

Training course on issues related to the situation, needs and priorities of Indigenous Peoples worldwide.

December 2023 - November 2024





Module 8

Sustainable Financing Opportunities Applicable to Indigenous Peoples

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Content

- Indigenous economies
- Land tenure
- Resilience
- The path of the OECD countries

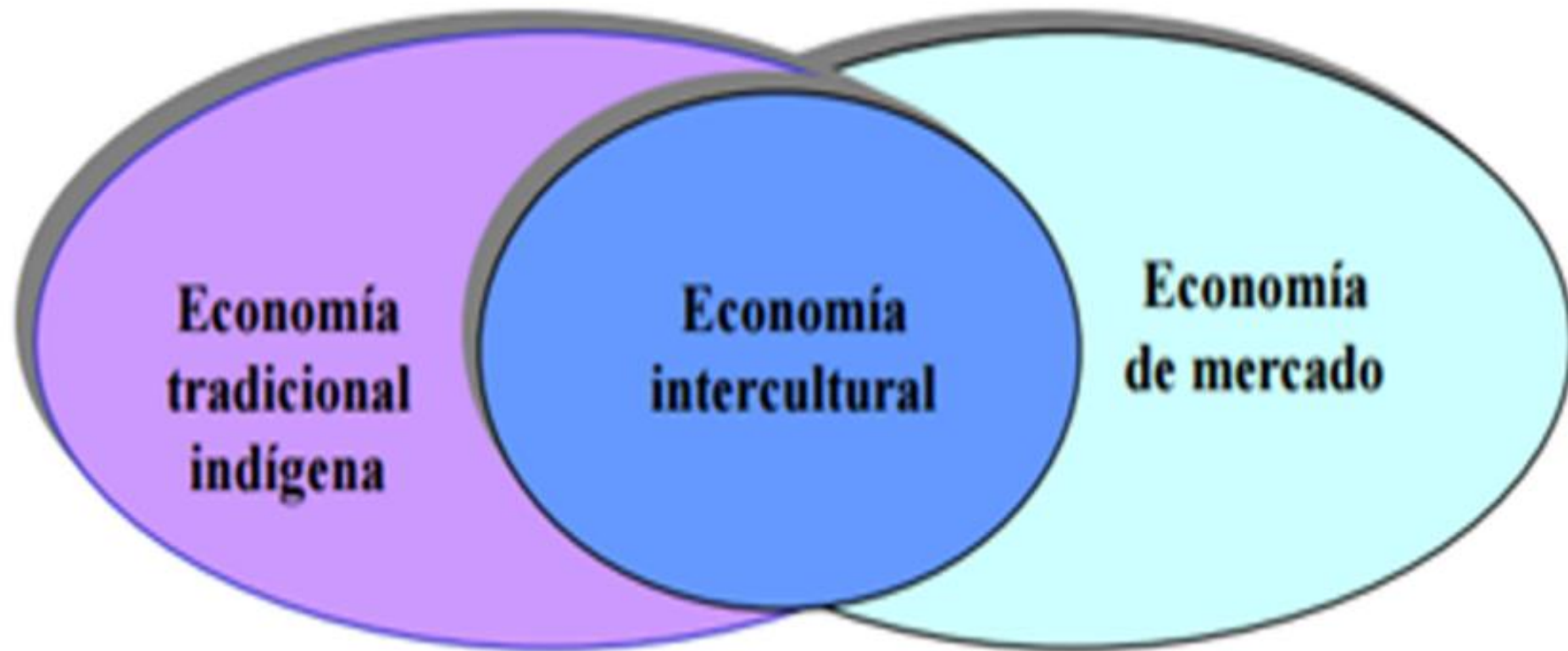


Indigenous Economies

- ETI
 - Traditional Systems of Production
 - Non-cash exchanges
- Market linkage
 - *Cash crops*
 - The labor market
 - Indigenous enterprises
- Bottlenecks for the Articulation of the TSIs to the market



Indigenous Economies



Traditional Indigenous Economy (TIE)

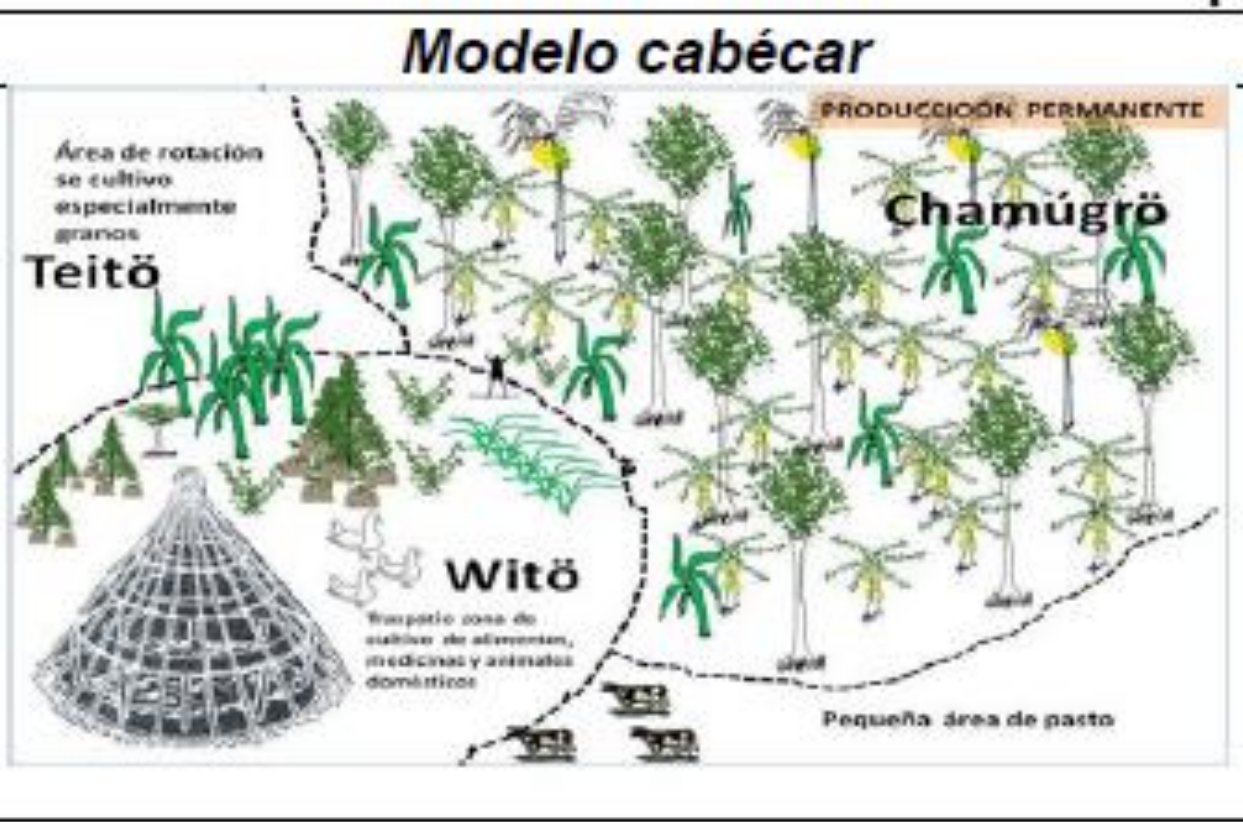
ECONOMÍA TRADICIONAL INDÍGENA (ETI)

