

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Fifth session
New York, 15-26 May 2006
Agenda item 4 of the provisional agenda
Ongoing priorities and themes

**REPORT OF THE MEETING ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND
INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING**

Ottawa, 22-23 March 2006

Summary

The Technical Workshop on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Well-Being was convened pursuant to recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues at its Third and Fourth Sessions. It is the first in a series of four workshops on the subject.

The Workshop was attended by eleven experts from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, the USA, and the Russian Federation, and several observers from indigenous peoples' organizations, provincial governments and universities of Canada.

In its conclusions and recommendations, the experts identified a preliminary list of core themes, sub-themes and indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The UN system and a significant number of its Member States are currently gearing their programming at the national level for the achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), 18 targets and 48 indicators. The formulation of the Goals and the targets and indicators, however, did not include the participation of or consultation with indigenous peoples. They have, therefore, not captured many criteria that are essential for the well-being of indigenous peoples. In order to address these issues, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has identified a number of strategies and policy outcomes. At its Fourth Session in 2005, the Permanent Forum stated that "...Poverty indicators based on indigenous peoples' own perception of their situation and experiences should be developed jointly with indigenous peoples".¹ The Forum also recommended that the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Sustainable Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative work further on the development of cultural indicators for identifying priorities, criteria and methodologies for the right to food and food security.
2. Data collection and disaggregation has been identified as a major methodological issue in the course of various sessions of the Permanent Forum. It was explored in some detail at a workshop of the Permanent Forum on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples in January 2004 (www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/news_workshop_doc.htm). The workshop recommended that the UN system use and further refine existing indicators such as the common country assessment indicators, the MDG indicators, country progress reports, other global monitoring instruments and the human development indices to measure the situation of indigenous peoples.
3. At its Third Session, the Permanent Forum recommended to the UN Development Group 'that the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals be assessed and that additional indicators be identified to give fuller assessment of environmental sustainability'.
4. The UN system, through the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, has undertaken a review of existing indicators that may directly or indirectly concern or relate to indigenous peoples. The results of the review will be presented at

¹ Paragraph 15, Report of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues on its Fourth Session, E/C.19/2005/9

the Fifth Session of the Permanent Forum, in May 2006. In order to assist in this effort, the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum is organizing a series of meetings to bring together experts on indigenous indicators to build on the challenges, gaps, and existing work on global and regional indicators across the mandated areas of the Permanent Forum on health, human rights, economic and social development, environment, education, and culture. The Ottawa workshop focused on indigenous peoples in developed countries and the results of this process will be presented to the Fifth Session of the Permanent Forum. The workshop took place on 22 and 23 March 2006 within the framework of the Aboriginal Policy Research Conference. It was co-sponsored by the Canadian Government. Mr. Wilton Littlechild, Member of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, was the Chairperson and Ms. Valerie Gideon, Director of First Nations Health at the Assembly of First Nations, was the Rapporteur. The list of participants is attached in Annex I.

I. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

6. The objectives of the workshop were specified as follows:
 - A. Identify gaps in existing indicators at the global, regional and national levels that assess the situation of indigenous peoples and impact policy making, governance, and program development, including from a gender perspective.
 - B. Examine work being done to improve indicators so that they take into account indigenous peoples and their concerns and assess them according to qualitative and quantitative criteria, including a gender perspective.
 - C. Examine linkages between quantitative and qualitative indicators, particularly indicators that look at processes affecting indigenous peoples
 - D. Propose the formulation of core global and regional indicators that address the specific concerns and situations of indigenous peoples, including indigenous women and can also be used by international financial institutions, the UN system and other intergovernmental organizations, including regional ones.

II. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE DISCUSSION

7. Experts noted the ambitious nature of the proposed objectives and underlined the importance of ongoing support from the UN system to ensure that further review of existing initiatives and refinement of workshop outcomes could be undertaken. The audience, purpose and scale (local, regional, national or global) of the indicators to be recommended by experts were discussed.

8. It was further acknowledged that several challenges to the development of indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being are closely connected to challenges involved in data collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of indigenous peoples' data, information and research. Recommendations emerging from the workshop of January 2004 organized by the Permanent Forum on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/en/workshops.html) were cited as a basis for addressing those related issues.

