CBD Strategic Plan, 2010 Targets and Monitoring Framework
MDG Goals, Targets and Indicators

11:30-13:00 Country Presentations

Malaysia	Sean Paul Rubis
Thailand	Udom Charoennyomprai
Philippines	Abe Almirol

Open Discussion

14:00-16:00 Country Presentations:	
Bhutan	Harka Gurung
India	Kyrham Nongkynrih & Harishwar Dayal
Bangladesh	Devasish Roy

Open Discussion

16:30-18:30 Country Presentations	
Vietnam	Hai Phan Min
Laos	Khamla Soubandith & Bouaphanh Rattida
Cambodia	Kim Sreang Bouy
Myanmar	Somchit Kheereerangrong

Open Discussion

19:00-21:00 WELCOME DINNER

Day 2: Thursday, November 9

09:00-09:30 Recap and Workshop Mechanics

09:30–10:15 Redesigning MDG Indicators Vicky Tauli-Corpuz
Open Discussion

10:30-12:30 WORKSHOP 1: Identifying Key Issues

13:30-14:30 Plenary: Workshop Presentations on Key Issues

14:30-16:30 Workshop 2: Identifying Indicators

17:00-18:00 Plenary: Workshop Presentations on Provisional List of Indicators

Day 3: Friday, November 10

09:00-09:30 Recap

09:30-10:30 Adoption of Proposed Indicators

11:00-12:30 Recommendations

13:30-15:00 Action Plans/Next Steps

15:00-17:00 Available Data Sets and Further Research

ANNEX 2 : PARTICIPANTS
Asia Regional Workshop on Indicators Relevant for Indigenous Peoples,
the Convention on Biological Diversity and
the Millennium Development Goals
November 7-10, 2006

Countries			
Country	No.	Name & Contact Details	IP Group
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B. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

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