

# **The 2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty for Indigenous Peoples**

## **“Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development”**

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

#### **I. INTRODUCTION**

From September 7 – 9, 2006, Indigenous experts including Indigenous rights activists, community leaders and traditional food producers from 6 regions (North America, Latin America, Africa, Asia, Pacific and Arctic) met together with representatives of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNPD).

This **2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty for Indigenous Peoples** was hosted by the Consejo Regional Autónomo (Autonomous Regional Council) in Bilwi, Puerto Cabezas, Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua and was coordinated by the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC) in partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization/SARD Initiative and el Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, Nicaragua (CADPI).

The focus of the Consultation was to share experiences and build on previous work to develop a set of “Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development” which can be used by UN Agencies and bodies, development institutions, NGO’s and Indigenous communities.

Following are the results of the Consultation, as agreed to by consensus of the participants.

#### **II. FRAMEWORK**

##### **A. Underlying Principles for Cultural Indicators for Food Sovereignty:**

1. Based on the definition of food Sovereignty as a prerequisite for Food Security for Indigenous Peoples as defined in the Declaration of Atitlan:

*“Food Sovereignty is the right of Peoples to define their own policies and strategies for the sustainable production, distribution, and consumption of food, with respect for their own cultures and their own systems of managing natural resources and rural areas, and is considered to be a precondition for Food Security”*

2. Based on the Rights of Self Determination, Free, Prior and Informed Consent and full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples at all stages.
3. Based on and inextricably linked to Indigenous Peoples’ right to lands, territories and natural resources.
4. Based on implementing real partnership efforts between Indigenous Peoples, key UN agencies (in particular, FAO, UNDP, UNPFII, WHO), States, NGO’s, agencies, etc. as underscored in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> UN Declarations for the International Decades.
5. Based on recognition of the common concerns and perspectives among all Indigenous Peoples as well as respect for the unique, distinct situations and needs of each Indigenous Peoples and each region.
6. Based on the recognition that the Right to Food, Food Security and Subsistence are fundamental inherent human rights of Indigenous Peoples and all Peoples, as is the right of Indigenous Peoples to set their own priorities for their development.

## **B. Criteria for Cultural Indicators**

1. They have a food sovereignty focus, in particular relating to the relationship between food sovereignty and traditional culture
2. They are practical, useful and measurable
3. They should be broad enough to be applied in a range of regions and situations (where they could be made more specific and detailed if need be)
4. They can be used to measure trends and changes (increases and decreases over time)

5. They use the model proposed that includes under each theme structural, process and results indicators.
6. They reflect Indigenous Peoples' input and direct involvement in development, planning, data collection, analysis and follow-up activities.
7. They take into account the role and contributions of Indigenous men and women, youth and elders
8. They include the collection of anecdotal data, oral histories, interviews and other information provided by traditional practitioners, producers, elders and other community members, as well as from other sources (studies, testing, statistics, etc)

### **C. The definition of Development to be used in the context of Cultural Indicators**

*“Development with identity is the project of life of the Indigenous Peoples based on their own logic and worldview. It is the natural growth of Indigenous Peoples, of their flora and of their fauna based on principles of self-determination in relation to land, territories, and natural resources. It is also respect for their individual and collective rights. It is the welfare and security of our peoples.”*

### **III. CULTURAL INDICATORS**

Following are two tables with the final lists of cultural Indicators and categories developed at the Consultation. The first table is the full list of indicators under the 11 categories agreed to by the Consultation participants. The second table is a shorter, consolidated version based on the first table, but consolidated under 5 categories. This consolidated list was developed by the drafting committee designated by the participants at the Consultation in conjunction with representatives of UN FAO. It is intended to provide a more compact and useable list in particular for UN agencies such as FAO.

In the view of the Consultation participants and the drafting team, it is important to include both tables in the final results and conclusions of the Consultation, so that they can be applied and utilized as appropriate and according to the specific needs of Indigenous communities from various regions as well as a range of UN agencies, international and national development institutions and NGO's. We offer them along with the other results of the Consultation in the sincere hope that our efforts will further international understanding of the concerns and perspectives of Indigenous Peoples in this vital area, and provide will practical assistance and tools for those working to promote and ensure Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development for Indigenous Peoples and all Peoples. It is our intention that these indicators and the principles they are based upon will be able to guide and assess these efforts, using a

framework that is rights-based, fully participatory and respectful of the cultural rights and self-determination of the Indigenous Peoples who are involved and affected.

