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Division for Social Policy and Development
Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

**LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONAL EXPERT MEETING ON
INDICATORS OF WELLBEING AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES**



Centro para la autonomía y desarrollo de los
pueblos indígenas

Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas
North Atlantic Autonomous Region, Nicaragua
September 4-6, 2006



Consejo Regional Autónomo Atlántico
Norte - RAAN

MEETING REPORT

Bilwi, September 4-6, 2006

Summary

The expert meeting on Indicators of Wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean was convened by recommendation of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues in the United Nations in its 3rd, 4th, and 5th sessions. It was the second in a series of four meetings on this topic.

Thirty experts from Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, Panama, Guatemala, Belize, Mexico, and Nicaragua, and various observers from indigenous organizations, municipal governments, autonomous regions, universities, and agencies of the United Nations system, participated in the meeting.

In the conclusions and recommendations, the experts identified a preliminary list of central themes, sub-themes, and structural, process, and results indicators that are derived from the recognition and exercise of collective human rights and are in keeping with the vision of wellbeing of Indigenous Peoples.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The UN system and a significant number of its member states are currently gearing their programming, particularly at the national level for the achievement of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), its 18 targets and 48 indicators. The formulation of these targets and indicators, however, did not include the participation of or consultation with Indigenous Peoples, thus resulting in a situation where the goals and their indicators have not captured the situational specificity of Indigenous Peoples. They have also not captured criteria that are essential for the well-being of Indigenous Peoples and the related protection of their lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as their own aspirations and perceptions of development.
2. In order to address these issues, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has identified a number of strategies and priorities. In its Fourth Session held in 2005, the Permanent Forum recommended to “assure and support the full participation of Indigenous Peoples as equal partners in all stages of data collection, including planning, implementation, analysis and dissemination, access and return, with the appropriate resourcing and capacity-building for achieving this objective. Data collection must respond to the priorities and aims of the indigenous communities themselves.”¹ The Permanent Forum further elaborated the necessity of disaggregating data, and stated, “Governments, the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations should within the context of the 2005 Millennium Development Goals review and beyond, develop disaggregated data and information on Indigenous Peoples, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples.”²
3. The meeting in Bilwi was a follow-up to the recent meeting on Indigenous Peoples and Indicators of Wellbeing, which took place March 21-23, 2006 in Ottawa, and was the second in a series of regional meetings to be held on the topic of indicators. The Secretariat of the Permanent Forum received financial support from the International Fund for Agricultural Development to coordinate the regional meetings in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean with the objective of bringing together experts to develop indicators of indigenous wellbeing. The results will be presented as a global synthesis in the Sixth Session of the Permanent Forum in May 2007, and will be promoted so as to be incorporated in the work of the United Nations system, member states, financial institutions, and international development on the theme of Indigenous Peoples.
4. In this context, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recommended that the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Initiative on Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development work on the development of cultural indicators to identify priorities, criteria, and methodologies for the rights to food and food security. As an integral part of future work in this area, we welcome global initiatives such as the

¹ Report of the 4th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of the UN. E/C.19/2005/9

² Paragraph 20, Ibid.

Second Global Consultation on the Right to Food, Food Security, and Food Sovereignty for Indigenous Peoples, as well as upcoming meetings of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

5. The meeting took place September 4-6, 2006 and was organized by the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development (CADPI), in Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, North Atlantic Autonomous Region, Nicaragua. The Chairperson was Ms. Otilia Lux de Coti, Vice President of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. The Rapporteur was Mr. Centuriano Knight, Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Regional Council of the North Atlantic Autonomous Region. A list of participants is attached in Annex I.

I. OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

6. The objectives of the Meeting were the following:
 - 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 a gender perspective.
 - b) Examine the work being done to improve existing indicators so that they take into account Indigenous Peoples and their concerns based on 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 global and regional indicators that take into account the specific concerns and situations of Indigenous Peoples, and can be used by international financial institutions, the UN system, and other intergovernmental organizations, including regional ones.




RELEVANT ASPECTS OF THE DISCUSSION


Central Themes


7. The expert participants in the meeting identified the fact that Indigenous Peoples are invisible in existing information produced in the region as a challenge, but one which will change over time as indicators that measure wellbeing of their people develop, assuring the full and effective participation of those peoples in that process. They consider the initiative on this topic of the Permanent Forum important, and support the recommendations that were made in this respect.
8. They raised the issue that the approach of the indicators should have the full recognition and exercise of the Individual and Collective Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a point of departure, acknowledging those rights as being universal, indivisible, interdependent, inalienable, and inherent. They also considered the special relationship that Indigenous Peoples have with Mother Earth, generating a situation of interrelation, in which collective and individual rights support one

another and are interdependent; therefore, to establish indicators should not lose sight of the essential fact that Indigenous Peoples are an integral part of Mother Earth. Accordingly, they consider the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the conceptual framework and the human rights instrument that will be used as a reference.

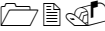
The Concept of Wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples

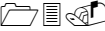
 Throughout the discussion the participants analyzed the concept of wellbeing from the point of view of Indigenous Peoples, and considered that it is closely linked to the full recognition and exercise of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples. In this sense, they considered that it is related to the spiritual health (existence in an environment of harmony, without tensions and noise), access to education, land and territory, and to the resources that exist there, as well as the equitable and just distribution of and compensation for the benefits generated from the use of their collective birthright.


