

African Regional Workshop Report

*Indicators of Well Being of Indigenous Peoples in Africa and the
Indicators Relevant to the Convention on Biological Diversity*

**HELD IN FAIRVIEW HOTEL, NAIROBI
KENYA**

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Abbreviations

ASAL	Arid and Semi Arid Lands
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CEDAW	Coalition for Ending Discrimination Against Women
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IIFB	Indigenous International Forum on Biodiversity
IPACC	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee
IP	Indigenous People
ILO	International Labor Organization
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MPIDO	Mainyoito Pastoralist Integrated Development Organization
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PAICODEO	Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organisation
PFE	Pastoralist Forum Ethiopia
PLWA	People Living With AIDS
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
TB	Tuberculosis
TKSs	Traditional Knowledge Systems
UN	United Nations
UNCHR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNCSD- SDI	UN Commission on Sustainable Development – Sustainable Development Indicators
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

1 Part One: Workshop Overview

1.1 Background

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development developed global indicators on sustainable development plus national indicators piloted in some countries. These indicators covered themes such as sustainable energy and industrial development. The Commission on Sustainable Development later acknowledged that purely theme-based indicators could also meet problems. In 2000, the UN system and governments adopted 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators which were developed into a framework for development popularly called Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce poverty and human suffering by 2015. The Convention on Biological Diversity also came out with its 2010 targets and one of the goals (particularly Goal 9) seeks to maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous peoples.

Many governments are now mainstreaming MDGs into their respective development programs. However, The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues or UNPFII started reviewing the MDGs and realized that indigenous peoples were left out in these. The UNPFII thus sought to start developing indicators relevant to indigenous peoples. Under the headline, “Indigenous Peoples and Well-being,” UNPFII started to ask indigenous peoples to start defining these indicators. When we learned about this, the IIFB WG on Indicators proposed an integrated work with the UNPFII on indicators, particularly poverty and wellbeing and CBD indicators. It is against this background that the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues identified the need to contextualize the MDGs to reflect the actual situation of Indigenous Peoples. In that regard there is need to disaggregate development data and to identify gaps that need to be filled in, in order to ensure that development indicators reflect the special situation of Indigenous Peoples in different parts of the world.

The UNPF funded regional workshops in different part of the world (Asia, Americas and Africa) that were designed to address such identified needs. Arid Lands Institute was to organize the consultative regional workshop on ‘Indicators of well being of Indigenous Peoples in the African region and plans were made accordingly. Meanwhile, following discussions with Tebtebba it was agreed that since indigenous peoples were largely dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods, indicators of well-being of indigenous peoples cannot be fully appreciated without taking into consideration processes developed through the Convention on Biological Diversity (through the Indigenous International Forum on Biodiversity headed by Joji Carino). It was therefore, decided that the Africa regional conference on the well-being of indigenous peoples would draw from the Convention on Biological Diversity. The workshop therefore reflects the collaborative effort between Arid Lands Institute and Tebtebba in the person of Joji Carino. The workshop was convened in order to develop indicators that capture the concerns, aspirations and perceptions of the well-being of Africa’s indigenous peoples. The participants were invited by both organizations. The workshop was held in Nairobi at Fairview hotel from 26th – 28th November 2006.

1.2 Objectives of the Workshop

The following were stated as the objectives of the workshop:

- Identify gaps in existing indicators at the global, regional and national levels that assess the situation of indigenous peoples and impact policymaking, governance, and program development, including from a gender perspective.
- 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.
- Examine linkages between quantitative and qualitative indicators, particularly indicators that look at processes affecting indigenous peoples
- 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.

1.3 Workshop Participants

The workshop brought together a total of nineteen (19) participants from five sub-regions in Africa (East Africa, the Horn, West Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa) representing largely hunter-gatherers and pastoralist indigenous communities such as the Barbaig, Parakuyio, Maasai, Ogiek, Somali, Tuareg, Batwa, Khoi-San and Oromo.

1.4 Workshop Methodology

The workshop used a set of complementary methodological approaches that included: thematic papers, group discussions and plenary sessions. Towards the end of the workshop, participants discussed and agreed on key issues, recommendations and follow-up frameworks.

1.5 Workshop Opening Remarks

The workshop was opened on 29th November 2007 at around 9.15 a.m. with a Parakuyio blessing (prayer) led by Adam Kuleit ole Mwarabu, a participant from Tanzania. He called upon God to bless the congregation, to give the participants humility and intelligence and may their words be filled with truth And so on. During the blessing, the participants in unison said a refrain 'May God hear our prayers'.

The Coordinator of Arid Lands Institute, one of the East Africa representatives from Kenya, and also a co-host of the conference Naomi Kipuri welcomed the participants to Kenya and Nairobi. She apologized for any travel hitches participants may have experienced. She then led the process of selecting voluntary facilitators for different sessions of the Workshop. A number of participants offered themselves including Peter Amodoi, Melakou Tegegne, Benedict Ole Nangoro, Cecil Le Fleur and Pololet Mgema.

The government representative, an official from the Ministry of Planning and National Development which is the implementing arm of government on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), was welcomed by Naomi. He welcomed the participants to Kenya and asked them to enjoy the beautiful country. He stated that the workshop had taken place at a time when the government of Kenya was trying to improve the well-being of its poor citizens, a majority of whom come from areas inhabited by indigenous peoples. Half the population of Kenya is poor due to poor development policies developed over time and also due to inequitable distribution of national wealth. In order to uplift the well being of Kenyans, the government of Kenya believes that resources must be sought, hence greater emphasis is placed on GDP growth. To realize development the government has addressed three basic factors namely:

- ◆ Conducive policy environment at national level and across every sector of the society;
- ◆ Build up of resources well targeted and administered;
- ◆ Active participation and focused engagement across institutional divide.