For all our relations.

**Table 1. Indicators Table Developed at the 2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples: Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development (full list under 11 categories)**

<b>1. ACCESS TO, SECURITY FOR AND INTEGRITY OF LANDS, TERRITORIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES FOR TRADITIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION, HARVESTING AND/OR GATHERING</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of policies, programs, legislative and administrative measures (national, state, local/tribal and/or international ) in place for the management, protection and conservation of lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally by Indigenous Peoples	1. Number of policies, programs, legislative and administrative measures (national, state, local/tribal and/or international) being effectively implemented for the management, protection and conservation of lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally by Indigenous Peoples.	1. Percentage of lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally by Indigenous Peoples for subsistence and food production to which IPs still have full access.
2. Number of national constitutional provisions, laws, policies and programs which support of Indigenous Peoples' access to and legal recognition of lands, territories, and natural resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used for subsistence and food production and practices.	2. Number of programs in place or under development to demarcate Indigenous Peoples' traditional lands, territories and/or subsistence use areas.	2. Percentage of Indigenous Peoples' lands and territories that are legally demarcated, recognized, owned and/or controlled by them today as compared to benchmarks established in past (i.e. lands recognized in Treaties and agreements, original/traditional use areas.)
3. Number of policies, programs, legislative and administrative measures in place (National, state, local/tribal and/or international) which restrict or limit Indigenous Peoples' use of and access to lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally.	3. Number of court cases or legal challenges to measures, policies or programs which restrict or limit Indigenous Peoples' use of and access to lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally.	3. Percentage of lands, territories and natural resources used traditionally for food production (farming, fishing, hunting, gathering, herding) currently being used by Indigenous Peoples compared to benchmarks established in the past (5, 10, or 20 years etc)
4. Number of laws, instruments, Treaties and ordinances in place which respect and uphold Indigenous Peoples' right to use, protect, control own and/or develop traditional subsistence food resources (plants, animals, seeds, genetic resources, etc) and prevent the misappropriation of Indigenous Peoples' collective	4. Degree of enforcement and compliance with Laws, Constitutions, Treaties, Agreements, Constructive Arrangements, ordinances and other Policies upholding and defending Indigenous Peoples' right to use, protect, control own and/or develop traditional subsistence food resources (plants, animals, seeds, genetic resources etc) and prevent the misappropriation of Indigenous Peoples'	4. Percentage of traditional use lands, territories, and subsistence use areas which have retained their productive capacity for farming/fishing/hunting/gathering/herding); Percentage which are now damaged, diminished, contaminated, etc.

bio-cultural heritage.	collective bio-cultural heritage.	
5. Number of mechanisms in place with agreement of Indigenous Peoples for resolving conflicts regarding lands, territories and resources used traditionally for subsistence and food production by Indigenous Peoples.	5. Frequency of conflict over territory and natural resources, number of court cases and disputes filed.	5. Percentage of conflicts settled in favor of Indigenous Peoples.
<b>2. ABUNDANCE, SCARCITY AND/OR THREATS TO TRADITIONAL SEEDS, PLANT FOODS AND MEDICINES, AND FOOD ANIMALS, AS WELL AS CULTURAL PRACTICES ASSOCIATED WITH THEIR PROTECTION AND SURVIVAL</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of traditional institutions or other mechanisms or programs in place for transmission of traditional knowledge about cultural practices related to food production, use, protection and/or abundance.	1. Number of investigations and studies re: abundance and health of traditional subsistence foods being carried out by Indigenous Peoples’.	1. Percentage of traditional knowledge and cultural practices associated with the use, production, protection and abundance of traditional food sources and resources still being used on a regular basis as compared to benchmarks from the past.
2. Number of programs and projects in place in communities for clean up of contaminated habitats; Percentage which are initiated/run/lead/evaluated by Indigenous community members.	2. Number of active programs in Indigenous communities to restore plant or animal food species and/or their habitats and measure the impacts on abundance since their implementation.	2. Percentage of traditional subsistence food resources (plant and animal) which are intact, viable, productive, healthy and free from contamination (toxics, GMO’s etc) compared to percentage of subsistence plants and animals that show signs of disease, toxic contamination, diminishing population and other effects.
3. Number of government, corporate, agency, NGO or other outside entity programmes in place for clean up and restoration of contaminated or impacted habitats.	3. Number of studies initiated by Indigenous communities and/or outside agencies to compare traditional food use levels with diet related disease levels, suicide rates and other physical, mental or social illness or factors.	3. Changes in monthly/yearly harvests of food plants and animals used traditionally and reasons for any decrease, changes and/or restrictions.
	4. Numbers of studies or assessments by Indigenous communities and others in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples to assess impacts of imposed development (dams, deforestation, urbanization, industrial agricultural, mining, drilling, etc.) on the traditional lands, territories and subsistence resources of Indigenous Peoples.	4. Number of traditional food plants and animals which have been declared endangered, have decreased in numbers, and/or have disappeared (suggested comparisons to 50 years and 10 years ago, as per reports of subsistence users as well as existing governmental, agency, organization studies); number considered to be currently under threat.
		5. Levels of introduced environmental contaminants (i.e. mercury, POPs, pesticides and other agro-chemicals, genetic contaminants etc.) present in traditional subsistence foods including breast milk.