 Participants asserted that among Indigenous Peoples there will be wellbeing if there is access, cultural relevance, respect, opportunities, and cultural freedom to improve the quality of life of children, youth, women, men, and elders, as well as access to the use and enjoyment of information that they generate, for which skills and knowledge and must be developed.

 For the wellbeing of indigenous women, participants put forth preventing all forms of physical and structural violence, making available sufficient land and production, with nourishment and education for the family, and the enjoyment of respect and dignity.




Criteria for the development of indicators from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples




 The group assessed that indicators based on the world view of Indigenous Peoples should be created using Collective Rights as a starting point, and should serve to measure achievement in two fundamental areas: a) the degree of recognition of Collective Rights; and b) the degree of the exercise of Collective Rights.

 They indicated that it is important to avoid the confusion between indicators and ethnic markers, distinguishing them from culturally adequate or culturally relevant indicators, which require the ability to identify certain traits that belong to the culture of a particular people. However, they recommended the usefulness of transcending a cultural approach to one in which indicators are based in the collective human rights of Indigenous Peoples. The experts also asserted that in addition to the individual and family dimensions, the communal dimension should be included in indicators that refer to Indigenous Peoples.

 Under the principle of Prior, Free, and Informed Consent the indicators acquire a collective dimension. Therefore, they considered that it is necessary to

include indicators that measure the degree of respect for one's dignity and identity, in each area. They also asserted that it is necessary to follow-up on the theme of intergenerational "harmony," complementary relations between genders, and the decisions that are made at the familial and communal level, highlighting the conflict of values that can come from a lack of information.

   In spite by the large number of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean living in rural locations, there is an increasing number who are moving to suburban and urban areas, and therefore it is recommended to determine new ways of defining samples.

   They recommended in the short term to take advantage of available statistics, showing in each case what it is not possible to see in the data, and the themes of interest for Indigenous Peoples to give them the proper follow-up. Similarly, they recommended to adapt or complement the available instruments and to design surveys that permit "qualifying" the data and introducing new dimensions in the data that is routinely collected.

Principals to take into account for the formation of indicators of wellbeing from the vision of Indigenous Peoples

17. The experts determined that the formation of indicators of wellbeing from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples consists of an integrated effort to collect, process, report, and use information and knowledge to influence policy decisions, programs of action, and research, which should take into account the development proposals of Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, the indicators should be instruments based on the vision of Indigenous Peoples that allow the specification of their diversity, such as distinctions by gender and age, as well as spaces of reproduction in their social life.
18. The group asserted that efforts should continue to be made in the formation of indicators since they are a necessary tool:
 - a) To oversee, monitor, and evaluate processes of the recognition and exercise of individual and collective human rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 - b) As an instrument of negotiation between Indigenous Peoples and agencies of the United Nations system, States, and others.
 - c) To use collective information and instruments to report on, negotiate, transform, plan, protect, investigate, and oversee the fulfillment of commitments and process of States and agencies of the United Nations with relation to Indigenous Peoples.
 - d) To assist in the decision-making such that they are appropriate, equitable, reliable, and timely, and in the definition of public policies (or in the private-public sector).
 - e) To contribute to the follow-up and evaluation of the degree of loss and recovery of traditional knowledge and the management of knowledge of Indigenous Peoples.

- f) As an informational instrument for working to elaborate the future plans of the communities, as well as for the formulation of programs and plans of the State, on the basis of the reality of Indigenous Peoples and their own priorities.
- g) To orient research, identifying the gaps in knowledge, and facilitating the definition of a work plan based on a perspective that is closer to the reality of Indigenous Peoples.

19. The principles identified for the experts formation of indicators are the following:
- a) Free, prior, and informed consent
 - b) Recognition of international human rights instruments
 - c) Self-determination
 - d) Collective construction
 - e) Serve as collective information for Indigenous Peoples and their relation to the State and other actors
 - f) The continuity of history of Indigenous Peoples for the preservation of harmony, governance, and peace.

Central themes for indicators of wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples

20. The experts identified that the indicators of wellbeing for Indigenous Peoples are derived from collective rights, prioritizing two aspects: the recognition of rights on one hand, and the degree of the exercise those rights.
21. Accordingly, the group recommended the organization of the indicators in three groups:
- A. Structural indicators: referring to recognition of rights through the ratification and approval of juridical-legal instruments, the existence of basic institutional mechanisms, intention of the State to accept norms, as well as national laws.
 - B. Process indicators: referring to policy instruments, public programs, and specific interventions, and measuring the degree of progressive realization of rights, which are more sensitive to measuring change. Thus, process indicators deal with the policies and norms adopted to exercise rights.
 - C. Results indicators: referring to individual and collective achievements. They measure the total realization of objectives of the other indicators. They are slower to measure the degree of realization of human rights.