A. Core Themes and Issues

Process of Measurement

9. Several challenges relating to measuring indigenous peoples' well-being were noted at the outset of the discussion. These include: varying methodologies for identifying indigenous peoples, distinctions between qualitative and quantitative methodologies, the need to respect indigenous peoples' intellectual property rights and the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples, the need to support culturally relevant standards of measurement, and cultural prohibitions that exist among indigenous peoples pertaining to sharing of their data.

10. While statistical agencies that support national data collection systems within developed countries house large amounts of data, real gaps exist when it comes to data needed specifically for indigenous peoples to meet their aspirations. Experts questioned how to bridge the gap between state governments' and indigenous peoples' worldviews concerning indicators development, referred to by one expert as "jagged worldviews colliding". It was stated that the workshop is seeking a space between statistical reporting requirements of governments and representation of indigenous peoples' perceptions and understanding of well-being. What are the indicators that intersect between these two interests? Not everything relating to indicators development undertaken by state governments is relevant to indigenous peoples and not everything that indigenous peoples perceive can be measured. However, experts agreed that the workshop could not be limited to solely measuring intersections between non-indigenous and indigenous perspectives.

11. Statistical departments of states should consider evolving their role from a collector of information, to one of facilitator and supporter for indigenous peoples' collection of their own information. It was further stressed that indigenous peoples must generate their own data, since data driven centrally by state policy development consistently raise issues of trust among the indigenous population.

12. A general limitation of the dominant research paradigm to questions/answers versus a process of teaching and learning (listening) was thought to limit the value of research outcomes for indigenous peoples. Indigenous interpretation/translation of research prior to final documentation was viewed as a critical requirement for

maintaining the integrity of indigenous peoples' perceptions and understandings in the research process.

Discussion on Core Themes

13. There was some discussion regarding how gender perspectives should be considered within the development of indigenous peoples' indicators of well-being. It was noted that the UN Permanent Forum has identified gender and children as cross-cutting issues. However, some workshop participants expressed preference for identifying gender as a separate core theme, proposing also a specific indicator of violence against indigenous women. There was a request to broaden the designation of children as a cross-cutting issue to include the entire lifespan of indigenous peoples, highlighting the value placed on community Elders in many indigenous communities.

14. Experts described the need for the proposed Core Theme of indigenous peoples' political participation to go beyond measuring token processes of consultation. The full integrity of the meaning of partnership was suggested as a more meaningful standard for measuring indigenous peoples' political involvement. It was suggested that this standard would also aim to capture measurement of reciprocal, shared and/or mutual accountability between states and indigenous peoples.

15. The role of data in this context would be to ensure that states are meeting their constitutional and legal responsibilities towards indigenous peoples. This approach to indicators resonates with international standards and the human rights principle of progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights. Concern was expressed that states may focus on development of indicators, but lose their focus on interventions required for progress on targets tied to indicators. Indicators development should ultimately result in benefits to indigenous peoples by informing linkages between program outputs to outcomes.

16. The concept of social capital was also explored as a means of describing varying levels of political participation in which indigenous peoples can be engaged, including relationships within indigenous communities, among indigenous communities and outside of indigenous communities. However, it was also noted that the term of social capital has been viewed as not being culturally appropriate and that social capacity was preferred terminology.

17. Experts agreed that indicators must place significant emphasis on indigenous peoples' inherent values, traditions, languages, and traditional orders/systems, including laws, governance, lands, economies etc. This must include recognition of the value of indigenous work (e.g. "making a living" versus "having a job"). Indicators development should reflect true indigenous perspectives such as portraying approaches grounded in wholism and unique values.

18. It was also suggested that indicators focus on the intermarriage/interplay between indigenous and non-indigenous systems (social, political and economic, colonization, industrialization) that result in a series of impacts, such as racism and

discrimination, migration to urban centres, youth suicide and disconnection to land and culture.

19. Indicators that demonstrate inequities and inadequacies in state funding attributed to indigenous peoples' programming and services were proposed. Fiscal data can be illuminating by linking funding levels to mandated areas of state government responsibility, assessing their accountability and projecting demand and other impacts into the future. It was admitted that some states may be reluctant to share fiscal information. It was further specified that indigenous peoples must be involved in the interpretation of fiscal data to ensure there is no negative impact on indigenous peoples' well-being.