**3. CONSUMPTION AND PREPARATION OF TRADITIONAL PLANT AND ANIMAL FOODS AND MEDICINES, INCLUDING IN CEREMONIAL/CULTURAL USE AS WELL AS DAILY HOUSEHOLD USE**

Structural Indicators	Process Indicators	Results Indicators
	1. Number of programs in operation providing education to community members about health, nutritional benefits as well as cultural significance of traditional foods.	1. Percentage of households in a community that use traditional/subsistence foods on a regular basis, compared to an agreed upon number of years in the past (5, 10 or 25 depending on community history); Percentage of household diet based on traditional foods (weekly, monthly and over a year) as compared to “introduced” foods (i.e. processed foods, imported foods, GMO’s etc.).
	2. Number of such programs initiated by groups/agencies from outside the community vs number which are community-initiated and community lead.	2. Percentage of community members and/or families which still participate in traditional subsistence activities (compared to 50 years ago, 10 years ago or another appropriate number of years to determine rates of increase or decrease).
		3. Percentage of foods and food related items used traditionally in ceremonies which are still in use today as compared to an agreed upon number of years in the past (5, 10 or 25 depending on community history).

**4. CONTINUED PRACTICE AND USE OF CEREMONIES, DANCES, PRAYERS, SONGS AND STORIES AND OTHER CULTURAL TRADITIONS RELATED TO THE USE OF TRADITIONAL FOODS AND SUBSISTENCE PRACTICES**

Structural Indicators	Process Indicators	Results Indicators
1. Number of traditional institutions/societies/leaders that initiate/take responsibility for traditional ceremonies and for religious activities related to or using traditional food (planting, harvesting, caretaking, gathering, hunting, fishing, preparation and serving).	1. Percentage of women, youth, men and elders that participate in the transfer of knowledge through traditional ceremonies and religious activities related to or using traditional food (planting, harvesting, caretaking, gathering, hunting, fishing, preparation and serving).	1. Number / Percentage of community members who participate in traditional ceremonies and cultural practices; percentage of those who are youth.
2. Number of contemporary institutions that provide for/support the continuation of these traditional ceremonies and cultural activities.		2. Number of traditional and cultural practices associated with the use, protection and abundance of traditional food sources and resources still being used on a regular basis (i.e. songs, ceremonies, stories, dances, clan relationships and other practices).
3. Number of traditional institutions in place to ensure transmission of traditional knowledge about cultural/ceremonial practices		3. Number or percentage of community members who actively participate in these cultural and practices.