The GOK is mainstreaming MDGs into its budgetary process and every ministry is supposed to factor MDGs into its planning and policy environment. The government is pursuing MDGs within the framework of government policy dubbed Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS), which aims to empower people and ensure economic development. ERS rests on four (4) pillars namely:

- ◆ Rapid growth and micro economic stability;
- ◆ Rehabilitation & expansion of infrastructure ;
- ◆ Human capital development through education, health and gender balance; and
- ◆ Strengthened government institutions to improve governance.

The GOK has been emphasizing improved investment environment and capacity building in key areas in addition to devoting substantial resources to the local/district levels. Some examples include Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The aim of the two funds is to transfer development resources to the grassroots communities in order to achieve improved participation in poverty reduction at the margins of Kenyan society. He also stated that little has been done by the government to increase inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in government policy designs, planning and implementation. The government representative challenged participants to come up with strong recommendations which can be utilized by government to improve the livelihoods of indigenous peoples.

On environmental sustainability, the government of Kenya is faced with the challenge of increasing forest cover area from the current 2%. However, this process is likely to affect hunters and gatherers because forest conservation in Kenya has been accompanied with eviction of forest-dwelling communities like the Ogiek and Sengwer. The issue of quality of data is another major concern for the government of Kenya due to lack of frequency of collecting data. For example, Welfare Monitoring Surveys currently in use were developed in 1997. Mr. Ong'uti concluded by stating that participation of people is crucial in addressing development and realizing human rights because MDGs are both developmental and human rights-based.

2 Part two: Background papers on global indicators

2.1 Presentation on the Global Indicators

A background paper on Global Indicators Processes showed that the processes were essentially four (4) and they are:

- ◆ The UN Commission on Sustainable Development- Sustainable Development Indicators (UNCSD- SDI)
- ◆ The Millennium Development Goals
- ◆ The Convention on Biological Diversity
- ◆ The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

UN Commission on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) was instrumental in the process of promoting Sustainable Development indicators on the basis of Agenda 21. Currently, there are a set of 58 indicators organized along the 4 pillars of sustainable development - social, environmental, economic and institutional.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are a series of quantified targets for ending extreme poverty by 2015. The MDGs aim to cut poverty in its many dimensions: low income, hunger, lack of education, gender inequality, disease, environmental degradation, insecurity of shelter, and lack of access to safe water and sanitation. The UN Millennium Project was commissioned in 2002 by UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan as an independent advisory project to recommend an action plan to achieve the MDGs in each low-income country that is ready to make the effort. The MDG framework contains 8 Goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators. MDGs are linked to Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), which form the basis of partnership agreements between international donors and governments from developing countries. However, the formulation of the goals, targets and indicators did not include the participation of or consultation with indigenous peoples, thus resulting in a situation where the goals, targets and indicators have not captured the specific situation of indigenous peoples. They have also not captured many criteria that are essential for the well-being of indigenous peoples, including the protection of their lands, territories, and resources, traditional knowledge, as well as their own aspirations and perceptions of development.

Indicators related to Convention on Biological Diversity has specific areas which are relevant to Indigenous people. Goal 9 of the 2010 Target: Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities. Target 9.1 stresses the need to “Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices” whereas target 9.2 stresses the need to “Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing”. CBD related indicators include

- ◆ Maintenance of customary sustainable use (Article 10c)
- ◆ Protection of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices
- ◆ Maintenance of goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being (Biodiversity and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals)
- ◆ Effective participation of indigenous and local communities in CBD Processes

UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), in 2004, recommended to 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. UNPFII secretariat has been organizing a series of meeting on indicators to address the challenges and gaps in the 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.

- ◆ March 22-23 - Meeting in Ottawa
- ◆ September 5-7 – Latin America Workshop in Nicaragua
- ◆ November 8-10 – Asia Workshop in the Philippines
- ◆ November 26-28 – Africa Workshop in Kenya

The objectives and outcomes of these meetings were to:

- ◆ Identify gaps in existing indicators at the global, regional and national levels.
- ◆ 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.

Issues to be considered in these meetings (on indicators for Indigenous Peoples) include:

- ◆ Ownership of lands, territories, and resources
- ◆ Preservation and development 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

2.2 Responses to the Background Papers

Out of the presentation there were issues and questions raised:

Negative impact on realization of MDGs:

- ◆ Changes in global environment (from days of optimism to days of despair occasioned by the War on Terror)
- ◆ Negative perception of governments towards indigenous peoples affects implementation of MDGs in areas occupied by indigenous peoples.
- ◆ Overlapping of international instruments such as UN agencies versus World Bank policies creates confusion.

2.3 Participants Questions:

Following the presentations, participants asked questions that included:

- ◆ Which UN agency deals with issues of land and under what UN agency would you place hunter-gatherers?
- ◆ What do we see as constituent elements of Indigenous Peoples' wellbeing and at what level can we measure this?
- ◆ Is it possible to push indicators developed from grassroots to the national level without creating distortions?
- ◆ Under whose lens do we view wealth and poverty?
- ◆ How are Indigenous Peoples represented in UN monitoring agencies?
- ◆ If our governments are poor and fighting wars can they realize MDGs targets?