COLLECTIVE RIGHTS	
RECOGNITION	EXERCISE
1. Land, territory, natural resources	1. Models of Autonomy and Self-government
2. Natural heritage and collective culture (traditional knowledge)	2. Intercultural relations
3. Forms of Social Organization	3. Degree or level of wellbeing
4. Identity (individual, collective, and gender)	

5. Self-Determination	
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Initiatives in progress and terms of reference in the development of indicators related to Indigenous Peoples

22. Throughout the discussion, the experts affirmed that in spite of the abundance of literature available on Indigenous Peoples, especially in the social science and environmental fields, there is not socio-demographic information on Indigenous Peoples. States do not have policies that understand the multicultural nature of collecting statistical information. The existing information, including census information, surveys, and sampling, shows conceptual limitations.
23. Some of the reasons that the group identified for these limitations were the following:
- a) The State does not consider some information to be relevant to differentiate in the register (Martínez Cobo, 1981);
 - b) Use of exclusive categories in registry (e.g., only speakers of languages older than 4 years old are counted);
 - c) Use of pseudo-scientific categories: “race,” “color,” etc.;
 - d) Indigenous peoples located in areas that are difficult to access, or in urban areas;
 - e) Indigenous peoples excluded by the particular application of samples, partial sampling, or because of the discontinuity in projects;
 - f) Biases of the instruments, in spite of using valid categories (e.g., identification by surveyors instead of self-identification);
 - g) Errors due to the registration of demographic information (e.g., lack of training of the registrar or application of the registrar’s own criteria);
 - h) Lack of identification of Indigenous Peoples in the sectoral registries (health, education, nutrition, employment, trade, agriculture, services, and others);
 - i) Lack of identification in Indigenous Peoples in governmental budgets and national accounts;
 - j) Information is considered irrelevant, rejected, or ignored by agencies or governmental institutions;
 - k) Bureaucratic systems resistant to innovation;
 - l) Pseudo-scientific prejudices about the importance of Indigenous Peoples;
 - m) Resistance to recording information that is “uncomfortable” for the governments.
24. In spite of the series of limitations, the group of experts considered that there are instances in which the topic of indicators for Indigenous Peoples has begun to be tackled. A few of these experiences were analyzed. In some national censuses, questions have been incorporated about identity, and in the specific case of the last

census in Paraguay, there was a page that applied to Indigenous Peoples. The Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, in coordination with CEPAL, has initiated the collection of socio-demographic information with disaggregation by ethnicity and the mapping of Indigenous Peoples, in a pilot phase in six countries in the region.

25. In the case of Ecuador in 2002, the first National Survey on Indigenous Peoples (SIDENPE) was carried out to determine the diverse socio-cultural and economic realities of nationalities and peoples. Within the parameters determined by the peoples themselves, the survey is attempting to establish the levels of both individual and collective wellbeing. It was carried out in communities, local settlements, or related local groups, that constitute instances of territorial organization and administration of nationalities and peoples. The surveys were carried out in the respective languages of the various peoples. The themes around which the survey was organized were: Identity and social organization, Internal conditions for the exercise of collective rights, Territorial and environmental security, Systems of education and health, Community-based social action. (For additional detail on the indicators, used see Annex IV).
26. In 2005, the UN Development Program in Guatemala dedicated a National Report on Human Development to the ethnic-cultural diversity, citizenship in a pluralist State. The limitations that were encountered with respect to information were: the lack of consensus on the definitions and concepts (ethnicity, indigenous/non-indigenous, wellbeing (human development, other), as well as in the systems of information, since official systems are privileged, there is limited incorporation of ethnic variables since this practice has barely started in the past decade. The sources of information used were: population censuses, household surveys, administrative registries, private surveys (such as on racism), and specific research. The study analyzed aspects such as the degree of recognition of discrimination and racism, the advances in pluralist jurisprudence, and the percentage of budget allocated for Intercultural Bilingual Education (EIB), percentage of indigenous people in positions selected by national popular election, and the creation of multicultural institutions in the State, among others.
27. The information with ethnic disaggregation is being used in Mexico to analyze the number of households, municipalities, speakers, and uses of language with relation to the type of head-of-household, and the Human Development Index, among others. This example indicates that aggregation of the communal dimension with the familial and individual. In the case of Mexico, it indicated the high rate of migration of Indigenous Peoples both within and outside of the country, which is creating new space of interaction of Indigenous Peoples, such as: multicultural urban complexes, agro-industrial zones, tourist complexes, international areas and border areas. This implies reconfiguration of territories of Indigenous Peoples within the country, the transformation of principal communal structures in places of origin, and the appearance of extended and multi-located communities, and an increase in the number of bi-national and trans-regional communities.