specifically related to food production, use, protection and/or abundance, and the use of traditional foods in these practices.		
<b>5. PRESERVATION AND CONTINUED USE OF LANGUAGE AND TRADITIONAL NAMES FOR FOODS AND PROCESSES (PLANTING, HUNTING, GATHERING, HARVESTING, FISHING, FOOD PREPARATION ETC.)</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of traditional institutions/societies/leaders that take responsibility for the continuation of the traditional language, songs stories, etc related to traditional food use (planting, harvesting, caretaking, gathering, hunting, fishing, preparation and serving).	1. Percentage of youth who actively participate in programs to learn the traditional language including names for traditional foods and food related practices.	1. Percentage of living community members who know the words, songs, dances, stories associated with traditional food gathering/production/caretaking preparation and use.
2. Number of contemporary institutions that provide for/support the continuation of the traditional language, songs stories, etc related to traditional food use.		2. Percentage of community members who are fluent speakers in the Indigenous language and percentage of households in which an Indigenous language is the primary spoken language, and increase or decrease compared to number of years in the past (i.e. 10 years or 25 years).
<b>6. INTEGRITY OF AND ACCESS TO SACRED SITES FOR CEREMONIAL PURPOSES RELATED TO USE OF TRADITIONAL FOODS</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Percentage of sites traditionally used for ceremonial, religious and related traditional subsistence activities currently under recognized Indigenous ownership, control, jurisdiction and /or protection.	1. Percentage of programs in place to return use/control/ownership/jurisdiction of these sites to Indigenous Peoples.	1. Percentage of total sites traditionally used for ceremonial, religious and related traditional subsistence activities within traditional lands and territories which are currently used on a regular basis compared to benchmarks established in the past (traditional use, Treaties, number of years ago, etc)
2. Percentage of these under other legal forms of protection (i.e. federal/state) and/or as protected areas.		2. Percentage of total sites traditionally used for ceremonial, religious and traditional subsistence activities within currently-recognized Indigenous territories which are now used on a regular basis.
3. Percentage of sites under state/federal protection and/or protected areas designation to which Indigenous Peoples have full access.		3. Percentage of these sites currently under threat of desecration/destruction/contamination etc.
4. Number of mechanisms in place with full participation and		4. Percent of conflicts settled in favor of Indigenous Peoples.

agreement of Indigenous Peoples for resolving conflicts regarding access to/control and use of/protection of sacred sites.		
<b>7. MIGRATION AND MOVEMENT AWAY FROM TRADITIONAL LANDS AS A RESULT OF RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRATION, CONFLICT, FORCED RELOCATION, LAND APPROPRIATION, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND ECONOMIC NECESSITY; RETURN PATTERNS AND RELATIONSHIPS TO CONTINUED USE OF TRADITIONAL FOODS</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of laws/agreements in place providing for and enabling the free movement and return of traditionally mobile Peoples and for mobile subsistence practices (herding, fishing, hunting, gathering).	1. Number of laws enforced and implemented providing for the free movement and return of traditionally mobile Peoples and for mobile subsistence practices (herding, fishing, hunting, gathering).	1. Percentage of persons/youth that leave the community on a seasonal, semi-permanently (for at least 2 years ) or permanently (5 years or more) for employment/economic or other reasons, including those which impact traditional subsistence access or resources.
2. Number of laws/agreements enabling cross border movement of Indigenous Peoples including access to traditional subsistence use areas.	2. Degree of enforcement of laws/agreements that exist to allow cross border mobility for subsistence, ceremonial and other related purposes.	2. Percentage of those who have returned to communities who use traditional food systems and ceremonial practices upon their return.
		3. Percentage of households, and percentage of youth, that retain or maintain traditional food use when away from their home communities.
<b>8. EFFECTIVE CONSULTATIONS FOR PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION APPLYING THE PRINCIPLES OF FREE, PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT AND FULL PARTICIPATION BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS WHEN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ARE IMPLEMENTED BY STATES, OUTSIDE AGENCIES OR OTHER ENTITIES AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH CULTURAL CONCERNS ARE CONSIDERED AND ADDRESSED</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of laws, legal systems and mechanisms in place, recognized and being implemented (traditional/ tribal/ state/national/ and international) for the recognition, protection and restoration of Indigenous Peoples' collective knowledge systems related to traditional foods and medicines (i.e. Intellectual Property Rights/Cultural Heritage rights) including the protection of genetic resources.	1. Number of court cases and complaints related violations of Peoples' collective knowledge systems/Intellectual Property Rights filed by Indigenous Peoples (symbols, genetic resources, seeds and plants, including medicinal plants, etc).	1. Percent of court cases and complaints related to Intellectual Property Rights/Cultural heritage rights settled in favour of the Indigenous Peoples.
2. Number of Indigenous Peoples-initiated programs in place to validate, organize, protect and/or register their traditional knowledge systems and resist/oppose/prevent	2. Number of consultations for program planning, implementation and evaluation with community members and representatives by states, outside agencies or other entities; Percentage of community members including elders/	2. Extent to which the definition, understanding and priorities for "Development" by the Indigenous Peoples affected is considered and reflected in relevant project planning, implementation and assessment,