2.4 Challenges:

There was a challenge, in defining poverty and well being and the need to address demographic data production on Indigenous Peoples. Concerns were raised about the different cultural problems of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers and whether it is possible to develop similar indicators applicable to all indigenous communities and county-specific indicators and consideration for Indigenous Peoples' diversities in indicator development.

2.5 Concerns raised

There were concerns about African governments, which do not recognize Indigenous Peoples and participants advocated for the need to change attitudes and perceptions of governments as well as the need to create monitoring networks from grassroots level to regional to national. Emphasizes was placed on the need for UN to assist in carrying out socio-demographic surveys on Indigenous Peoples. Education systems also do not address the needs of pastoralist and government control of Indigenous Peoples' population through family planning has made them minorities and therefore underrepresented in government institutions. Highlighted were the problems afflicting pastoral women such as illiteracy, loss of land/heritage upon being widowed and abuse of women rights through violence and harmful cultural practices such female circumcision.

3. Part three: Regional Presentations and Summary of Key Issues

East African Region

The region was adequately represented with participants coming from Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. All the presenters emphasized the problems faced by IPs (injustices, marginalization and poverty), as a result of historical factors and current government policies.

3.1 The Maasai of Kenya

The presentation was based on research conducted on ‘MDGs on the Maasai of Kenya’ through collaboration with (Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO)). The findings of the research were summarized as follows:

- ◆ MDGs are relevant to Maasai pastoralists in addressing development challenges facing the community.
- ◆ However, the goals have been conceptualized in general and global terms.
- ◆ They assume a common standard of well-being across livelihood systems and use US\$ 1 a day threshold as a measure of well being hence projecting a specific ideology of development (settled mentality- education and health service provision) yet the lives of indigenous peoples are structured differently examples are in MDG 1 and MDG 7 which make various assumptions:
 - Assumptions about hunger and poverty and how to solve them
 - The threat of increased agricultural production for pastoral livelihoods – irrigation schemes, cultivation of water catchment, etc.
 - Agrarian response to food insecurity.
- ◆ Ignoring traditional knowledge, production systems and institutions in the design of interventions for food security.
- ◆ Pastoralism is seen as a problem from the point of view of MDGs as there is a glaring failure to appreciate role of pastoralism in the management of arid and semi arid lands
- ◆ MDGs ignore indigenous knowledge and traditional systems and institutions.

The research made the following recommendations:

- ◆ There is need to facilitate informed engagement with communities through creation of awareness, development of capacity of Indigenous peoples, and facilitation of networks among stakeholders within districts inhabited by indigenous peoples.
- ◆ There is need to provide space for the integration of indigenous knowledge and institutions into development planning and action on MDGs. Empower local community institutions to participate
- ◆ There is need to recognize and respect diversity in the design of development interventions.
- ◆ Adapt development interventions to the cultural reality of Maasai – mobile schools and clinics for mobile pastoralists and
- ◆ Secure access to land and natural resources for pastoralists

3.2 The Ogiek Community in Kenya

The Ogiek were predominantly a hunting-gathering community. They were pejoratively nicknamed by the neighboring Maasai as *Iitorobo* or *Ndorobo* (meaning people who do not keep livestock therefore poor). They depended on the forest for honey and hunting and medicinal resources. Their problems were initiated by colonial problems when efforts were made to assimilate them into Samburu. The presenter raised the following issues:

- ◆ They are losing their language,
- ◆ They are losing grip on their traditional lands (parts of Mau Forest). Forests are classified as Trust Lands and are held in trust by local governments, but they keep on allocating forest land to agricultural communities.
- ◆ Ogiek do not know anything about MDGs. The presenter posed the question “How free is free education when there are no schools and teachers for the Ogiek people?” The number of students graduating from primary school to join high school is negligible, almost non—existent.
- ◆ Other dominant tribes do not recognize them as indigenous peoples with their traditional lifestyles
- ◆ They are disconnected from the forest, which used to provide for their livelihood honey, hunting ground, medicine etc.

They came up with the following recommendations:

- ◆ There is need to establish affirmative action and proper legal framework before the Ogiek realize MDGs
- ◆ The Ogiek should be mobilized to form registered groups in order to benefit from Forest Act 2005, which allows communities to register as forest communities and to enter into agreement with government.

3.3 Karamojong Community in Uganda

Pastoral areas in Uganda are poorly developed. In some areas, the first school and clinic are one year old. The Tepei mountain people have lost their language through being assimilated by the Karamojong. Pastoralists are marginalized despite livestock contributing between 9 and 10 per cent of Uganda’s GDP. These areas have poor infrastructure. Government’s policies are full of misconceptions about the Karamojong.. In addition, there is little progress in implementing policies favorable to indigenous peoples in Uganda. There is ardent mistrust of pastoralists and they are perceived as peoples who do not know much. There is inadequate know-how about MDGs in Uganda among government officials. The presenter recommended that civil society should increase awareness at local level about MDGs.