28. In the case of Belize, there is a necessity for a process carried out by a multidisciplinary indigenous team to form indicators of wellbeing that can contribute to influencing the national census process.
29. In the case of Nicaragua, three cases were analyzed. The 2005 Human Development Report (“Is Nicaragua Accepting Its Diversity?”) was dedicated to the Autonomous Regions. The point of departure for the report was the assumption that Indigenous Peoples, Afro-Caribbean and ethnic communities want to construct their economic, cultural, administrative, and political autonomy a central element of realizing sustainable human development for Nicaraguan society in its entirety. The report also recognized that the strengthening of human capacities of women and men from indigenous, Afro-Caribbean, and ethnic communities, as well as good governance, are required to overcome the obstacles to human development and are decisive factors in making the National Development Plan and the Millennium Development Goals viable and sustainable. One of the limitations in constructing the Human Development Index was the absence of information disaggregated by ethnicity, and therefore complementary indicators were used instead, along with an index for conditions of life in the communities. The results of the study referred to the important role of social capital in for indigenous people and ethnic community, and the link between the exercise of autonomous rights and good governance to advance toward human development revealed the necessary to have a national system of multiethnic statistical information.
30. In the case of the Pan-American Health Organization (OPS/OMS) in Nicaragua, there have been advancements toward creating culturally relevant indicators and the inclusion of an ethnic variable in the statistical information of the National Health System, with the objective of generating evidence of inequalities derived from the cumulative effect of exclusion. The ethnic variable was included in the following indicators: a) Causes of external consultation, b) Certificates of death and birth, and c) Production of health services. Similarly, research was conducted on topics such as the baseline health of Indigenous Peoples, the world view of Indigenous Peoples, alcoholism, analysis of health situations, disability of Miskitu divers, oral health, malaria, and tuberculosis. The information produced served to advocate for public policies. The 2004-2015 National Health Plan also had structural, process, and results indicators that were ethnically sensitive. (See Annex V.)
31. The Institute of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development (IREMADES), of the University of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (URACCAN) reported on the experience of local development in coastal communities, where Indigenous Peoples had as a central process the permanent negotiation around the control of access to their territories, ancestral knowledge, and traditional forms of organization. The vision of wellbeing in the communities is linked to the degree of exercise of autonomy, and control of the access of goods and services, and is expressed through the degree of Spirituality and Governance, Control of Access to Territory and Natural Resources, Food Security, Intergenerational Communication (Traditional Communication and Education), Traditional Systems of Health and Use of traditional knowledge.

32. The group of experts analyzed the process of the discussion of indicators of the W Working Group created on the basis of decision VII/30, annex II, through which Article GT8 (j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity requested to “explore the necessity of the possible options for the protection of the innovations, knowledge, and practices of indigenous communities and localities.” The possible indicators analyzed by the Working Group include: Indicators based on land, people, policies, and culture. Policies are defined as potential tools to assure the appropriate protection of traditional knowledge and practices. (See Annex III.)
33. Similarly, they expounded on the international process coordinated by the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the development of culturally relevant indicators for food security and food sovereignty. (See results of the Second Global Consultation, September 2006.)

Elements for the formulation of indicators of wellbeing from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples

34. The group of experts stated that indicators of wellbeing should incorporate aspects referring to identity, access to natural resources, and distribution of benefits. They should measure the degree of exercise of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the socio-cultural, linguistic, and economic reality of Indigenous Peoples.

Aspects that should be considered for the formation of indicators of wellbeing from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples

• Land and Territory	• Natural Resources
• Economy and Production	• Innovations
• Culture and Tradition	• Property Rights
• Investment by the State and multilateral organizations in Indigenous Peoples	• Transformation of production
• Visibility and Transparency	• Effects of projects and mega-projects (impacts)
• Ethnicity	• Migration – the role of migration and family remittances in the life styles of Indigenous Peoples, defining how to measure those processes
• Identity	• Sex, age, family, groups of individuals, own languages
• Education	• Quality, approach, access, promotion of, and use of languages
• Health	• Application of traditional medicine, participation of doctors, midwives, other healing specialists

• Application of rights	• Inequality
• Prior, Free, and Informed Consent	• Racism and its expressions
• Monitoring of cooperation and use of information	• The current state and situation of Indigenous Peoples
• Levels of participation in the construction and exercise of decision-making processes	• How to measure aspects related to economic models of indigenous economies, both internal and in other countries
• Elements linked to traditional knowledge and medicine, including the use of and access to them, and how the process of prior, free, and informed consent is envisioned	• How to use a gender approach from the perspective of collective rights

35. The process of constructing indicators is an opportunity not only to generate information, but also to promote new forms of participation between Indigenous Peoples and States, as well as to create transparent mechanisms that facilitate access, distribution, and diffusion of information.
36. The group of experts considered that efforts should be made so that the indicators of wellbeing are used by the following entities:
- Agencies of the United Nations, Public and Governmental Programs
 - Financial Institutions (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, others)
 - Indigenous Peoples and Organizations
 - Universities, centers, and research institutes, and academic sectors
 - Communal authorities
 - National Systems of Statistics and Information
 - Policy Makers
 - Foundations and Non-governmental Organizations
37. During the discussions, a theme that surfaced repeatedly was the form of measuring individual and collective identity. With regard to this question, the assessment of the group of experts was the following:
- The use of language is not sufficient as a definition of identity.
 - After the use of language, self-identification can be used.
 - Identity is one of the qualitative elements, and can be measured in general terms and all the characteristics mentioned.
 - A trait of identity is one's own culture, tradition, and geographic location.
 - It was recommended to combine various forms such as language, self-identification, belonging to indigenous homes, and other legal and traditional forms.
 - Racial phenotype should not be a decisive factor in determining identity.
 - It was recommended to combine internal and external elements (when a person feels both the individual and communal as part of identity), since conceptions and understandings are formed as a single person.
 - Identity is derived from one's world view, native spiritual practices, knowledge of sacred sites, and use of traditional dress.