misappropriation of their collective bio-cultural heritage.	traditional subsistence practitioners/traditional food producers/knowledge holders/ users participating in these consultations.	including preservation of traditional food systems and habitats, based on assessment of participating community members.
	3. Level of involvement of the affected local communities/community members in all studies and evaluations relating to traditional food production and use/subsistence resources and practices carried out in and near their lands and traditional use areas.	3. Extent to which development projects/proposals from outside the Indigenous communities respect and uphold the rights of Free Prior Informed Consent and Self-determination as defined and assessed by impacted community members including traditional subsistence producers/users.
	4. Level of participation in and control of programs and projects by the community members, including traditional subsistence and food producers, cultural leaders, and elders in the territories where they are being undertaken.	
<b>9. EXISTENCE AND VIABILITY OF MECHANISMS AND INSTITUTIONS CREATED BY AND ACCESSIBLE TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES FOR TRANSMISSION OF FOOD RELATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES TO FUTURE GENERATIONS</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of public policies and mechanisms that hold government and other interests accountable and responsible to Indigenous Peoples' interests in this area.	1. Number of programmes and institutional mechanisms existing, led and controlled by indigenous communities (using new and/or traditional knowledge transmission methods) to record and transmit traditional knowledge about food and subsistence practices.	1. Number of youth, women, elders and other community members involved in and benefiting from these programmes.
2. Number of government laws, programmes and policies in place and being implemented that support and recognize Indigenous Peoples' rights to maintain and transmit their traditional knowledge, and make decisions in that regard.	2. Level of community access to and availability of new technologies for knowledge documentation and transmission.	2. Number of Indigenous Peoples and/or institutions, including Indigenous youth, who use new communication Technologies and knowledge transmission methods to transmit and refer to Indigenous knowledge about traditional foods, threats to Indigenous Peoples' traditional foods and related cultural practices, and/or to organize support for and protection of traditional Indigenous food systems.
3. Extent to which Indigenous Peoples have control over local educational systems and schools, and utilize these systems to transmit knowledge related to traditional food production and use and related cultural practices.		3. Number or percent of Indigenous youth in a community/tribe/nation who perceive their traditional foods and subsistence practices as relevant in today's world (dynamic, vibrant, essential for success, cultural identity, health, survival).
<b>10. CAPACITY WITHIN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLES FOR ADAPTABILITY, RESILIENCE, RESISTANCE AND/OR RESTORATION OF TRADITIONAL FOOD USE AND PRODUCTION IN RESPONSE TO CHANGING ECONOMIC, POLITICAL AND/ OR ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS</b>		

<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of community run programs for the re-establishment of lost or threatened food sources, practices and/or knowledge, (including addressing adaptation to changing environmental, political, cultural and/or economic conditions).	1. Existence of and extent of participation in community-based discussions and decision-making regarding the need and/or desirability for adapting of traditional methods and food sources to changing conditions, including level of participation by elders, youth, cultural leaders, women and traditional practitioners.	1. Percent of Indigenous community members that continue to use and produce traditional foods in their territories while adapting to changing conditions (migration, environmental changes, etc.).
	2. Number of new culturally and environmentally sustainable technologies or methods in use or under development for food production or related activities (i.e. sustainable energy production, water purification, irrigation, natural pest control etc.) with the agreement and involvement of local practitioners.	2. Number of Indigenous food traditions and resources that have resisted, adapted, and/or have been reincorporated in new situations and places, (new locations and residences, intercultural marriages, in response to impacts of climate changes etc.) in ways that are consistent with Indigenous cultural integrity and well-being as defined by the practitioners.
	3. Number of studies or assessments carried out by or involving community members to assess impacts of new technologies and methods for food production/use on traditional cultural integrity, health, traditional food restoration capacities and other factors (either undermining or enhancing).	3. Number of different Indigenous-generated income-earning activities associated with traditional foods, agro-ecological and native food systems, knowledge and practices.
<b>11. ABILITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO UTILIZE AND IMPLEMENT RECOGNIZED RIGHTS, LEGAL NORMS AND STANDARDS AS WELL AS SELF-GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES TO PROMOTE AND DEFEND THEIR FOOD SOVEREIGNTY ON THE LOCAL/TRIBAL/COMMUNITY, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Existence/number of public policies, institutions, Treaties, agreements and laws which respect and support indigenous self-determination, autonomy and food sovereignty at all levels.	1. Number of public policies, institutions, Treaties, agreements and laws being effectively and actively implemented which respect and support Indigenous self-determination, autonomy and food sovereignty at all levels (local/tribal, national and international levels).	1. Number of Indigenous Peoples (individuals and communities) that know, implement, benefit from and have appropriated the right to food and food sovereignty in keeping with their diverse realities and self-determination.
2. Number of related government institutions with programmes and budgets (including national budgets) that are dedicated specifically/exclusively to Indigenous Peoples.	2. Number of programmes in Indigenous communities to inform and assist community members, leaders and practitioners to know their rights and available mechanisms/processes to assert these rights numbers of participants (general and also specific to women, youth and elders).	2. Number of Indigenous community members, including community leaders, who understand the relationship between rights to self determination/self government/ sovereignty/autonomy, food sovereignty/food security and community health and well being.