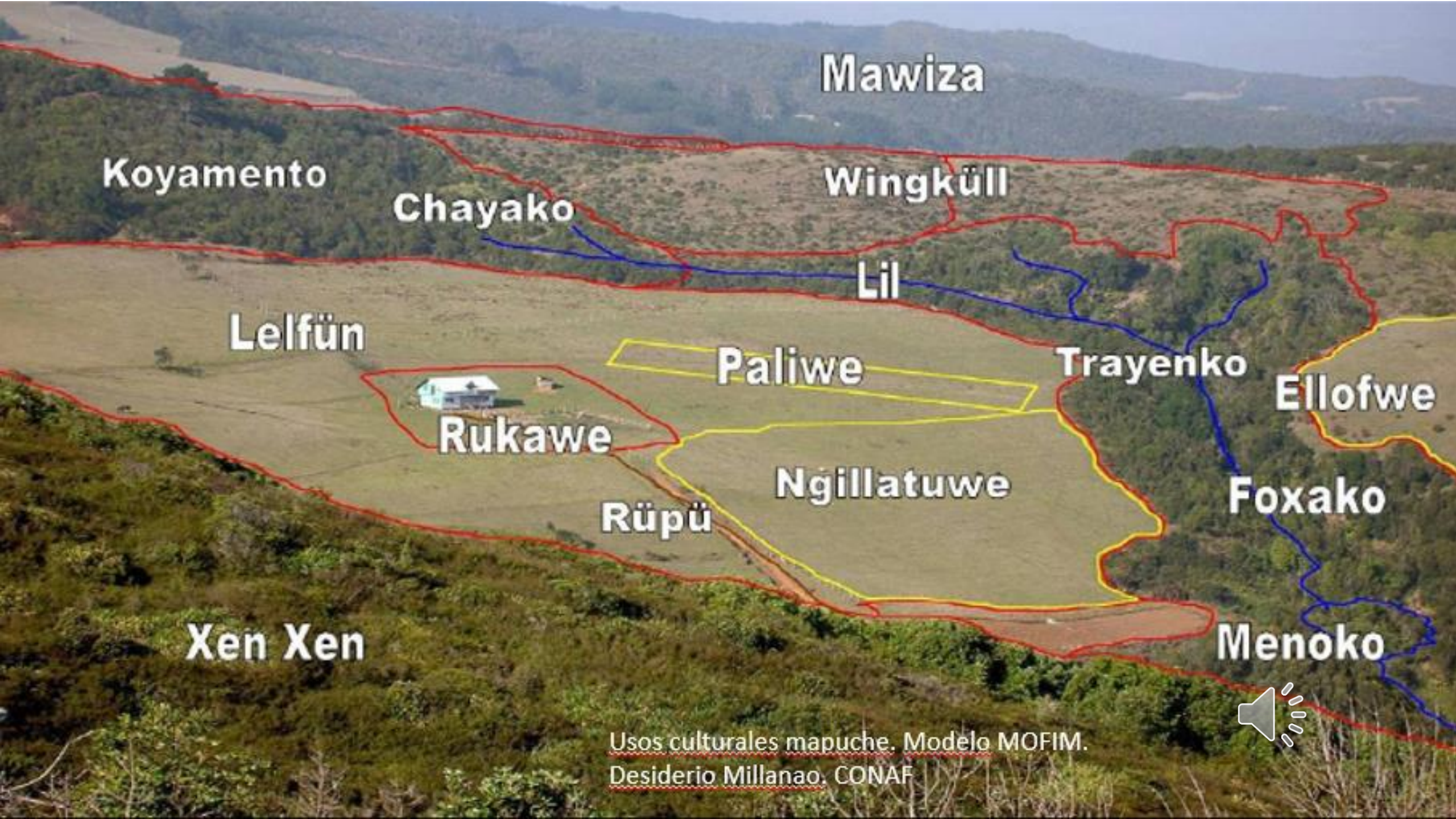


acceso a la integralidad de los usos culturales de los territorios indígenas y de la biodiversidad que contienen

reciprocidad (complementariedad vertical, ciclo del maíz), redistribución, excepcionalmente trueque + principio de la no acumulación, preponderancia de la solidaridad social, manejo del territorio por conocimiento tradicional (armonía con la naturaleza y sus fuerzas)

Traditional Production Systems





Mawiza

Koyamento

Chayako

Wingküll

Lil

Lelfün

Paliwe

Trayenko

Ellofwe

Rukawe

Ngillatuwe

Foxako

Rüpü



Xen Xen

Menoko

Usos culturales mapuche. Modelo MOFIM.
Desiderio Millanao. CONAF



Categories (territory and land and resource use)

Category <i>emic</i>	Aspects	
Monema in native language	Access Rules 	Driving Rules 
	Land tenure consuetudinary	Traditional knowledge for territorial management

Reciprocity



Redistribution



Complementarity

HIGHLANDS OF GUATEMALA

LOSS OF VERTICAL
COMPLEMENTARITY DUE TO
ENCROACHMENT OF MEDIUM-
CLIMATE ZONE (COFFEE)