1. RECOGNITION OF COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

THEME: LAND, TERRITORY AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Existence of a normative framework and juridical and institutional regulations of knowledge and defense of Land, Territory and Natural Resources of Indigenous Peoples.	Quantity and quality of legal initiatives passed for the knowledge and defense of the rights of Indigenous Peoples to Land, Territory, and Natural Resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous territories and lands that are demarcated, titled, registered, and protected. • Quantity and quality of traditional lands, territories, and natural resources managed or co-managed by indigenous communities. • Number of state institutions, programs, and projects that promote the rights of Indigenous Peoples with respect to land, territory, and natural resources.
Traditional practices for the management, conservation, and use of land, territories, and natural resources of Indigenous Peoples that are recognized by the country.	Quantity and quality of traditional practices implemented for the management, conservation, and use of land, territories, and natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity and quality of changes in standards for the use of land and territories. • Number of sites established in indigenous territory for traditional or religious ceremonies, and cultural or sacred activities. • Factors that limit or put the right to access the land at risk. • Mechanisms and criteria for the collective sustainable use of land, territories, and natural resources by Indigenous Peoples. • Traditional practices and knowledge implemented for the use of land, territories, and natural resources. • Practice of traditional agriculture and diversification implemented by Indigenous Peoples. • Reconfiguration of a country's indigenous territories in the country. • Factors that provoke conflict, invasions, or occupation of indigenous territories.
Juridical mechanisms that promote and/or permit the administration of natural resources by Indigenous Peoples.	Type and quality of juridical instruments that guarantee the administration of natural resources to Indigenous Peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Type, quantity, and quality of natural resources administered by Indigenous Peoples. • Policies and instruments developed by Indigenous Peoples for the administration of their territories (individual, collective, and mixed). • Number of indigenous communities controlled and benefiting from their natural resources and landscapes. • Functioning model of sustainable indigenous human development.
Frame of reference for the recognition of fair and equal distribution of	Number of public policies promulgated and implemented for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms of participation defined by Indigenous Peoples for the design, formulation, and execution of development in their territories. • Financial resources generated in indigenous territories through the use and management of natural

THEME: LAND, TERRITORY AND NATURAL RESOURCES		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
benefits generated in indigenous territories and from natural resources.	the equal distribution of benefits generated in indigenous territories.	<p>resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of indigenous territories with and without access to funds generated through the use and management of natural resources. • Number and quality of Annual or Multi-annual Investment Plans, laid out by Indigenous Peoples for the distribution of natural resources in their territories. • Number of existing management and conservation programs or projects in indigenous communities.
Existence of a demographic and statistical frame of reference on Indigenous Peoples.	Number of institutional policies implemented in which the existence and disaggregation of the population of Indigenous Peoples is recognized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographics and statistics on the urbanization and the movement of indigenous communities and localities outside of their established and available traditional territories. • Quantity and quality of operating institutions and bodies that conduct census surveys on Indigenous Peoples disaggregated by sex, social group (ethnicity). • Available programs of the formation of indigenous human resources to generate culturally relevant statistics and indicators of sustainable human development. • Census of indigenous population disaggregated by gender, age, and ethnic group in urban centers and developed metropolitan areas.

THEME: NATURAL AND CULTURAL COLLECTIVE HERITAGE		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Frame of reference for the effective exercise of natural and collective heritage of Indigenous Peoples recognized by the State.	Number of legal instruments, policies, programs, and investment projects.	<p>Traditional Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of youth, women, and elders participating in mechanisms of transfer of knowledge. • Quantity and quality of traditional institutions and administrations existing and operating in indigenous territories. • Number of youth, women, and elders participating in ceremonies, religious activities, and traditional festivals. • Educational mechanisms implemented for the recovery and distribution of cultural and collective heritage of Indigenous Peoples. <p>Indicators based on culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree and level of access of Indigenous Peoples to rights and traditional resources. • Number of institutions promoting cultural rights of Indigenous Peoples.

THEME: NATURAL AND CULTURAL COLLECTIVE HERITAGE		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of investigations and studies developed about the existence of bearers of traditional knowledge in indigenous territories. • Number of investigations and studies developed about the persistence of customary right and the cultural practices of Indigenous Peoples.