3.4 Parakuiyo Pastoralists of Tanzania

Parakuiyo pastoralists are one of the Maasai sub-group found in Tanzania. They are found in Tanga, Manyara, Iringa, Dodoma, Morogoro, Mbeya, Coast and Kilimanjaro regions. Parakuiyo pastoralists are scattered into these regions and they are minority in each of the region. They practice pastoralism in small patches of land between farms. The major problems faced by Parakuiyo include:

- ◆ Scarcity of land,
- ◆ Conflicts over natural resources,
- ◆ Under-representation in decision making,
- ◆ Collective punishment,
- ◆ Illiteracy due to lack of schools
- ◆ Stereotypes, e.g. if they appear in court, they are referred to as “ripe mangoes”, - like ‘manner from heaven’ because since they do not know their rights, they have to buy justice, even when they are not in the wrong.
- ◆ Corruption by government officials bad national development policies;
- ◆ Lack of strong advocacy mechanism and lack of unity among pastoral peoples.

However, the community is striving to overcome some of the problems stated above which include:

- ◆ Strengthening of Parakuiyo traditional institution,
- ◆ Formation of Parakuiyo Pastoralists Indigenous Community Development Organisation (PAICODEO),
- ◆ Community investment in education- construction of Parakuiyo secondary school 2005 and Moreto Secondary School 1995,
- ◆ Lobbying the government in collaboration with other pastoralists and hunter-gatherer communities, and other indigenous peoples’ organizations,
- ◆ Representation of Parakuiyo pastoralists issues at the sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous populations, Permanent Forum on Indigenous issues and other forums at national and regional levels, and
- ◆ Sensitization of gender and age groups issues in the community development initiative.

They raised the following recommendations:

- ◆ Creation of pastoralists’ council e.g. Maasai Council in the region.
- ◆ Development of education curricula that addresses the needs of the community.
- ◆ Ensure communal ownership of land for nomadic groups in the region.
- ◆ Conduct needs assessment on the status of the Indigenous communities in the region.
- ◆ Lobby for improved policy design, planning and implementation
- ◆ Create collaboration between Indigenous peoples themselves and with UN-Agencies, UNPFII, UNWGIP and governments.
- ◆ Provide financial support for capacity building of Indigenous peoples organizations
- ◆ Approach and lobby East African Community and African Union on Indigenous peoples issues in the region.
- ◆ Create pro-pastoralists and hunter-gatherers Parliamentary groups in the region.

West African Region

3.5 Tuareg of Niger

The Tuaregs are pastoralists who occupy the desert part of North Niger which is two-thirds of the country. Southern Niger is suitable for arable farming. The farmers in the south have the right to their land holdings unlike the northern pastoralists. The north is faced with sporadic droughts, which leaves in its wake loss of lives for both livestock and humans. Aid from donors does not reach the vulnerable pastoralists in the North due to corruption and lack of access due to poor road network. The government is dominated by the southerners who develop policies that favor the southern farmers (pro-agricultural policies).

The problems affecting the Tuareg are as follows:

- ◆ Illiteracy due to lack of education
- ◆ Lack of adequate human and animal health in Tuareg inhabited regions
- ◆ Lack of drinking clean water
- ◆ Lack of information
- ◆ Inequitable sharing of natural resources
- ◆ Lack of participation in decision-making processes
- ◆ Lack of access to justice and equality before the law

The recommendations:

- ◆ Donors ensure aid reaches the target population and put in place stiff penalties for those who embezzle donor aid,
- ◆ Measures be put in place to ensure vaccination of livestock;
- ◆ Create awareness in order for Indigenous Peoples to benefit from available opportunities;
- ◆ Ensure biodiversity conservation on which pastoralist depend for survival

The Horn of Africa

3.6 Pastoralism in Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somali.

Despite slight differences in government policies in the four countries, the conditions of pastoralists are almost similar. In **Eritrea**, pastoralists occupy the lowland areas. There is hostile attitude by farmers towards pastoralist. There is no pastoralist NGOs in Eritrea hence less influence on government. The whole of **Sudan** is occupied by pastoralists by origin. Sudanese leaders are not hostile to pastrolists but they feel that pastoralism should change. The country has very strong pastoral activists championing the course of pastoralists' rights. It is the only country; perhaps, in Africa with a pastoral institute within the University of Khartoum hence a number of academicians on pastoralism. **Somali** is a 100 per cent pastoralists by origin. The government's attitude towards pastoralist, before the collapse of the state in Somali, is similar to that of the colonial government.

Ethiopia is characterized by low human development index; non-existence of the Convention on Biological Diversity; lack of knowledge on MDGs by government officials; poorly staffed primary schools in pastoral areas and increasing environmental degradation with some lakes drying up. The presence of pastoral activism (NGOs) has created a pro-pastoralism attitude within the Ethiopian government. Even though policy has not changed, the government has created some departments in government sectors to cater for pastoralists' concerns. The government considers peasant agriculture to be at the center of development. As a result, there is a looming farming tragedy because lives of peasants are becoming precarious either because of drought or because of dwindling farm sizes. However, pastoralists are not ready to change except if government gives them good land, houses, schools, and clinics to treat malaria because they occupy lowlands. Pastoralist areas are abundant in resources (rivers, minerals, wildlife, livestock etc.).

With regard to Ethiopian pastoralists, MDGs and CBDs the following was stated:

- ◆ Convention on biodiversity has never existed in Ethiopia
- ◆ MDGs are heard more because of PRSPs and are not known by many officials
- ◆ In terms of poverty Ethiopia is in the lower strata of human development index
- ◆ The number of school enrolment has increased but with poor school staffing
- ◆ The position of women is the worst in the world. Government talks about their position but does nothing
- ◆ The country is experiencing environmental degradation even though it is a signatory to agenda 21. Three (3) great lakes have dried up. Pastoral communities depend on environment and have the best environmental conservation knowledge.