Market linkage

- Cash crops
- The labor market
- Indigenous enterprises

Cash crops



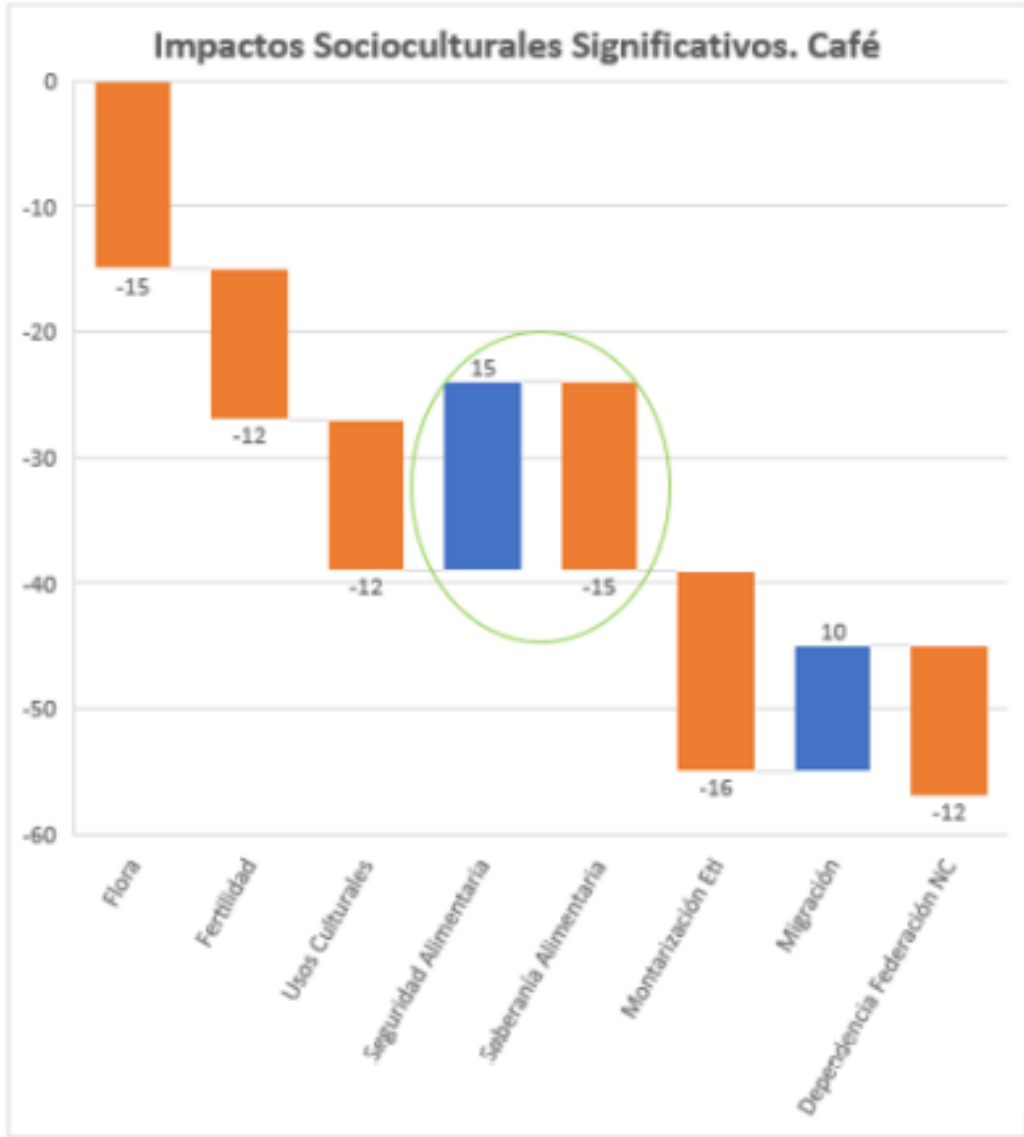
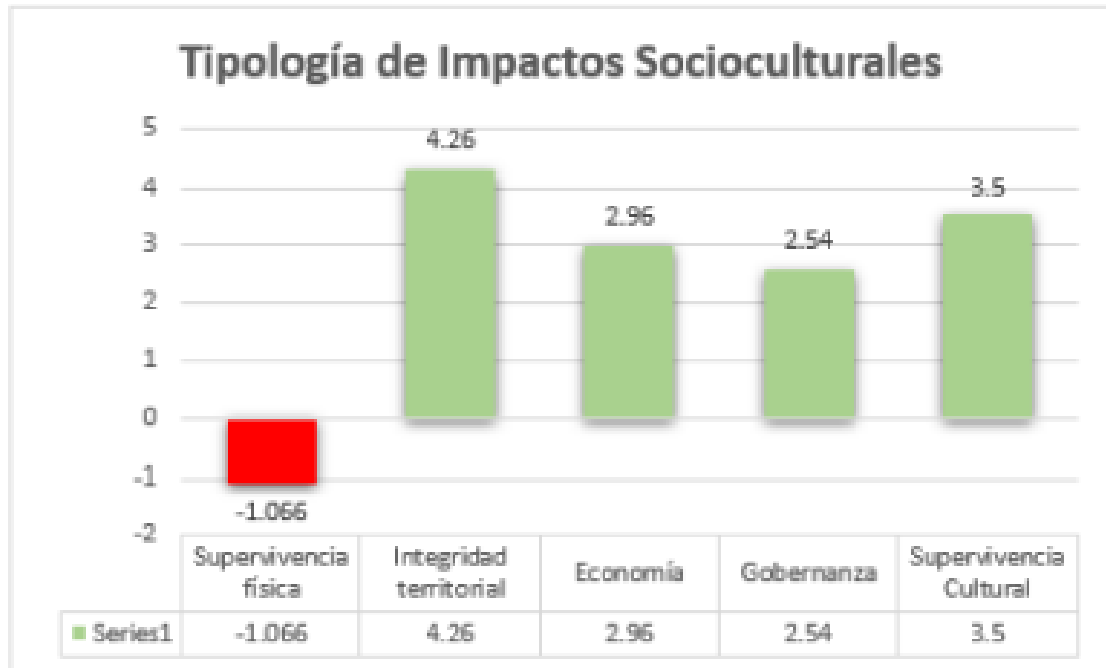
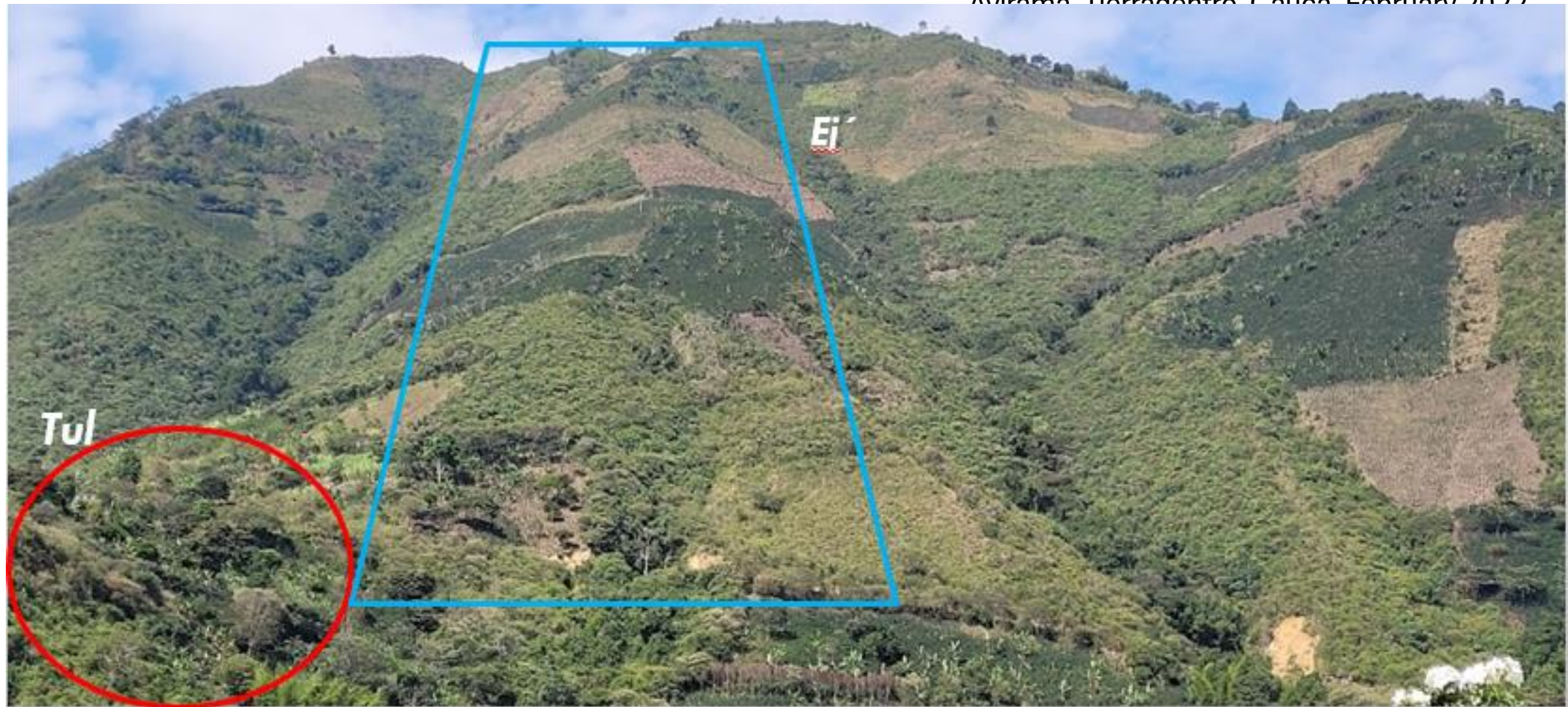