20. Experts discussed aligning indigenous-specific indicators of development with the framework of the Millennium Development Goals. They also made the following, more specific observations on the initial list of Core Themes provided:

- Traditional knowledge and practices should be separated from indigenous governance;
- Free, prior and informed consent and self-determination are primary considerations;
- Identification and removal of legislative barriers in pursuit of indigenous peoples aspirations should be captured, as well as the reaffirmation of indigenous peoples' own laws and legal frameworks;
- Identity is an important aspect of indigenous peoples' well-being that is particularly difficult to measure;
- A broader view of ownership, access, use and permanent sovereignty over land, sea, and water rights, environmental management and land quality, should be in place;
- Health for communities and health for ecosystems should be highlighted;
- There should be a balance of comparative indicators to assess well-being among non-indigenous and indigenous peoples, and indigenous-specific indicators based on indigenous peoples' visions and understandings of well-being.
- Issues of scale should be addressed when proposing indicators, including at the international, regional and national levels.

Future Work

21. It was suggested that pilot projects and cases studies could highlight current data situations and explore different approaches to indigenous peoples' well-being indicators development. Varied data collection methodologies, both qualitative and quantitative, should be considered. Case studies may provide a unique means of measuring indigenous concepts that are difficult to measure through more conventional means, such as positive impacts of indigenous self-governance and self-management of lands and resources.

B. General Overview of Indigenous Indicators Development: Current Initiatives and Issues

22. Presentations by experts revealed that the development of indigenous indicators must involve extensive dialogue with indigenous peoples and communities. As well, indicators development must be part of a broader approach to describing an indigenous view of well-being. All experts reinforced the importance of measuring the positive contributions made by self-government and self-management of lands and resources. Experts further recognized that the general approach of states to the development of indicators and measurement is a deficit model to indigenous socio-economic needs and development and, consequently, does not inform a community development or governance model.

23. Within industrialized nations, the current capacity gap between state governments and indigenous community capacity in indicators development and overall statistics, may widen as technology and research methodologies become more sophisticated and as the skills required for access to data, become more specialized. Purchasing power for data is also expected to fuel inequities.

24. Notwithstanding, experts brought forward examples of collaborative action among states and indigenous organizations. The Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research of Australia outlined a “recognition space” for indicators of indigenous well-being made up of two intersecting circles of indigenous culture and government reporting frameworks.

25. Some experts recognized the collaborative efforts undertaken by the Canadian provincial governments and indigenous peoples’ organizations in developing a set of guiding principles to identify and formulate indicators as a preliminary and illustrative effort towards improving governments’ transparency and accountability to indigenous peoples, i.e. towards building a “recognition space”. Key among these guiding principles are: respecting distinctions among indigenous peoples to illustrate diversity; comparability with the general Canadian population; developing culturally appropriate indicators; promoting institutional capacity; being outcomes-focused; highlighting reciprocal accountability; and, other principles relating to practical considerations. An expert presented on how First Nations of Canada specified their input into this collaborative effort, rooted in a Wholistic Policy and Planning Model with a list of health determinants and associated indicators.

26. A similar initiative was described by the Maori Statistics Unit of New Zealand, whereby, the state government is engaging Maori in identifying their needs for statistics and elaborating a framework that meets such needs. The goal of the framework is Maori well-being. Development is the process to reach this goal and Statistics New Zealand foresees its role as a facilitator of indigenous peoples in developing their own statistical frameworks and data. Capacity building of Maori

statistical capacity through pilot community projects was seen as a key element for success. It was understood that a range of external and internal factors come into play and continue to evolve in this attempt. Government departments have their own statistical, policy and legislative frameworks which stifle progress.

27. At the international level, ongoing work of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in developing global indicators for indigenous peoples' food security and sovereignty was described. Global food security policy has three pillars: economic, social and environmental. There is a notable absence of a cultural pillar. The profound relationship between indigenous nations' identity and traditional culture as these relate to food, lands and resources was also highlighted. The challenge of conveying this relationship in a cultural indicator that will support indigenous peoples was recognized. Extensive input has been sought by more than 165 indigenous organizations and individuals. A series of reasonable benchmarks within a global approach are proposed.²

28. Experts shared findings derived from indigenous-specific projects aimed at describing indigenous well-being. The Institute of Northern Indigenous Peoples of the Russian Federation Republic Sakha (Yakutia) indicated that their findings showed well-being was most closely tied to the relationship to lands and traditional practices. For this reason, measurement of the negative impact of industrialization and climate change was seen as a priority for indigenous indicators development. The concept of *Te Pae Tawhiti* expressing Maori aspirations of well-being was also presented and possible core themes were also suggested according to *Te Pae Tawhiti*. This concept is fundamental to the building of Maori capacity to participate in research and specialized services and according to *Te Pae Tawhiti*.