With regards to gender issues, in Ethiopian pastoralists occupy ASAL areas in five regions of the state.

- ◆ Their social and economic institutions are not recognized,
- ◆ Education policies are not friendly,
- ◆ Constant conflicts between them and government,
- ◆ Poor animal health, ruling class are from the highlands therefore pastoralists are poorly represented in government which encourages a settled way of life,
- ◆ Pastoral women are mostly affected and gender awareness is just picking up,
- ◆ Lack for appropriate strategies for women empowerment but through lobbying some positive results have been realized.

Central Africa Region

3.7 The Batwa People of Rwanda

The Batwa are found in Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Gabon, and Cameroon. Their situation is deplorable in regard to MDGs. Their governments do not recognize their existence as indigenous peoples except for the Burundian government. The Batwa are represented in Burundian legislative assembly and senate. Indigenous Batwa are not represented in management of conflicts even though many of them have been decimated by these armed conflicts. There is research evidence to the effect that poverty, exclusion and marginalization is perpetrated to the Batwa in socio-economic and political spheres.

The Batwa's existence is threatened due to government policies. Government does not want to involve IP in national programs, but instead it wants to change IP's lifestyles. The Batwa are hunters-gatherers but the government wants them to be agriculturalists. There is no census conducted on the Batwa to establish how many they are. However, what is known is that 80% of Batwa are landless after, about 85% of them, being evicted from forest areas in order to create room for agriculturalists and wildlife parks. Profits from tourism never benefit the Batwa. Those who own land, it is less than an acre and those who have many children suffer as a result. Most of them are suffering as a result of poor infrastructure, exclusion and marginalization. They were victims of genocide caught between Tutsis and Hutus. Many of them are in prison without legal presentation and fair trial. They were evicted from the forests but do not know how to carry out farming They also suffer from unemployment because they are illiterate. Those Batwa who were evicted from their lands know little about farming and many have become beggars and their children are illiterate. Education and employment go hand in hand. This explains why unemployment levels are high among the Batwa. However, assistance from the European Union has enabled some children to reach high school.

With regard to MDGs, the Rwandan government has prioritized agriculture, schooling, pastoralism but the Batwa depend on pottery. The government did not consider the situation of the Batwa. The government considers the Batwa to be secessionists/rebels. The presenter's recommendations included the following

- ◆ UN bodies to assist in taking the censuses of Africa's indigenous peoples.
- ◆ African governments to recognize Indigenous Peoples in their territories and to ratify international conventions/treaties relevant to indigenous peoples and to include them in decision-making processes
- ◆ MDGs can contribute to the promotion of human rights and human rights conditions should take into account the rights of indigenous peoples.

3.8 The Pygmies of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Rwandan Batwa are not different from the Pygmies of DRC. Pygmies either live in or depend on forests. In most of the countries where pygmies are to be found, they have been denied advantages and denigrated by other communities. This is promoted through stereotypes. The major challenges facing the pygmies are:

- ◆ Extreme poverty
- ◆ Illiteracy and ignorance of their basic rights
- ◆ Their lands and territories are not recognized and protected hence have ad hoc access to land as a result.
- ◆ They are losing their cultural identities, abandoning their knowledge as a result of lack of access to or destruction of forest biodiversity
- ◆ Exclusion and lack of participation in national programs

There was a call on governments and UN agencies to ensure protection of traditional territories, access to education/create education policy for pygmies, ensure full participation in forest and forest resource management by IP, carry out census of IP, and governments to integrate IP in PRSP programs because they are the poorest.

3.9 Southern Africa Region

Cecil le Fleur representing IPACC secretariat, presented a “Briefing Note on Socio-economic Indicators relating to Indigenous Peoples in Africa”. The note emphasized the need to develop indicators for measuring progress but criticized the measurement of progress based on cash income (used in UN MDGs) for various reasons namely:

- ◆ Measuring money does not tell you how well peoples are eating and meeting basic needs. Things cost different amounts in different places. You may need more money in the city than in a rural area, even if prices are higher in the rural area. For Indigenous peoples, you may not earn much cash in a month, but if you have a big herd of cattle or able to hunt and fish a lot, then you feeding your family and having a good life, without much access to cash. In contrast you may be living in a shack in the city, doing a small job and earning a bit of cash, but your family is hungry and sick, you have no security or savings, and you may be vulnerable to violence, malaria and other problem as not common in the rural areas. He gave the example of the kingdom of Bhuta, which measures the well being of people on the basis of happiness of the people rather than on the basis of cash. Money does not buy happiness or a sense of purpose and well being. Poverty can also be moral, despair, anger, hatred and other things which make life painful.
- ◆ The MDGs are not only about money; they also look at women’s dignity, access to schooling and environmental sustainability.

In Africa, most groups identifying with indigenous peoples (i.e. hunters-gatherers and pastoralists) come from distinctive types of economies, different from the predominant economy. As a result, indigenous peoples have an opportunity to define indicators, which are unique in showing their quality of life, distinct from the national economy. Access to natural resources is a core issue for both hunters and herders.

These people raise their children on bush meat, fresh milk, blood and liver, which is rich in nutrients. Moreover, the children not only eat these things but also participate in managing the natural resources and collecting/hunting the food. They understand the food and its place in the environmental system.