Grafico 7: impactos socioculturales significativos de la línea productiva del café

Affectation of coffee cultivation to Nasa cultural uses.

Avirama, Tierradentro, Cauca, February 2022



The labor market

- The indigenous, rural and urban labor market is located in a scenario of exclusion and labor segmentation where seasonal and informal employment prevails.
- The nature of public investment in the region has determined that quality jobs are located in the segments of health, education (bilingual education) and self-employment (in governance and in predominantly family enterprises).
- The improvement of the indigenous labor market is more related to the strengthening of indigenous enterprises and the increase of public investment in indigenous territories than to job training programs.

Indigenous entrepreneurship

- Articulation to the market for surpluses or *cash crops* from limited opportunities *and* subject to price variation risks, which stimulate an illegal economy (illegal mining, illicit crops).
- Exclusion from financial markets (indigenous people are not considered creditworthy). Initiatives supported by own efforts, governance contributions, seed capital (donations) without a culture of repayment.
- Existence of various bottlenecks to market access
- High accident rate in community projects
- Lack of technical assistance, innovation mechanisms and fiscal incentives for secondary product transformation (public procurement system, free trade zones).

Bottlenecks for the articulation of the ETI to the market

- Financial
- Corporate
- Toilets
- Intellectual Property
- Environmental

Toilets / the informal market of indigenous gastronomy



Fermentador de cacao de la Asociación de Mujeres Orebä de Abrego Montezuma, con granos producidos en los policultivos otowö ngöbe



Producto terminado que no puede venderse en el

Land Tenure

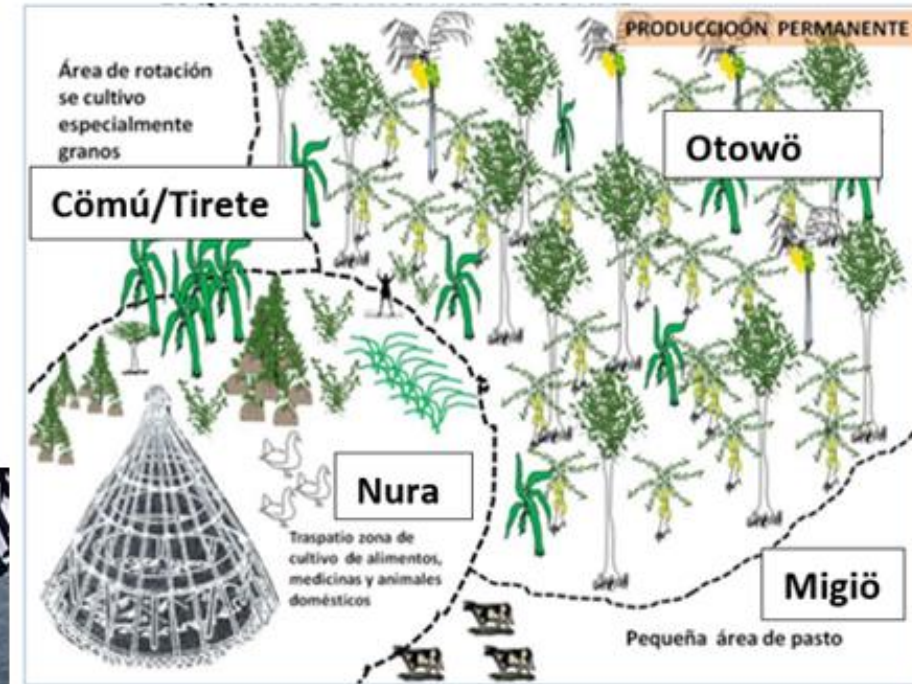
- Customary tenure
- Qualification
 - Virtual titles
 - Regions of refuge
- Privatization
- Exclusion