3. Number and effectiveness of mechanisms for prevention of and redress for denial of rights to food, food sovereignty and subsistence rights at all levels (tribal/local/state/national/International).	3. Number of legal cases/complaints filed by Indigenous Peoples to prevent and/or halt activities that threaten or undermine their food sovereignty; final outcomes of these cases /complaints (percentage decided for or against Indigenous Peoples' interests).	3. Number of Indigenous communities who practice food sovereignty through self-government structures and assertions of their rights using a variety of mechanisms.
4. Number of existing ordinances and laws passed by Indigenous Peoples' own governing bodies and leadership institutions related to protection of food sovereignty, food producing lands, territories and resources; number of national/state/provincial laws that support and/or undermine these tribal ordinances and laws.		

**Table 2 : Consolidated Indicators Table from the 2nd Global Consultation on the Right to Food and Food Security for Indigenous Peoples: Cultural Indicators for Food Security, Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development**

<b>1. Access to, security for and integrity of lands, territories, natural resources, sacred sites and ceremonial areas used for traditional food production, harvesting and/or gathering and related cultural and ceremonial purposes</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of constitutional provisions, policies, programs, legislative and administrative measures ((national, state, local/tribal and/or international) in place for demarcation, legal recognition, management, protection and conservation of lands, territories, subsistence resources, ceremonial areas and sacred sites used traditionally by Indigenous Peoples.	1. Number of constitutional provisions, policies, programs, legislative and administrative measures (national, state, local/tribal and/or international) being effectively implemented for the demarcation, legal recognition management, protection and conservation of lands, territories, subsistence resources, sacred sites and ceremonial areas used traditionally by Indigenous Peoples.	1. Percentage of lands, territories subsistence resources, sacred sites and ceremonial areas used traditionally by Indigenous Peoples for subsistence and food production to which IPs still have full access and/or control, and are legally demarcated or otherwise recognized today as compared to benchmarks established in the past (i.e. lands recognized in treaties and agreements, original/traditional use areas).
2. Number of policies, programs, legislative, administrative measures and legal mechanisms in place (national, state, local/tribal and/or international) which restrict, limit,	2. Number of court cases or legal challenges to measures, policies or programs which restrict or limit Indigenous Peoples' use of and access to lands, territories, subsistence resources,	2. Percentage of lands, territories and subsistence resources used traditionally for food production (farming, fishing, hunting, gathering, herding) and related ceremonial uses

respect or uphold Indigenous Peoples' use of and access to lands, territories, subsistence resources, sacred sites and ceremonial areas used traditionally.	sacred sites and ceremonial areas used traditionally and percentage of conflicts settled in favor of Indigenous Peoples.	currently being used by Indigenous Peoples compared to benchmarks established in the past (5, 10, or 20 years etc); Percentage which have retained their full productive capacity vs. percentage which are now damaged, diminished, contaminated, etc.
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**2. Abundance, scarcity and/or threats to traditional seeds, plant foods and medicines, and food animals, as well as cultural practices associated with their protection and survival**