Another issue raised was that hunters and gatherers are marginalized from governance and policymaking and these sometimes pressures young people into abandoning their languages and knowledge system in an attempt to fit in with the urban dominant identities. Even in South Africa, indigenous peoples are still excluded from the census taking system (their identities and languages are not counted). The goal should be that national statistics agency in each African country collects data that can be measured to show how indigenous peoples are doing. Research, establish focused on hunter-gatherer economies, should also be guided in this direction in order to establish baselines that show the current situation of indigenous peoples.

Frederick Sampson from UNESCO and UNPFII, who has been working on indicators, has shown that cultural indicators of well-being should also include the following:

- ◆ Inter-generational transfer of knowledge;
- ◆ Health of the community;
- ◆ Language and the ability to transmit to ones children
- ◆ Ability to give and have recognized indigenous names;
- ◆ Faith systems and indigenous healing/divine;
- ◆ Ability to continue traditional cultural expressions such as indigenous dances and songs; degree of respect shown by the state to Indigenous cultures and
- ◆ Involvement of indigenous peoples in heritage site planning and management and recognition and respect for indigenous treatment of the dead and burial practices.

Brainstorming issues derived from workshops held by IPACC shed light on the key areas of focus regarding indigenous cultural indicators which included among others:

- ◆ Family access to fresh milk,
- ◆ Access to clean water for drinking and washing,
- ◆ The right not to provide forced labor,
- ◆ How much money indigenous peoples have, d
- ◆ Drop out rates among indigenous peoples children due to prejudice and poverty,
- ◆ Issue of identity cards,
- ◆ Indication of indigenous peoples in censuses,
- ◆ Whether families can move their herds through the same zones they had access to ten years before;
- ◆ Teaching indigenous children not to despise their cultures and languages, and economies
- ◆ Food diversity and how this is being reduced by sedentarization and urbanization and UN's promotion of indigenous peoples' property rights.

4. Part Four: Summary of Thematic Areas and Key Issues

The last two days of the workshop were dominated by group work, which ensured increased participation and involvement. Three groups were formed each time to discuss key issues upon which indicators can be debated. The groups were further asked to reconvene and cluster the issues into themes as summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Thematic and Key issues resulting from the three groups

Thematic issue	Key issues
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate health infrastructure, personnel, medicines, and health-care for human/livestock. - Increasing rates of HIV/AIDS. - High mortality rates and declining life expectancy - Lack of animal health - Lack of social amenities
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Curricula not relevant to social, economic and cultural needs - Lack of awareness on value of education - Lack of policy support and recognition - Lack of morale by staff - Lack of functional adult literacy
Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of recognition of distinct identity/livelihood systems - Exploitation of cultures, IPs - Gender disparity, violence against women - Loss of cultural identity, language, religion, governance systems and economic practices
Political-Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exclusion, discrimination, marginalization and misuse of IP's political processes - Collective punishment - Negative perceptions/stereotypes of IP's livelihoods - Lack of factual information/capacity - Conflict/insecurity - Lack of access to justice
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of security of tenure to land and natural resources - Lack of infrastructure - Lack of marketing facilities/mechanisms - Lack of benefit-sharing - Unemployment - Lack of proper control of access to their lands, forests and natural resources - Lack of credit faculties/low income
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of bio-diversity - Harmful conservation policies - Poorly designed dams for hydro-electricity generation - Dumping of Nuclear wastes - Introduction of harmful and alien plant species in IP areas - Lack of consultation and participation in policy design and implementation - Militarization programs in areas occupied by indigenous peoples with attendant problems such as rape, landmines etc.

4.1 Framework for developing Indicators

A concept note was presented on various indicators: types included basic capability index-based indicators comprising 3 indicators, happy planet-based indicators, global index of bio-cultural diversity-based indicators and human rights approach to indicators. The presenter concluded with the human rights approach as a preferred guide for the development of indicators for the well-being of indigenous peoples because:

- A human rights based approach requires that special attention be given to disadvantaged individuals and communities among whom are indigenous peoples
- It requires the active and informed participation of individuals and communities in policy decisions that affect them
- It requires effective, transparent and accessible monitoring and accountability mechanisms
- The combined effect of the above- and other features of a human rights-based approach- is to empower disadvantaged individuals and communities

4.2 Developing Indicators

The table below is a summary of the outcome of group work from the second day on indicator development from each group which was discussed and endorsed by the plenary session.

Table 2: Indicators developed by GROUP 1 and presented to participants for discussion and endorsement

GOAL	INDICATORS
<p>Political/legal. The goal is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in political processes - To guarantee peace, security, law and order in indigenous peoples areas - To ensure the right to self-determination of indigenous peoples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of Indigenous peoples participation in decision making processes - The number of constitutional and legal instruments that ensure equal participation of indigenous peoples - Strengthened indigenous structures and mechanisms in peace building - Declining percentage of life and property lost - Reduction of ethnic and resource-based conflicts - Establishment of functional early warning systems - Existence of law that ensures the self-determination of indigenous peoples in the area of leading their way of life
<p>Education: the goal is to ensure equal access to quality/relevant primary, secondary and tertiary education for Indigenous Peoples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased percentage of enrolment of school age Indigenous children and girls in particular - Increased percentage of completion rate at different levels of schooling and girls in particular - Increase in percentage of national budget that goes to education in Indigenous Peoples areas - Existence of/extent to which curriculum is relevant to Indigenous Peoples' reality and its application - Increased teacher-pupil ratio - Number of teachers available per education facility - Availability of boarding schools and textbooks - Use of mother tongue as the first language of instruction