Customary land tenure

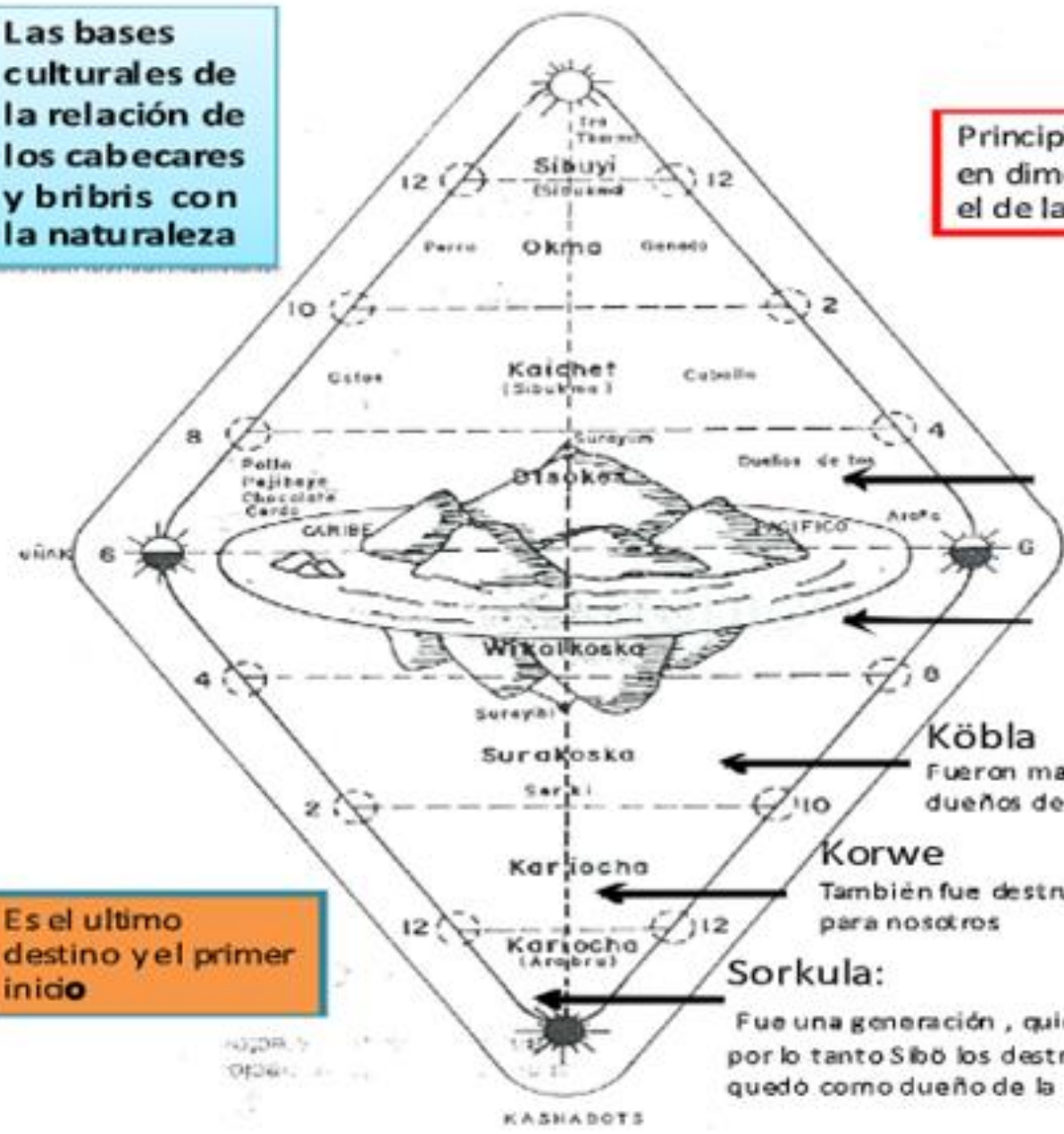
- Family
 - Nuclear
 - Extensive
- Perimeter
- Radial

Usos Culturales Ngäbe



Las bases culturales de la relación de los cabecares y bribris con la naturaleza

Principio de la Dualidad, Lo que está en dimensión de la oscuridad esta en el de la Luz



Ditsöwo (Semilla maíz)
Nacemos de la oscuridad pero crecemos con la luz

Principios y valores culturales

Keptsi
Fue una generación, con un rabo bien largo, fueron malignos, sibö los eliminó y dejó sus espíritus como dueño de todos los frutos silvestre

Equilibrio

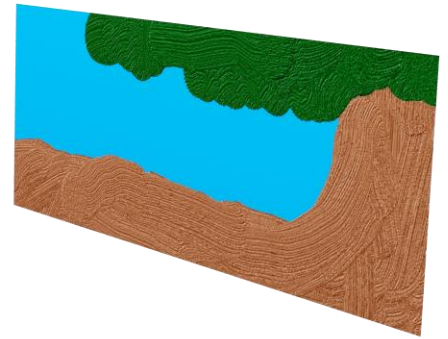
Köbla
Fueron malignos, también Sibö los destruyó y sus espíritus quedaron como dueños de las montañas

Korwe
También fue destruido y sus espíritus ambulan por las montañas y son peligroso para nosotros

Sorkula:
Fue una generación, quien su kékol (jefe) se creyó ser Sibö por lo tanto Sibö los destruyó y el espíritu de su kékol quedó como dueño de la lluvia

Es el ultimo destino y el primer inicio

Rights in Categories of cultural use



Tenencia formal y tenencia consuetudinaria

Pueblo Mam, Guatemala

Ese porcentaje no incluye las áreas con títulos de tenencia o posesión privada sin registro (concesiones municipales, títulos de posesión de alcalde, de notario, supletorios) que son parte de territorios del control de grupos de parentesco.