THEME: FORMS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
National, regional, municipal, and community legislation/regulations that recognize, protect, advance, and strengthen the forms of social organization of Indigenous Peoples.	Quantity and quality of policies of the country that recognize and encourage the forms of social organization of Indigenous Peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functioning model of sustainable indigenous human development. • Autonomous institutionality that is consolidated and fully functioning. • Levels and mechanisms of participation (women, men, youth, etc) in family and communal decision-making. • Mechanisms and criteria for the election of traditional authorities of Indigenous Peoples. • Forms and spheres of competencies of authorities of Indigenous Peoples. • Indigenous Peoples' own systems of administration of justice. • Internal regulations established by Indigenous peoples to regulate decision-making and their forms of social organization. • Type and quantity of forms of political representation of Indigenous Peoples in different spheres of national and international decision-making. • Systems of social organization of Indigenous Peoples. (Indigenous Peoples' own institutions)

THEME: IDENTITY (COLLECTIVE AND GENDER)		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Public policies, programs, and projects in recovery and development of the collective identity and gender identity for indigenous territories.	Number of formal and informal government, non-governmental, and educational institutions financing, investigating, systematizing, developing, and transmitting values of collective and gender identity of Indigenous Peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of investment in the country and in indigenous territories oriented toward development, research, recovery, and promotion of the identity of Indigenous Peoples. • Quantity and quality of established national policies that recognize the identity of Indigenous Peoples. • Quantity and quality of research on identity of Indigenous Peoples that is conducted and distributed. • Degree, level, facility or difficulty in access by Indigenous Peoples to research that is developed. • Levels and participation of Indigenous Peoples in the establishment of policies, investment plans, and research in their territories.

THEME: SELF-DETERMINATION		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Existence of legislation that recognizes and guarantees the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples.	Existence of institutions and public policies that implement legislation of autonomous rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies, treaties, and accords signed by the national state that recognize and facilitate the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples.
	Articulation and presence of development models and proposals of Indigenous Peoples in national development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of identity and self-determination and the improvement of level of sustainable human development of Indigenous Peoples. • Autonomous institutionality that is consolidated and fully functioning. • Inclusive, intercultural, and multiethnic Society and State.

2. EXERCISE OF COLLECTIVE RIGHTS

THEME: MODELS OF AUTONOMY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Legislation that recognizes and guarantees the historical, economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights of Indigenous Peoples.	Existence of institutions and public policies that implement the legislation of autonomous rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of institutions and public policies that recognize and implement the historic rights of Indigenous Peoples. • Models of autonomy and self-government of Indigenous peoples defined and being applied. • Types and forms of territorial and political governance. • Types and mechanisms of community and intercommunity relationships for the exercise of autonomy and self-government. • Factors that incite the transformation of the principal community structures in their places of origin. • Factors that incite the expansion of the number of bi-national and trans-regional communities. • Level of defined social stratification in the communities and indigenous villages.
	Articulation and presence of development models and proposals of Indigenous Peoples in national development plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of inclusion or exclusion of the development models and proposals in the National Development Plans. • Percentage of budget transfer from the state to realize the structures of self-government of Indigenous Peoples. • Monitoring system for the budget of the States that go to self-government or autonomy (distribution of benefits) and toward their territories or communities.

THEME: INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Existence and recognition of intercultural policies and models in the legal framework of the country.	Number of public policies, ordinances, programs, projects established for the fulfillment of existing legislation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercultural models defined and applied by Indigenous Peoples and recognized in national legislation. • Type and levels of relationships between Indigenous People and the State for the application of intercultural models. • Number of accords or conventions signed between authorities and the cooperation for the exercise and application of intercultural models. • Mechanisms of inter-institutional monitoring and follow-up of national and international investment for the execution of intercultural models in indigenous territories. • Number of studies that are elaborated and serve to strengthen autonomy. • Levels of participation of Indigenous Peoples in national and international politics. • Number of programs that Indigenous Peoples take part in with intercultural approaches.

THEME: DEGREE OR LEVEL OF WELLBEING		
TYPE OF INDICATOR:		
STRUCTURAL	PROCESS	RESULTS
Number of policies, programs, and projects oriented toward assisting the level of wellbeing if Indigenous Peoples.	Type of policies, programs, projects, forms of cooperation, and technical-financial execution that entail and guarantee better levels of wellbeing in indigenous territories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality and quantity of policies, programs, and projects in indigenous territories that guarantee better levels of wellbeing. • Quality of the plans of coverage and resources in each system (bilingual, Hispanic, traditional health, State system) executed in indigenous territories. • Inter-institutional, communal, and territorial mechanisms defined for the (participatory) detection of critical problems and distribution of resources and technical assistance in the indigenous territories • Service available, quality and level of coverage of programs and projects in indigenous communities. • Levels of access of indigenous residents to economic opportunities. • Risks associated with the economic activities conducted by residents of indigenous communities.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

38. With regard to the forms of measurement of the identity, the group of experts recommended:
 1. Utilizing and employing complementary forms of identification of Indigenous Peoples, combining aspects like language, self-definition, belonging to indigenous homes, recognition of the communities, cultural ancestral connection.
 2. The elimination of exclusive or discriminatory categories.
 3. Using a set of elements of identity.
39. The participants encouraged that States continue incorporating the visibility of Indigenous Peoples in National Censuses and other systems of statistical registries. Promote the use of other types of indicators as well and instead of, if not added to, culturally adequate indicators that have already been used in some countries. Selecting indicators that distinguish specific groups, disaggregated by sex, age, highlighting increases and decreases that occur over time, as well as the rate of change, disparities and inequalities in regard to the groups. Similarly, the experts encouraged convening meetings to focus on these concepts.
40. Based on the experiences of the Human Development Reports of countries and UNDP about the theme of diversity and the construction of Multicultural States, the participants recommended that the efforts to expand the concept of Human Development be continued, incorporating concepts of wellbeing and cultural relevancy, and to promote their application in the countries.
41. The participants recommended that international agencies develop specific sections about Indigenous Peoples in their publications. Similarly, they recommended that the available information be put at the disposal of Indigenous Peoples, for example, the Center of Documentation of the Indigenous Inter-American Institute.
42. The group encouraged that States incorporate satellite accounts of Indigenous Peoples, to account for the level of investment in projects, as a mechanism to complement information.
43. The participants recommended strengthening alliances between Indigenous Peoples and public universities, especially with the Network of Macro-Universities.