Table 3: Indicators developed by GROUP 2 and presented to the plenary for debate and endorsement

GOALS AND TARGETS	INDICATORS
<p>Health (livestock and human)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure quality health care services delivery and infrastructure - Sensitive health personnel towards Indigenous Peoples. - Ensure 25% reduction in prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst Indigenous Peoples by 2015 - Ensure comprehensive animal health care schemes, and livestock insurance policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase in health care facilities in IP's areas - An increase in capacity building programs for health care personnel in IP'S areas - Increase in awareness campaigns and number of VCT centers amongst IP's territories. - Increased number of rehabilitation centers established for People Living With AIDS (PLWA's) and orphans in IP'S territories - Increased use of condoms and other preventive measures by IP'S - Reduced child mortality by 50 per cent for children under five years in 2015 - Incorporate Indigenous Technical knowledge (TKS) in the health system - Raise life expectancy Among IPs from 36 years to 50 years - Achieve 75% reduction in Malaria, TB rates of infection through supply of drugs - Provide more land to allow mobility and open up migratory stock routes - Develop a comprehensive livestock policy. - Proactive participation of indigenous people in implementation of health programs
<p>Cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of legal safeguards against exploitation of cultures and IP'S -Ensure 50% gender parity and eradication of violence against women and Improved awareness on gender -Ensure the safeguarding of cultural identity, language, religion, indigenous governance systems, and economic practices of indigenous peoples -ACHIEVE Support by governments for international instruments for IPs -Reduce child mortality and ensure increase of life expectancy -Ensure improved indigenous identity and livelihood systems by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constitutional recognition of distinct identity of indigenous peoples and Respect for their social and cultural values by 2010 as well as their economic practices - existence of legal patenting of cultural artifacts of indigenous peoples - Improved awareness of indigenous peoples on intellectual property rights (IPR's) - Incorporation of IP's culture in educational curriculum and establishment of special cultural education centers for IP's - Ratification of CEDAW, ILO convention and other relevant conventions by African states and Governments - Put affirmative action at all levels of representation and governance - Incorporate gender studies in educational national curricular by 2010 - Respect of Indigenous Peoples' identity in the national government institutions - Documentation and dissemination of indigenous cultural practices - Increased use of Indigenous TKS including dispute/conflict mechanisms - Legal recognition of traditional governance systems and economic processes - Improved economic status of indigenous peoples, including access to credit facilities - Improved markets for indigenous peoples products by 2010

Table 4: Indicators developed by GROUP 3 and presented to the plenary for discussion and endorsement

ISSUE	Specific objectives	Indicators
ENVIRONMENT Biodiversity preservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognition of relevant communities as Right holders ▪ Laws and policies that allow forest communities to manage forests and forest resources ▪ Building the capacity of this communities to be part of the effective management processes ▪ Full and effective participation in the management structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official policy development on land and property ownership ▪ A growing number of IPs involved in policy-making processes ▪ Number of training programs and trainees ▪ Number of bodies where IPs can participate ▪ Number of meetings between IPs and Government/Conservation bodies ▪ Number of agreements concluded
ECONOMY Poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Right to free equal and quality education, implementation of compulsory education ▪ Stop deforestation and respect IPs rights to ancestral lands ▪ Respect cultural practices of IP's including the right to food diversity ▪ Ensure access to and control over indigenous land and forests ▪ Inclusion of pastoral livestock production system into the national economy Develop livestock marketing mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of students who enroll, retain and complete from class 1 to secondary level ▪ Reduced drop out rates ▪ Improvement and availability of school facilities ▪ Abolishment of prohibitive laws for hunting and gathering ▪ Inclusion of hunting and gathering practices in the modern economic systems ▪ Number of measures formulated and legalized against alienation and exploitation of indigenous land/resources ▪ Recognition and legalization of communal land use and ownership ▪ Existence of government policy ▪ Extension programmes ▪ Government support systems for pastoralist during occurrences of natural disasters ▪ Percentage of the national budget allocated to the development of pastoral livestock industry ▪ Number of abattoirs constructed in indigenous areas ▪ Number of animals and animal products exported

The session on development of indicators was followed by another session in which participants were further divided into 3 groups. Group 1 was to come with an action plan, group 2 to come up with recommendations and group 3 to come up with possible sources of data on indicators. The results are presented below

4.3 Sources of Data on Indicators

Table 5: Sources of data on indicators

KEY ISSUE	SOURCES OF DATA	OTHER RELEVANT ACTORS
SOCIAL	-Responsible ministries, departments, grassroots offices/ communities -Traditional experts -Depts. Of CBS/ Info.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSO'S ▪ UN Bodies ▪ Universities, research institutions and Colleges ▪ Community and political leaders
EDUCATION	-Responsible ministries/Depts -Grassroot offices -Children (schools) -Traditional and Gender Experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNESCO ▪ CSO'S ▪ Universities and Colleges ▪ Communities
CULTURE	-Responsible ministries/Depts. -Grassroots offices -Traditional experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CSO's ▪ UN bodies ▪ Research institutions, Universities and Colleges ▪ Community traditional experts
POLITICAL	-Responsible ministries- MFA/ -Attorney General's office -Judiciary/ police -Grassroots law offices -Community policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UN Bodies-UNCHR,OHCHR ▪ Universities and Colleges ▪ Research institutions ▪ HR – Institutions ▪ Traditional community leaders(experts)
ECONOMY	-Responsible ministries. As in 1-2 above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research institutions Universities and Colleges ▪ HR watchdog institutions.
ENVIRONMENT	-Responsible Ministries/depts./grass root offices. -Community groups and schools -Traditional healers/experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Research institutions, Colleges and Universities ▪ World Food program ▪ Relevant UN bodies-CBD's,