Tierras de patrilineajes mam en Tajumulco

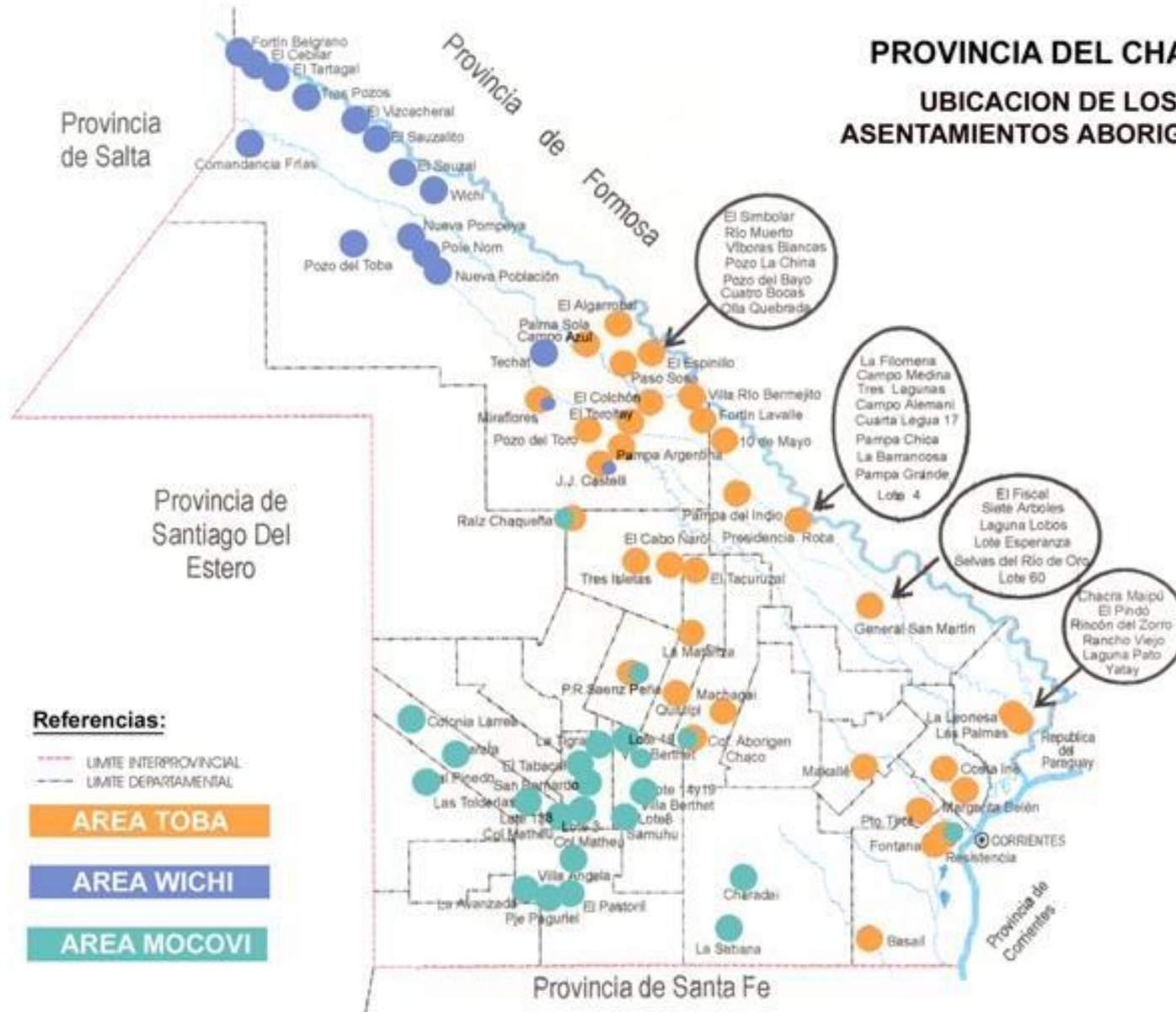
Land tenure titling

Private. GU
Social. MX
Collective

Pobres o Ricos?

20%





PROVINCIA DEL CHACO UBICACION DE LOS ASENTAMIENTOS ABORIGENES

Regiones de refugio



Fuentes: Instituto del Aborigen Chaqueño (IDACH).
Secretaría de Planificación y Evaluación de Resultados (SPER).
Fundación IDEAS - Marzo 2004

Virtual degree



- + intra-predial investment
- + access to credit
- land (sale) market
- + income

Privatization

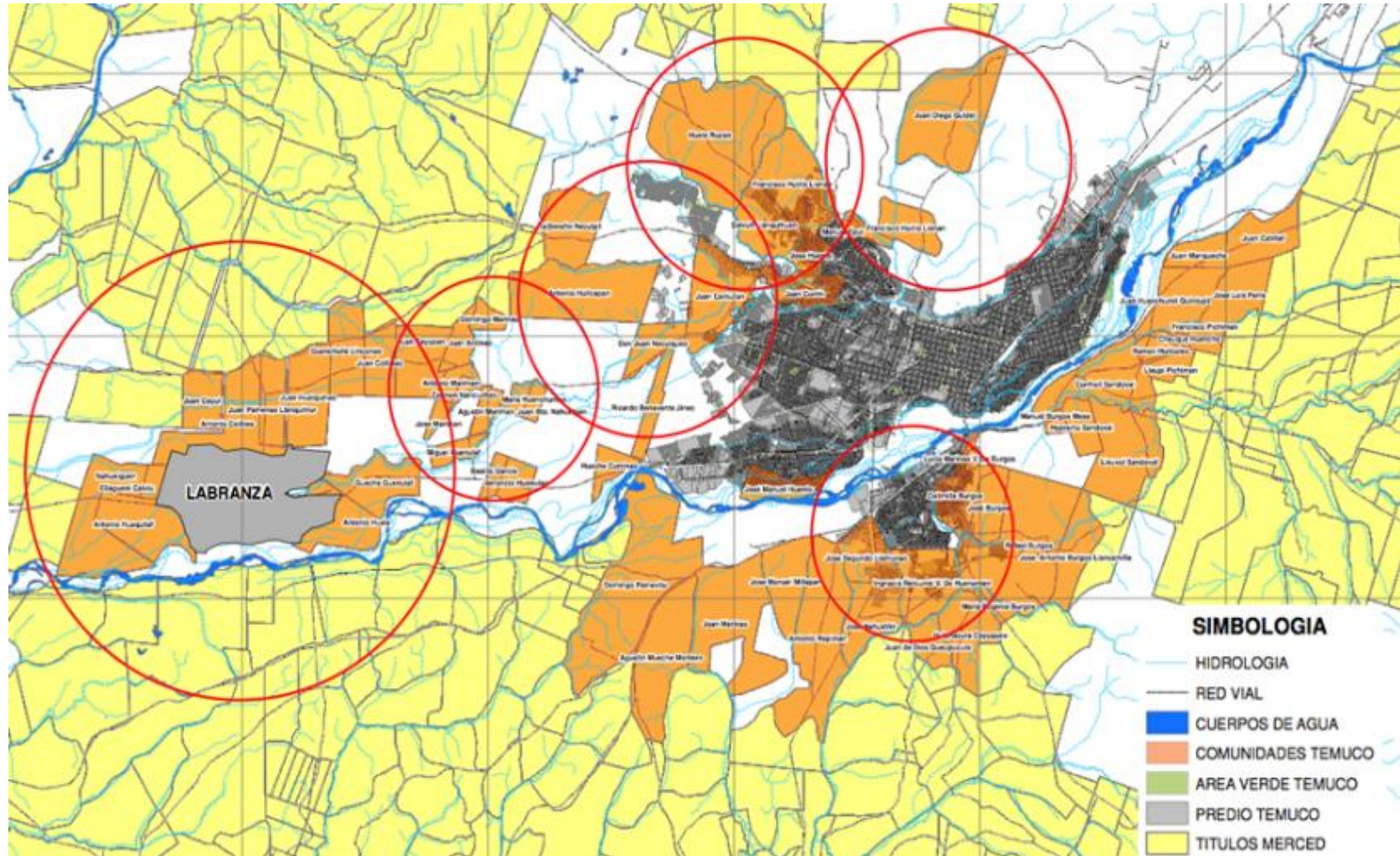


Wishful thinking

Quasi-experimental
evaluation
NORDECO 2006
Mexico
Honduras
Peru
Bolivia



Exclusion of opportunities



Temuco - urban expansion

Resilience

- Territorial integrity
- Traditional indigenous economy
- Governance
- Role of women
- Traditional health system



IP RESILIENCE. CENTRAL AMERICA, 2020

BM-CICA STUDY, 2021



Survey question: what factors contribute to IP resilience?