Recommendations for Follow-up to the Meeting

44. The experts asked the Multicultural Nation of Mexico Program of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (PMUM-UNAM) to support the formulation of indicators and discuss the proposal at the next meeting at the latest in March 2007, to have the indicators defined before the next session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

ANNEX I.

**List of Participants in the Indigenous Expert Meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean on Indicators of Wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples
Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, RAAN, Nicaragua
September 4-6, 2006**

Indigenous Experts

No	Name	Country	Affiliation
1	Marcos Terena	Brasil	President of the Indigenous Inter.-tribal Council
2	Mateo Martínez	Bolivia	Executive Director of the Indigenous Fund of Latin America and the Caribbean
3	Jorge Córdor Pumisacho	Ecuador	CONAIE
4	Tarcila Rivera	Peru	CHIRAPAQ- Coordinator of the Indigenous Women's Association of South America
5	Otilia Lux de Coti	Guatemala	Vice President of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
6	Sonia Henríquez	Panama	Secretary of the Continental Association of Indigenous Women
7	Estebancio Castro	Panama	Member of the International Indian Treaty Council
8	Saúl Vicente	Mexico	International Council of Indigenous Peoples – Member of the Initiation Group of Cultural Indicators on Food Security and Sovereignty
9	Ana Tzec	Belize	Indigenous Coordinator of Central America and Indigenous Organization of Belize
10	Myrna Cunningham	Nicaragua	Director of the Center of Indigenous Peoples' Autonomy and Development
11	Carlos Sanders	Nicaragua	President of the Regional Council of the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (CRAAN)
12	Carlos Alemán	Nicaragua	Vice President of the CRAAN
13	Centuriano Knight	Nicaragua	Secretary of the CRAAN
14	Wilmer Chow	Nicaragua	Member of the CRAAN

15	Juana Chow	Nicaragua	Member of the CRAAN
16	Reynaldo Francis	Nicaragua	Coordinator of the Regional Government (GRAAN)
17	Myrna Taylor	Nicaragua	Association of Indigenous Women of the Atlantic Coast
18	Rose Cunningham	Nicaragua	Director of the Wangki Tangni-Río Coco Center
19	Rigoberto González	Nicaragua	Commission of External Relations of the CRAAN
20	Jadder Mendoza	Nicaragua	Institute of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development - University of the Autonomous Regions of the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua

Participants from Agencies of the United Nations System

No	Name	Country	Affiliation
1	Patricia Fernández	Mexico	UNIFEM
2	Galio Gurdíán	Nicaragua	UNDP – Nicaragua
3	Gustavo Arriola	Guatemala	UNDP – Guatemala
4	Marianella Corriols	Nicaragua	OPS – Nicaragua
5	Virgilio Rivera	Nicaragua	UNDP- Nicaragua

Participants from Other Institutions

No	Nombre	País	Presentación
1	Carlos Zolla	Mexico	Multicultural Nation of Mexico Program – National Autonomous University of Mexico
2	Miguel Ángel Rubio	Mexico	Sub-Director of the National Museum of Anthropology
3	Cornelio Tebas	Nicaragua	Mayor Municipal- Waspam, Río Coco
4	Melba McLean	Nicaragua	Center of Research and Documentation of the Atlantic Coast – Central American University
5	Evelyn Taylor	Nicaragua	GRAAN

ANNEX II.

Agenda for the Expert Meeting on Indicators of Wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples

September 3, 2006

Time	Activity	Presenters
All day	Arrival of delegates to Managua and Bilwi	CADPI Team in Managua and Bilwi

September 4, 2006

Time	Activity	Presenters
8- 9 AM	Registration of participants Reception of delegates in Bilwi	CADPI/ Regional Council of the Northern Autonomous Region (CRAAN)
9-9:30	Opening Ceremony	Spiritual Ceremony- Marcos Terena Otilia Lux de Coti- Permanent Forum Carlos Sanders- President, CRAAN
9:30-10	Presentations of experts Presentation of methodology and desired outcomes Selection of the coordinating group for the meeting	President, CRAAN President, CRAAS Otilia Lux de Coti CADPI
10-11	Concepts, Vision and Proposals of wellbeing and Indigenous Peoples Discussion of Participants	Marcos Terena Tarcila Rivera
11-11:30	Break	
11:30– 12:30	Identification of gaps in the information about Indigenous Peoples Discussion of Participants	Carlos Zolla, UNAM- México
12:30- 2 PM	Lunch	
2-2:45	Qualitative indicators and processes of building diversity Discussion of Participants	UNDP -IDH Guatemala/
2:45- 3	Break	
3- 4	Measurement through the development of quantitative indicators Discussion of Participants	Jorge Condor Pumisacho, Experiencia CONAIE Ecuador
7	Reception sponsored by CRAAN/CADPI	Casa Museo Judith Kain