<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of programs and projects in place in communities for clean up and restoration of impacted habitats and/or restoration of plant or animal food species by government, corporate, agency, NGO or other outside entity programmes; number of such programmes which are initiated, run and/or evaluated by Indigenous community members	1. Number of investigations and studies on abundance and health of traditional subsistence foods based on changes in monthly/yearly harvests of food plants and animals used traditionally and reasons for any changes; number of programs/policies initiated as a result and percentage of those carried out by Indigenous Peoples and communities.	1. Percent of traditional cultural practices associated with the use, production, protection and abundance of traditional food sources and resources still being used on a regular basis as compared to benchmarks from the past.
2. Number of community-initiated and community lead programs or other initiatives in operation to provide education about the current threats to subsistence practices and resources (environmental contamination, habitat destruction, loss of traditional knowledge and Indigenous language, misappropriation and misuse of biological resources, genetic modification, etc.)	2. Number of studies initiated by Indigenous communities and/or outside agencies to compare access to traditional foods, abundance and/or scarcity with levels of diet related diseases (diabetes, malnutrition, infant mortality, maternal health, obesity, suicide rates and other physical, mental or social illness or factors.)	2. Percentage of traditional subsistence food resources (plant and animal) and habitats which are intact, viable, productive, healthy and free from contamination (toxics, GMO's etc) compared to percentage of subsistence plants and animals that show signs of disease, toxic contamination, diminishing population based on changes in monthly/yearly harvests and other affects.
3. Number of laws, ordinances and provisions in place to protect traditionally used subsistence plant and animals and their habitats from overuse, environmental destruction, misappropriation, contamination etc; Percentage that have been developed and are being implemented by and/or in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples	3. Numbers of studies or assessments by Indigenous communities and others in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples to assess impacts of imposed development (dams, deforestation, urbanization, industrial agriculture, mining, drilling, etc.) and introduced environmental contaminants (i.e. mercury, POPs, pesticides and other agro-chemicals, genetic contaminants etc.) on traditional subsistence foods including in mothers' breast milk	3. Number of traditional food plants and animals which have been declared endangered, have decreased in numbers, and/or have disappeared (suggested comparisons to 50 years and 10 years ago, as per reports of subsistence users as well as existing governmental, agency and outside organization studies); number considered to be under current threat.

**3. Use and transmission of methods, knowledge language, ceremonies, dances, prayers, oral histories, stories and songs related to traditional foods and subsistence practices, and the continued use of traditional foods in daily diet as well as in relevant cultural/ceremonial practices**

<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of traditional institutions or other mechanisms or programs in place for transmitting traditional	1. Number of youth, women, elders and other community members involved in and benefiting from these programs to	1. Percentage of community households which use traditional/ subsistence foods as a regular part of

knowledge, languages and cultural practices related to food production, use, protection, preparation and/or abundance	record and transmit traditional knowledge about food and subsistence practices.	their diet, compared to an agreed upon number of years in the past (5, 10 or 25 depending on community history); Percentage of total household diets based on traditional foods (weekly, monthly and over a year) as compared to “introduced” foods (i.e. processed foods, imported foods, GMO’s etc.)
2. Number of programs and institutional mechanisms existing, led and controlled by indigenous communities (using new and/or traditional knowledge transmission methods) to record and transmit traditional knowledge about traditional food production and subsistence activities and related cultural knowledge and practices.	2. Number of community-initiated and community lead programs or other initiatives in operation to provide education about the nutritional value, health benefits and cultural significance of traditional foods, and culturally relevant and environmentally sustainable food production methods; number of such programs in operation initiated by groups/agencies from outside the community.	2. Percentage of community members who know traditional methods for food gathering/production/preparation including the traditional language, songs, dances, stories and ceremonies associated with these practices traditional; Percentage of community members which participate in and use these practices and percentage of those who are youth.
3. Number of government laws, programs and policies in place and being implemented that support and recognize Indigenous Peoples’ rights to maintain, protect and transmit their traditional knowledge, control their educational systems and make other decisions in that regard.	3. Number or percent of indigenous youth in a community/tribe/nation who perceive or express that their traditional foods and subsistence practices as relevant in today’s world (dynamic, vibrant, essential for success, cultural identity, health, survival)	3. Percentage of foods and food related items used traditionally in ceremonies which are still in use today as compared to an agreed upon number of years in the past (5, 10 or 25, depending on community history).
<b>4. Capacity by Indigenous Peoples for adaptability, resilience, and/or restoration of traditional food use and production in response to changing conditions including migration, displacement, urbanization and environmental changes</b>		
<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of community run programs for reestablishment of lost or threatened food sources, practices and/or knowledge (including adaptation to changing environmental, political, cultural and/or economic conditions).	1. Existence of and extent of participation in community-based discussions and decision-making regarding the need and/or desirability for adapting traditional methods and food sources to changing conditions, including level of participation by elders, youth, cultural leaders, women and traditional practitioners.	1. Percent of Indigenous community members that continue to use and produce traditional foods in their territories while adapting to changing conditions (migration, environmental changes, etc.).
2. Number of laws/agreements in place providing for and enabling the free movement and return of traditionally mobile Peoples and for mobile subsistence practices (herding, fishing, hunting, gathering) including across international borders.	2. Number of new culturally and environmentally sustainable technologies or methods in use or under development for food production or related activities (i.e. sustainable energy production, water purification, irrigation, natural pest control etc.) with the agreement and involvement of local practitioners and number of studies or assessments carried out by or involving community members to assess impacts of these new	2. Percentage of persons/youth that leave the community on a seasonal, semi-permanent (for at least 2 years ) or permanent (5 years of more) basis for employment/economic/subsistence or other reasons; of those who return to the communities, what percentage go back to using traditional food systems and related ceremonial/cultural practices.