C. Synthesis of Core Themes

29. While there was general agreement that international and national standards of measurement could be looked to, and adapted in, the development of indicators of indigenous well-being, it was also agreed that indigenous-specific indicators must also be identified. For instance, an observation was made that the Millennium Development Goals do not reflect the relationship to the land. In recognizing that indigenous peoples exercise prominent influence in reviewing UN terminology to take into account their worldview (e.g. sustainable development versus economic development), experts agreed that there is a definite need to develop measures of those issues that indigenous peoples wish to table in public discourse to demonstrate their

² Framework and Summary of Key Issues for the Development of Cultural Indicators for Food Security and Sustainable Development, in Preparation for the 2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples. Background paper submitted to the Meeting by the International Indian Treaty Council.

worldviews. Caution was also expressed that indicators tied to traditional concepts must be applied with utmost respect for the diversity of indigenous peoples.

30. There was a general appreciation of the need to present Core Themes as simply as possible with a view towards inviting UN organizations to involve indigenous peoples in the development of a more refined list of indicators and associated research initiatives.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

31. Two main Core Themes were recommended for grouping indicators:

A. Identity, Land and Ways of Living;

B. Indigenous Rights to, and Perspectives on, Development.

Within each Core Theme, a list of sub-themes and preliminary indicators were proposed, as outlined in the following table.

32. It was acknowledged by the experts that basic demographic data would be required as the basis for the list of indicators suggested. Demographics would include: population size, age, gender, and location of residence.

Core Theme	Sub-Theme(s)	Examples of Indicators
Identity, Land and Ways of Living	Maintenance and development of Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural expressions and practices	
	<p>Use and intergenerational transmission of indigenous languages</p> <p>Support of, and access to, bilingual, mother tongue, and culturally appropriate education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Percent of indigenous peoples' who recognize their indigenous language as their mother tongue – Percent of fluent indigenous language speakers in indigenous communities – Percent of children learning indigenous languages – Number of programs to transmit/learn indigenous languages/culture – Use of indigenous languages in state documents – Use of indigenous languages in the media
	Ownership, access, use, permanent sovereignty of lands, territories, natural resources, waters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Percent of indigenous peoples' owned lands – Percent of indigenous community members that participate and are employed in traditional and subsistence activities; – Percent of indigenous peoples that participate in modern/non-traditional economic activities; – Percent of indigenous community economy generated through traditional subsistence activities; – Other indicators for food security and sovereignty (see list provided by the International Indian Treaty Council)
	Health of communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Community Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of preventive programs to reduce violence against indigenous women and families in indigenous

Core Theme	Sub-Theme(s)	Examples of Indicators
		<p>communities and percentage of these led by indigenous peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of violence against indigenous women and in indigenous families (reports filed) • Number of crimes and level of criminality in the areas where indigenous peoples live vs. in areas where there are mixed populations • Rate of incarceration of indigenous peoples vs. general population • Rate of youth suicide among indigenous peoples versus general population <p>– Community vitality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Life expectancy (compared to general population as well as increases/decreases) ▪ Infant mortality rates ▪ Diabetes rates ▪ Alcoholism and substance abuse rates ▪ Non-intentional injuries (reports) • Number of programs for maintaining health • Access to health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of hospitals, smaller health centers/clinics, availability of doctors, health care providers, and medication <p>– Support for safe and culturally appropriate infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and occupancy rate of shelter • Proportion of safe drinking water relative to supply and wastewater and sanitation systems and level of

Core Theme	Sub-Theme(s)	Examples of Indicators
		water borne diseases in indigenous communities
	Health of ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of endangered flora and fauna linked to indigenous peoples' current and future subsistence needs, and dependence based upon ceremonial and cultural practices • Number of fish, animals and other life-forms that can be sustainable, hunted, fished and gathered on lands and territories • Documentation of climate change, contaminate levels, habitat destructions affecting viability of subsistence resources and protection of traditional habitat – Indigenous peoples' inclusion, participation and employment in ecosystem management – Number of preventive programs, regulations, ordinances and measures (tribal and non-tribal) protecting ecosystems in indigenous lands from mineral extraction and non-sustainable activities – Number of environmental protection violations and reports of conservation damage within and near indigenous lands and territories – Rates of and number of reports of toxic contamination and industrial damage to the aquatic ecosystem that affects indigenous peoples' consumption of fish, shellfish, aquatic plants – Rates of suppression effects whereby an ecosystem and the fish, wildlife or plant life it supports is contaminated or