4.4 Way Forward and Plan of Action

Table 6: showing plan of action/next step

Issue/ Component	Activity	Timeframe	Responsible(s)	Means
Information	Information dissemination	By end of December	Workshop participants, Arid Lands Institute, IIFB, and Tebtebba	Reports, Newsletters and consultation
	Workshop Report	End of December	Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	Report
	Presentation of the African Regional Workshop Report to the UNPF	May 2007	Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	report
	Presentation of the African Regional Workshop Report to the African commission for human and Peoples rights/Working Group	Next session in 2007	Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	report
	Feedback from institutions	End of January	Institutions represented at the workshop, Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	Written Report
Indicators	Finetuning and contextualising the indicators	May 2007	Institutions represented at the workshop, Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	
	Popularisation of the Indicators of Poverty reduction and well being of IPs	December 2007	Individuals present at the workshop; Institutions represented at the Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	Campaigns, workshops and seminars
Planning	Baseline surveys	October 2007	Institutions represented at the workshop, Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	Report
	M&E Plan	December 2007	Specific IPs Institutions and other actors, Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	Plan
	Establishment of monitoring framework	June 2008	Specific IPs Institutions and other actors , Arid Lands Institute and IIFB	Guidelines and frameworks
Follow-up	Follow-up workshop	November 2008	Arid Lands Institute IIFB	Workshop/UNPP be asked to fund as well as Other possible funders

4.5 Recommendations

- The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples to ensure the inclusion of the indicators developed by the workshop in all relevant UN agencies
- The UN Special Rapportuer on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples' should ensure that respective UN bodies recognize and include indigenous people's organs and their representatives in monitoring the implementation of these indicators
- Formation of an African-wide Indigenous Forum that comprises CBOs, NGOs, traditional structures and governments and relevant UN bodies
- The formation of an indigenous Parliamentary Caucus at national and regional levels
- The UN Permanent Forum to facilitate and support active participation of Indigenous Peoples in the forthcoming and subsequent World Social Forums
- Follow-up forum on updating and revising indicators for African Indigenous Peoples to be held sometimes in November 2008.

A six-member team was selected to pursue the realization of the recommendations set out above. These members were:

- Melakou Tegegn
- Naima Oussi,
- Liman Kinni
- Sinafasi Makelo Adrien
- Cecil Lefleur
- Benedict Ole Nangoro
- Honey Hassen

Table 7: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS TO THE WORKSHOP

S/ N	NAME	POSITION AND ORGANIZATION/INSTITUTION	CONTACT
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23	Naisiae Tobiko	Program officer, Arid Lands Institute-Kenya	naistobiko@yahoo.com
24	Hellen Nkoyo	Programme officer, Arid Lands Institute-Kenya	hpneumati@yahoo.com

Table 8: Africa Regional Workshop Programme

Day/Facilitators	Time	Activity	Responsible persons
Saturday 25 th November, 2006		Arrival of guests	Naisiae Tobiko, Naomi Kipuri and Hellen Nkoyo
Day 1 Sunday 26 th November, 2006: Facilitated by Peter Amodoi and Naomi Kipuri	9.00-9.30	Registration	
	930-1030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opening/Prayer/Blessing - Welcoming remarks - Introduction of workshop participants - Workshop programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative of indigenous people - Government representative - Self introduction - Naomi Kipuri
	11.00-1115	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
	1115-1300	Introductory presentations on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CBD Strategic Plan and Monitoring Framework - MDGs 	Joji Carino
	1300-1400	LUNCH BREAK	
	1400-1600	Regional presentations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - West Africa - North Africa - Central Africa - East Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limman Kinni - None - Kalimba Zephyrin and Sinafasi Makelo - Peter Amodoi, Michael Tiampati, Adam Ole Mwarabu, and Kanyinke Kona
	1600-1615	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
	1615-1730	Continuation of regional presentations	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horn of Africa - Southern Africa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Melakou Tegegn and Honey Hassen - Cecil Lefleur
		WELCOME DINNER	
Day 2, Monday 27 th November, 2006: Facilitated by Pololet Kamando Mgema	08.30-09.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap of Day 1 - Briefing on Group work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alfred Anangwe - Group leaders
	09.00-11.00	Identification of key issues	Group work
	11.00-11.15	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
	11.15-13.00	Reporting on group work	Group leaders
	13.00-14.00	LUNCH BREAK	
	14.00-16.00	Briefing on group work/identifying key indicators	Group leaders
	16.00-16.15	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
	16.15-17.30	Continuation on briefing on group work/identifying indicators	Group leaders
	19.00	Dinner at own leisure	
Day 3 Tuesday 28 th Nov., 2006: Facilitated by Melakou Tegegn and Cecil Lefleur	08.00-09.00	Recap of Day 2	Alfred Anangwe
	09.00-10.30	Adoption of proposed indicators	Participants
	10.30-10.45	COFFEE/TEA BREAK	
	10.45-13.00	Recommendations	Group work followed by endorsement by participants
	13.00-14.00	LUNCH BREAK	
	14.00-15.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action plan/next steps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group work followed by endorsement

		- Identification of sources of relevant data	by participants - Group work followed by endorsement by participants
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