	technologies and methods.	
	3. Number of Indigenous Peoples and/or institutions, including indigenous youth, who use new communication technologies and knowledge transmission methods to transmit and refer to indigenous knowledge about traditional foods, threats to Indigenous Peoples' traditional foods and related cultural practices, and/or to organize support for and protection of traditional indigenous food systems.	3. Number of indigenous food traditions and resources that have resisted, adapted, and/or has been re-incorporated into new situations and places, (new locations and residences, intercultural marriages, responding to impacts of climate changes, adapted as income-earning activities, etc.) in ways that are consistent with indigenous dignity and well-being as defined by the practitioners.

**5. Ability of Indigenous Peoples to exercise and implement their rights including self-determination and free prior informed consent, as well as their self-government structures, to promote and defend their Food Sovereignty and related aspects of their development.**

<b>Structural Indicators</b>	<b>Process Indicators</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>
1. Number of laws, legal systems and mechanisms in place and being implemented (traditional/ tribal/ state/national/ and international) for the recognition, protection, control, ownership, restoration and/or redress of violations of Indigenous Peoples' collective knowledge systems and bio-cultural heritage, and other aspects of their right to food and food sovereignty	1. Number of court cases and complaints filed to prevent and/or redress violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights to their collective knowledge systems and bio-cultural heritage (symbols, genetic resources, seeds and plants, including medicinal plants, etc.), to halt proposed non-sustainable development projects or to otherwise defend their food sovereignty	1. Number of Indigenous communities who are implementing food sovereignty through self-government structures and assertion of their rights using a variety of mechanisms
2. Number of public policies, institutions, treaties, agreements and laws in existence which respect and support Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination, free prior informed consent, autonomy, food sovereignty and right to subsistence at all levels; number/percent being effectively implemented and number being violated	2. Number of consultations for program planning, implementation and evaluation with community members and representatives by states, outside agencies or other entities; Percentage of community members including elders/ traditional subsistence practitioners/traditional food producers/knowledge holders/ users participating in and/or taking a leadership role these consultations and resulting activities and programs.	2. Number of development projects/proposals from outside Indigenous communities that respect and uphold the rights of Free Prior Informed Consent, Self-determination and Development as defined and assessed by impacted community members including traditional subsistence producers/users
3. Number of ordinances and laws passed by Indigenous Peoples' own governing bodies and leadership institutions related to protection of food sovereignty, food producing lands, territories and resources; number of national/state/provincial laws and programmes (including those providing financial assistance to communities) that support and/or undermine the implementation of these tribal/Indigenous community ordinances and laws.	3. Number of programmes in Indigenous communities to inform and assist community members, leaders and practitioners to know their rights and available mechanisms/processes to assert these rights; Numbers of participants in these programmes (general and also specific to women, youth and elders).	3. Number of Indigenous community members, including community leaders, who understand the relationship between their rights to self determination and self government, their food sovereignty/food security and their community health and well being.