September 5, 2006

Time	Activity	Presenters
8:30-10 AM	Relevance of existing criteria for indigenous indicator development Discussion of Participants	Patricia Fernández, UNIFEM
10-10:30	Break	

10-30-12:30	Identification of criteria for linked indicators for Indigenous Peoples Discussion of Participants	Anita TPEC- Belize Miguel Ángel Rubio- México
12:30- 2 PM	Lunch	
2- 3	Structural Indicators: Ratification of international human rights instruments Discussion of Participants	Galio Gurdíán, UNDP Nicaragua
3-4	Process Indicators: Existence of and access to information relating to policy instruments and programs for the protection and progressive realization of Indigenous Peoples' economic, social, cultural, civil, and political rights	Estebancio Castro - IITC Jadder Mendoza
4-5	Sectoral Indicators and their relevance to Indigenous Peoples: Social, environmental, health, education, sustainable development and cultural indicators	Marianella Corriols OPS Nicaragua

September 6, 2006

Time	Activity	Presenters
8:30-10 AM	Linked Indicators: Interactions between the environment, society, economy, and economic and social development	Saúl Vicente- IITC Sonia Henríquez – Panamá
10-10:30	Break	
10:30-11	Discussion of the target institutions of the indicators	Group discussion
11-12:30	Proposal and recommendations for the methodology and formulation of a series of global and regional indicators	Group discussion
12:30-2 PM	Lunch	
2-5	Proposal and recommendations for the methodology and formulation of a series of global and regional indicators	Recommendations for the Permanent Forum
5-6	Closing Ceremony	Reynaldo Francis- Coordinator of the Government in the RAAN Otilia Lux de Coti- Permanent Forum

ANNEX III.

Proposals for indicators linked to the Biodiversity Convention

Indicators on traditional knowledge

- In the decision VII/30, annex II, the Conference of Parties asked the GT8 (J) to “explore the needs and possible options for indicators for the protection of innovations, knowledge, and practices of indigenous communities and localities,”
- The possible indicators analyzed by the Working Group include:
 - (a) Indicators based on land
 - (i) Recognition/existence/continuation of the possession of traditional lands of indigenous communities
 - (ii) Traditional lands and waters managed or co-managed by indigenous communities
 - (iii) Changes of standards in the use of the land
 - (b) Indicators based on the people: demographics and statistics on the urbanization and the movement(s) of indigenous communities and localities outside of their traditional territories
 - (c) Programs and Indicators based on policies
 - (d) Indicators based on culture
 - (i) Access to the rights to traditional resources
 - (ii) Cultural freedom and cultural indicators
 - (iii) Other possible indicators of traditional knowledge that could be included are manifestations of traditional knowledge as well as the existence of cultural institutions and the existence of bearers of knowledge, and the persistence of customary rights and cultural practices;
- Lands
 1. Number of sacred sites
 2. Number of lands that are legally recognized
 3. Lands used for traditional and religious ceremonies and cultural activities
- Traditional Knowledge
 1. Participation of youth, women, and elders in the transferal of knowledge
 2. Existence of traditional institutions and administration
 3. Participation of youth, women, and elders in ceremonies, religious activities, and traditional festivals

ANNEX IV.

Indicators used by SIDEMPE – Ecuador (National Survey on Indigenous Peoples)

Identity and social organization

- Self-recognition
- Internal diversity
- Language, use of own languages
- Housing: changes
- Family: typology, predominance
- Migration

Internal Conditions for the Exercise of Collective Rights

- Forms of authority and domains of competency
- Levels of participation
- Administration of justice

Territorial and Environmental Security

- Access to land and other resources
- Factors that limited or violate this right
- Level of conflict and actors in conflict
- Biodiversity, quality and degree of damage

Education and Health Systems

- Coverage and resources of each system (bilingual, Hispanic: traditional health, State system)
- Detection of critical problems
- Perceptions with respect to each of the systems
- Level of use of ancestral practices

Social action in the Community Domain

- Available services, quality and level of coverage
- Principal problems according to their perception
- Social action: type of programs, forms of cooperation and execution

ANNEX V.

Indicators used by OPS-OMS (Pan-American Health Organization) Nicaragua

Ethnically Sensitive Indicators of the National Health Plan 2004-2015

- Extent of attention in health by ethnic group
- Number of decentralized plans formulated
- Proportion of autonomous human resources formed
- National system of life statistics disaggregated by ethnicities
- Design and implementation of system of registry of cultural illnesses
- Number of territorial health models incorporated into regional health model
- Extent of municipal health services with community agents
- Percentage of municipalities with analysis of the health situation that consider the variable of ethnicity and cultural illnesses or events
- Percentage of municipal health services with participatory inter-sectoral health plans that are implemented, monitored and evaluated