

ESA/STAT/AC.320/25

Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation
27-29 June 2016
New York

Current Work undertaken by Indigenous Peoples related to SDGs and Data Disaggregation

By Grace Balawag

**UN Expert Group Meeting on Data Disaggregation
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Current Work undertaken by Indigenous Peoples related to SDGs and Data Disaggregation

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protection and fulfillment of indigenous peoples' rights*



Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) engagement in UN-SDG Processes

- Tebtebba and International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) are Organizing Partners for the IPMG under the Major Groups and other stakeholders engaged in global UN processes; and at regional/national/subnational levels
- Work and coordinate with IPMG regional focal points and organizations in the seven regions under UNPFII in Asia, Africa, Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, North America, Arctic, Russia
- IPMG works through regional/national and local indigenous peoples' organizations (IPOs) to engage with national and local governments on specific priorities under the SDGs in partnership with other major groups and stakeholders in SDG, Human Rights and other processes

IPMG Submission to HLPF 2016: “Ensuring that No One is Left Behind”

- Indigenous Peoples’ territories “encompass up to 22 percent of the world’s land surface” and “coincide with areas that hold 80 percent of the planet’s biodiversity and natural resources
- Indigenous Peoples constitute approximately 317m or 5% of the global population, yet they make up 15% of the world’s poorest, and categorized as most vulnerable and marginalized
- Historic and continuing colonization, as well as, institutionalized racism and discrimination have made Indigenous Peoples vulnerable and marginalized in mainstream development processes in both developed and developing countries.
- Most indicators of well being demonstrate that Indigenous Peoples are disadvantaged on the grounds of discrimination compared to other populations in all countries where they live.
- See “*Indigenous Peoples Cannot be Left Behind in the Post-2015 Development Agenda*” at <http://unngls.org/index.php/80-home/1794-indigenous-peoples-cannot-be-left-behind-in-the-post-2015-development-agenda-roberto-borrero.-international-indian-treaty-council-2>

Relevance of data collection and disaggregation in the Agenda and for specific SDG targets for Indigenous Peoples

- IPMG highly recommends national governments to actively engage with indigenous peoples not only as vulnerable groups but as active agents and drivers of change to ensure inclusiveness, and in addressing specific circumstances, especially relating to indigenous peoples in order to achieve the aspiration of “leaving no one behind”
- Acknowledges the key Principles for setting SDG indicators and an integrated monitoring framework that is outcome-focused and includes data disaggregation and proxy for broader issues or conditions
- Data disaggregation based on characteristics of the individual or household (e.g. sex, age, income, disability, religion, ethnicity and indigenous status) should be implemented accordingly.
- In particular, the data-disaggregation on ethnicity and indigenous status should be ensured in all relevant indicators for indigenous peoples across the 17 Goals and targets, with the effective participation of indigenous peoples in identifying such relevant indicators, especially at national level

Relevance of data collection and disaggregation for SDG targets for Indigenous Peoples

- Data collection and disaggregation concerning indigenous peoples pose unique challenges in terms both of developing disaggregating data that is useful at a micro-level for indigenous peoples; and also developing and disaggregating data for global comparative purposes
- IPMG have put forward recommendations for indicators and welcomes the adoption of the following indicators under 5.a., which include references to “secure rights”, “ownership”, “by tenure type”, which includes other forms of tenure, including collective rights, which are also important for Indigenous Peoples (5.a.1 and 5.a.2)
- Indigenous Peoples organizations have developed and used their own methods of community-participatory monitoring and evaluating situations in their respective countries and communities in relation to reflecting data baselines, information, and disaggregation under core domains in relation to their lands and territories, respect of human rights, defining poverty levels, traditional knowledge and governance systems, land tenure, and etc.

Concrete examples of data sources and methodologies on monitoring SDG targets for Indigenous Peoples: CBMIS

- Indigenous Peoples have developed and used **Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)** as tools for local empowerment, advocacy and change through community generated and disaggregated information
- **CBMIS** is a process where indigenous peoples are able to generate baseline information for their data disaggregation and analysis for planning, and monitoring use of the community; and as a contribution to official reports and policy recommendation
- It is a process implemented by the Indigenous peoples themselves geared towards building participation and capacities for community empowerment in the realization of indigenous peoples' sustainable, self-determined development in line with SDGs
- It is the position of the IPMG that establishment of community baseline information and participatory monitoring is crucial for data disaggregation and should be acknowledged and fed into the official reporting at various levels
- CBMIS will concurrently provide baselines and data disaggregation for the direct and timely representation of the unique perspectives of Indigenous Peoples, as well as, filling the gaps in official data and information

Concrete examples of data baselines and disaggregation relevant for Indigenous Peoples covered in CBMIS