Core Theme	Sub-Theme(s)	Examples of Indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> destroyed beyond the ability of indigenous peoples to consume or practice its cultural, subsistence and ceremonial use – Existence of legal frameworks for indigenous veto over the use of indigenous lands
Demographics	Patterns of migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Percent of indigenous peoples living in urban areas – Net migration rate from indigenous lands over time and rate of return
Indigenous Rights to, and Perspectives on, Development	Indigenous governance and management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recognition of indigenous governance and laws by state governments – Support for indigenous capacity, leadership, policy and program development by state and indigenous governance, including number of programs and persons participating in and completing trainings
	Free, prior, informed consent, full participation and Self-determination in all matters affecting indigenous peoples' well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recognition of the existence and rights of indigenous peoples in state laws – Number and effectiveness of consultations implementing free, prior and informed consent with indigenous community members and representatives – Percent of indigenous peoples' participation in state civil service, state elections and parliaments – Degree of state governments' accountability to indigenous peoples' on the extent to which they are meeting their legal obligations and responsibilities (case studies &/or court decisions)
	Degree of implementation/compliance with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Number of complaints filed by indigenous peoples – Number of nation to nation agreements between state

Core Theme	Sub-Theme(s)	Examples of Indicators
	international standards and agreements relating to indigenous peoples' rights: Nation-to-Nation Treaties between states and indigenous peoples, ILO 169, UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and relevant UN human rights and other instruments; recommendations by relevant international monitoring bodies	governments and indigenous peoples
	Government funding for indigenous peoples' programs and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government expenditures relative to need for indigenous peoples' programs and services, and relative to percentage of population – Existence, and extent of, economic burden of remedial actions for disadvantaged indigenous peoples (case studies) – Existence of targeted budgetary, legal and policy measures implemented by state governments to address discrimination

33. The United Nations should identify and adopt appropriate indicators of indigenous identity, lands, ways of living, and indigenous rights to, and perspectives on, development and well-being. The development of indicators of indigenous peoples' well-being should impact performance measurement and monitoring by the UN system, as well as its member states, intergovernmental organizations and other development institutions.

34. The United Nations should consider the above list of Core Themes, sub-themes and examples of indicators as a basis for further consideration, development and analysis of indicators on and *for* indigenous peoples' well-being. More exact indicators need to be developed in a measurable form, with full participation by indigenous peoples from all regions.

35. The United Nations system and states should recognize that indigenous peoples will define their own understandings and visions of well-being from which indicators will be identified, and include the full participation of indigenous peoples in the development of these indicators.

36. Varied methods of data collection should be supported, some undertaken by states and others by indigenous peoples. Qualitative approaches, such as case studies and interviews with community members, should be explored to measure complex issues of significance to indigenous perspectives on development and well-being, including indigenous governance, the impacts of financial debt on indigenous communities, and "opportunity costs" (the cost of state government inaction projected into the future).

37. Within this process of measurement, recommendations from the January 2004 Permanent Forum Workshop on Data Collection and Disaggregation for Indigenous Peoples (www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/news/news_workshop_doc.htm) should be addressed. These recommendations include a strong emphasis on the need to respect indigenous peoples' intellectual property rights, cultural perspectives and practices, self-determination as applied to data collection and assessment, information and research, and indigenous peoples' capacity development and sustainable institutions building.

Annex I

List of Participants

1. Mr. Darin Bishop, Maori Statistics Unit, Statistics New Zealand
2. Ms. Andrea Carmen, Executive Director
International Indian Treaty Council, U.S.A.
3. Dr. Valerie Gideon, Director of First Nations Health
Assembly of First Nations, Canada
4. Mr. Tom B.K. Goldtooth, National Director, Indigenous Environmental Network, U.S.A.
5. Mr. Eric Guimond, Research Manager, Strategic Research, Treaty and
Government Affairs, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
6. Mr. Wilton Littlechild, Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues for
North America, Erminesken Cree Nation, Hobbema, Alberta
7. Ms. Katherine Minich, Banting Institute, University of Toronto and Inuit Circumpolar
Conference Representative
8. Dr. Vyacheslav Shadrin, Institute of North Indigenous Peoples, Russian Federation
Republic Sakha (Yakutia) and RAIPON representative
9. Dr. John Taylor, Senior Fellow, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research,
Australia
10. Mr. Daniel Takutaimoana, TE KANAWA, Chief Executive, Tuhono Trust,
Administering the Tuhono Maori Affiliation Service

Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

11. Ms. Elissavet Stamatopoulou, Chief, Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on
Indigenous Issues, Division for Social Policy and Development, United Nations
Department for Economic and Social Affairs

12. Mr. Sushil Raj, Associate Expert, Secretariat of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Division for Social Policy and Development, United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs

Annex II

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND INDICATORS OF WELL-BEING

Aboriginal Policy Research Conference, Ottawa

Agenda

Wednesday, 22 March 2006

- 9 – 9:30 Welcome and statements by:
 Ms. Elissavet Stamatopoulou, Chief, SPFII/DSPD/UNDESA
 Mr. Wilton Littlechild, Member, UNPFII
 Mr. Eric Guimond, Research Manager, INA, Canada
- Nomination of Chair and Rapporteur of the workshop
- 9:30 – 10:15 Identify core themes/issues relevant for discussion and formulation of indicators
 Possible themes/issues:
- Ownership of lands, territories and resources
 - Maintenance of cultural practices, sacred sites and biological diversity
 - Traditional knowledge and indigenous governance/management systems
 - Inclusion in political participation and decision-making
 - Bilingual and mother tongue education
- 10:30 – 11:45 Continued discussion on core themes/issues

- 2:00- 3:15 List and discuss indicators that have already been developed for these issues and the relevance of these existing indicators:
- Brief presentation by each expert of their work on indicators
 - Discussion on gaps in existing indicators that impact indigenous peoples
 - What and where are the gaps in current global, regional, and national indicator frameworks?
 - What issues that are important to indigenous peoples are not assessed within existing indicator structures?
 - MDG framework, CSD framework, Human Development Index, and others
 - What is being measured?
 - Quality of data sources/is data disaggregated?
 - Relevance of existing criteria for indigenous indicator development: valid and meaningful, sensitive and specific to underlying phenomena, grounded in research, allowing international comparison, linkage with policy and emerging issues
 - Quantitative issues: Does measurement capture the situation of indigenous peoples adequately? How can the intangibles be measured?
 - Qualitative issues: Structural and process indicators
- 3:30 – 4:00 Discussion continued
- 4:00 – 6:00 Proposals for recommendations on core indicators that would be relevant for the core issues identified
- Identify the appropriate data sources for the indicators which could include: National statistics offices and census data, researchers, NGOs, indigenous peoples collecting their own information

Thursday, 23 March 2006

- 9:00 – 10:15 Discussion on draft recommendations and conclusions of the meeting
- 10:30 – 11:45 Adoption of recommendations and conclusions of the meeting

Annex III

Framework and Summary of Key Issues for the Development of Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development, in Preparation for the 2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples³

Based on the previous survey and other subsequent discussions, there are several categories for which development of measurable benchmarks or indicators may be possible. These include:

- 1) Access to and integrity of traditional lands, waters and habitat used for food production, harvesting and/or gathering (including forests, fisheries, farmland, pasture and grazing lands, and waters);
- 2) Abundance, scarcity and/or threats to traditional seeds, plant medicines, and food animals;
- 3) Decrease or increase of consumption and preparation of traditional plant and animal foods and medicines, including in ceremonial/cultural use as well as daily household use; extent or percent of traditional foods still used as compared to introduced foods and seeds (including GMO's and other new varieties) and measurement of changes (increases or decreases) over time;
- 4) Extent of continued practice or use of ceremonies, dances, prayers, songs and other oral traditions related to the use of traditional foods and subsistence practices;
- 5) Preservation and continued use of language, songs, stories and ceremonies, traditional names for foods and processes (planting, hunting, gathering, harvesting, preparation, etc.), rates of increase or decrease, and factors affecting/impacting these practices.

³ Submitted by International Indian Treaty Council

6) Integrity of and access to sacred sites for ceremonial purposes related to use of traditional food sources

7) Rate of rural-to-urban migration and possible return-migration patterns; relationship to continued use of traditional foods

8) Number and effectiveness of consultations for planning, implementation and evaluation, applying the principle of Free, Prior Informed Consent, with community members and representatives when development programs are implemented by states, outside agencies or other entities and the extent to which cultural concerns are considered and addressed.