- **Land, Territory and Resources:** To reflect Indigenous Peoples' control over their customary land, territories and resources, recognition of Indigenous Peoples' land tenure rights by state, business and others, also reflecting the historical context, and prevailing conflicts between customary and statutory control and ownership.
- **Traditional Knowledge:** To reflect status and trends on the value of innovations and extent to which traditional knowledge is being utilized, recognized, respected and promoted.
- **Traditional Governance Systems:** To reflect status and trends in indigenous peoples' level of representation and participation in decision making processes, and especially in major decision making bodies.
- **Full and Effective Participation:** To reflect status and trends in the practice, adherence to traditional governance systems by IPs and its relation to contemporary institutions and governance practices.
- **Human Rights:** To reflect status and trends in the recognition, respect and promotion of Indigenous Peoples' rights as citizens and as a special category of right-holders provided by international human rights instruments, laws, protocols and conventions including the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169, among others.

Concrete examples of data sources and methodologies on monitoring HR and SDG targets for Indigenous Peoples

- More often than not Indigenous Peoples are absent from national statistics and reporting, and we have learned that this gap of information and evidence has to be generated from the communities
- The challenge for monitoring human rights for indigenous peoples was to build a tool which is consistent with the global normative framework of human rights; and at the same time should be accessible and managed by rights-holders and communities themselves
- One of the tools developed for monitoring indigenous peoples' human rights and SDGs to generate reports to relevant processes is the Indigenous Navigator...

Indigenous Navigator



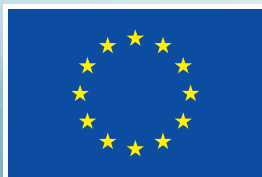
The Indigenous Navigator offers a range of **free tools and resources** for indigenous communities.

Explore the Indigenous Navigator at: navigator.iwgia.org

The Indigenous Navigator is a collaborative initiative of:

- **Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)**
- **Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)**
- **International Labour Organization (ILO)**
- **International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)**
- **Tebtebba Foundation**

The Indigenous Navigator is supported by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)



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Indigenous Navigator



Data by Indigenous Peoples

What are we monitoring:

- The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People (2007)
- The Sustainable Development Goals (2015)
- The Outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014)



Indigenous Navigator



**Overarching principles:
equality and
respect for diversity,
including gender equality**



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Indigenous Navigator



National & Community

National questionnaire:
Laws, regulations, programs etc.



National
Structure & process

Community questionnaire:
Impact on the ground.



Community
Outcome

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Indigenous Navigator

Education

Key attributes

Access

Access to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

Availability

Availability of all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

Adequacy

Reflection of indigenous cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations in education and public information.

Attributes

Access to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

Indicators

- Accessibility of school facilities for indigenous peoples
- State special measures to ensure equal access to education for indigenous peoples
- Primary and secondary education completion rates for boys and girls

Methodological challenges and guidance

- Ensure participation of Indigenous peoples in data collection, disaggregation and analyses, to ensure inclusiveness and to address specific circumstances of indigenous peoples, in order to achieve the aspiration of “leaving no one behind”
- Challenges in terms both of developing data and disaggregation that is useful at a micro-level for indigenous peoples (e.g. CBMIS and Indigenous Navigator); feeding the data to national reports; and developing and disaggregating data for global comparative purposes
- On data disaggregation, monitoring, review, and reporting on SDGs implementation by the National Statistical Offices should be complemented by citizen-generated data and shadow reporting produced directly by individuals, NGOs, and Indigenous Peoples organizations.
- Importance of ensuring that data collected is reliable, transparent, accessible, and disaggregated to reflect the differences among various groups, and must at a minimum include disaggregation by sex/gender, age, income and ethnic origin, etc. Indigenous Peoples have consistently called for disaggregation of data to reflect their special situations.

Identification of priority issues to be addressed for future guidance for SDG follow up and review

- Disaggregated data for every SDG by including indigenous identifiers in national data censuses, household surveys and other data gathering efforts
- Disaggregating data with a focus on education, health, basic social services, agriculture, labor statistics including traditional occupations
- For Indigenous Peoples “Leaving no one behind” means respecting diverse, local, subsistence economies and promoting non-monetary measures of well-being, e.g., targets under SDG Goal 1 do not fully reflect the special situations of Indigenous Peoples and could be detrimental for traditional, local economies that are based on subsistence and harmonious relationship with natural environment
- Cross referencing the SDGs/Agenda 2030 with other commitments on Human Rights, international conventions and the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
- For indigenous peoples, the aspiration of the SDGs of “leaving no one behind” means the full respect, recognition and fulfillment of our collective rights. These are not privileges or special rights but will ensure equality and non-discrimination; and accord us with our dignity and wellbeing as distinct peoples

Iyaman! Selamat! Thank you!

- For more information:

www.tebtebba.org

www.asianindigenouswomen

www.indigenousclimate.org



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