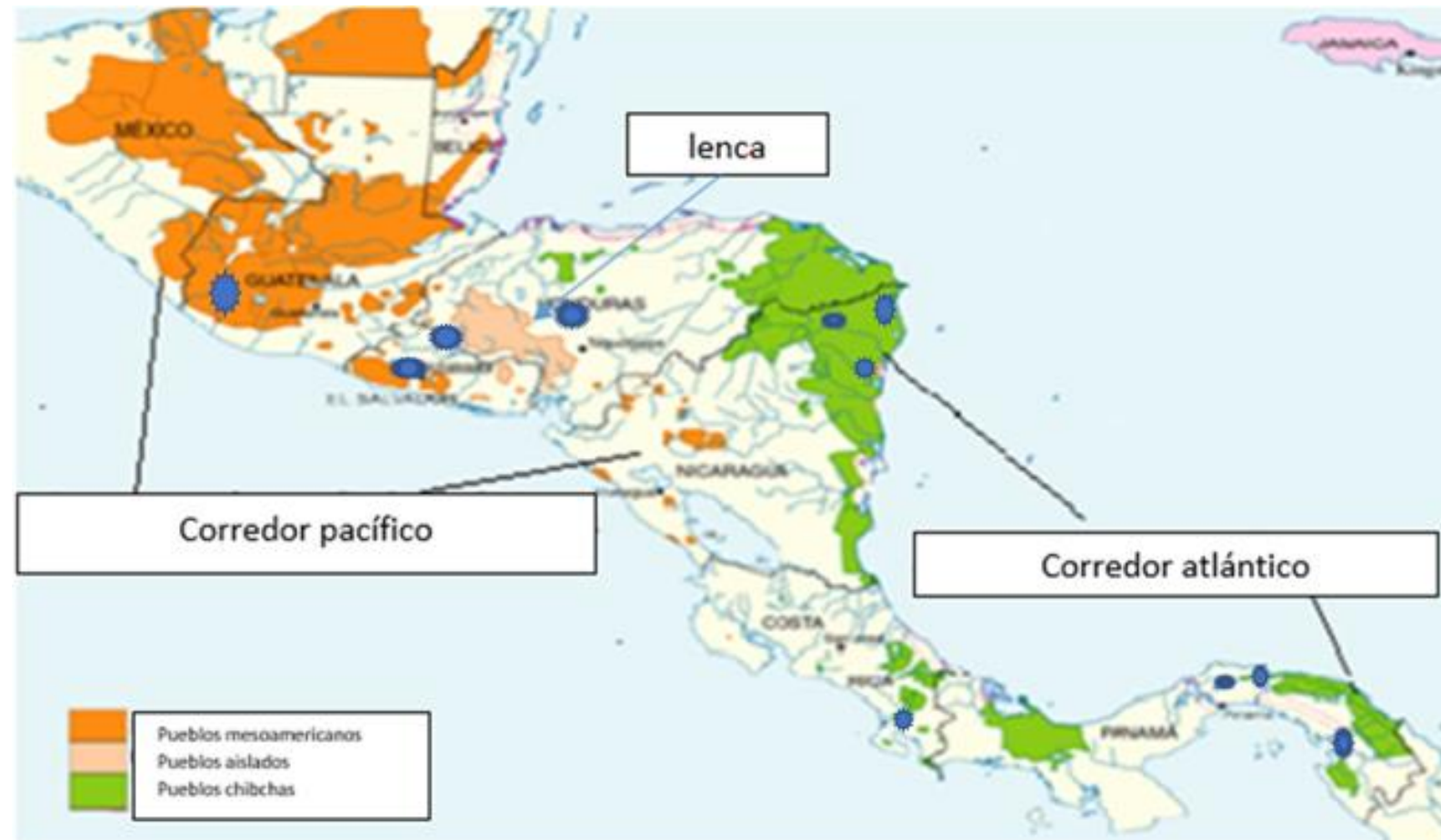
Despite their high vulnerability to COVID-19 and CC, there was much diversity among IPs to survive - some very fragile and others with the capacity to self-sustain and help others.

Indigenous Peoples in CA:

- 54 Indigenous Peoples
- Population: 8 Million
- 4 Cultural Traditions
 - Mesoamerican*
 - Chibcha*
 - Intermediate*
 - Chocó (Amazonian)*

Sample Selection Criteria:

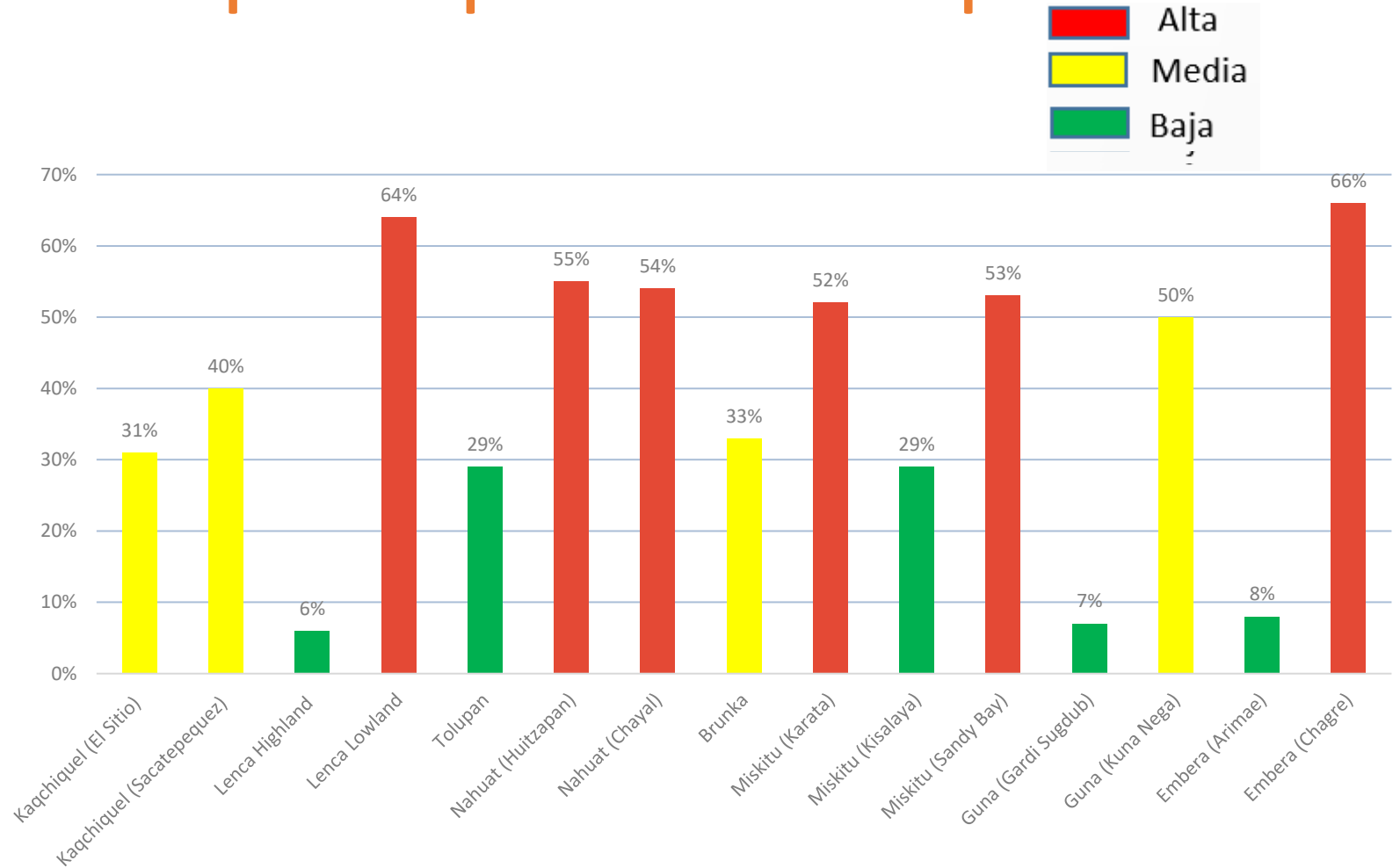
- Communities/Territories chosen by Indigenous Organizations based on their remarkable experiences of Fragility or resilience.
- 15 Cases in 6 Countries



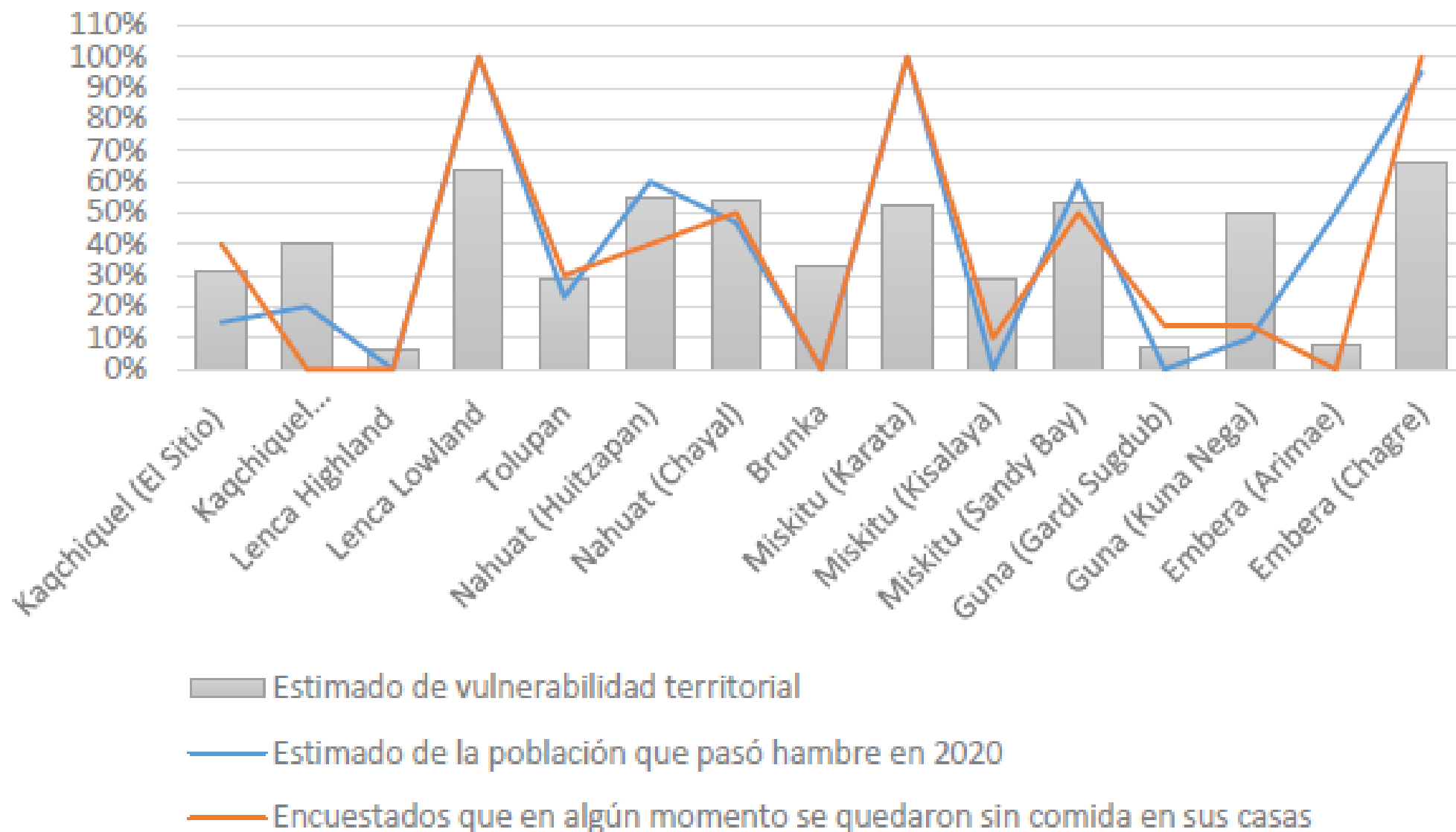
Territorial Integrity Enabling Factors

- Land tenure security
- Physical security of the territory
- Adaptation to Climate Change
- Access to Cultural Land Use Biodiversity
- Customary territorial management (with traditional knowledge)

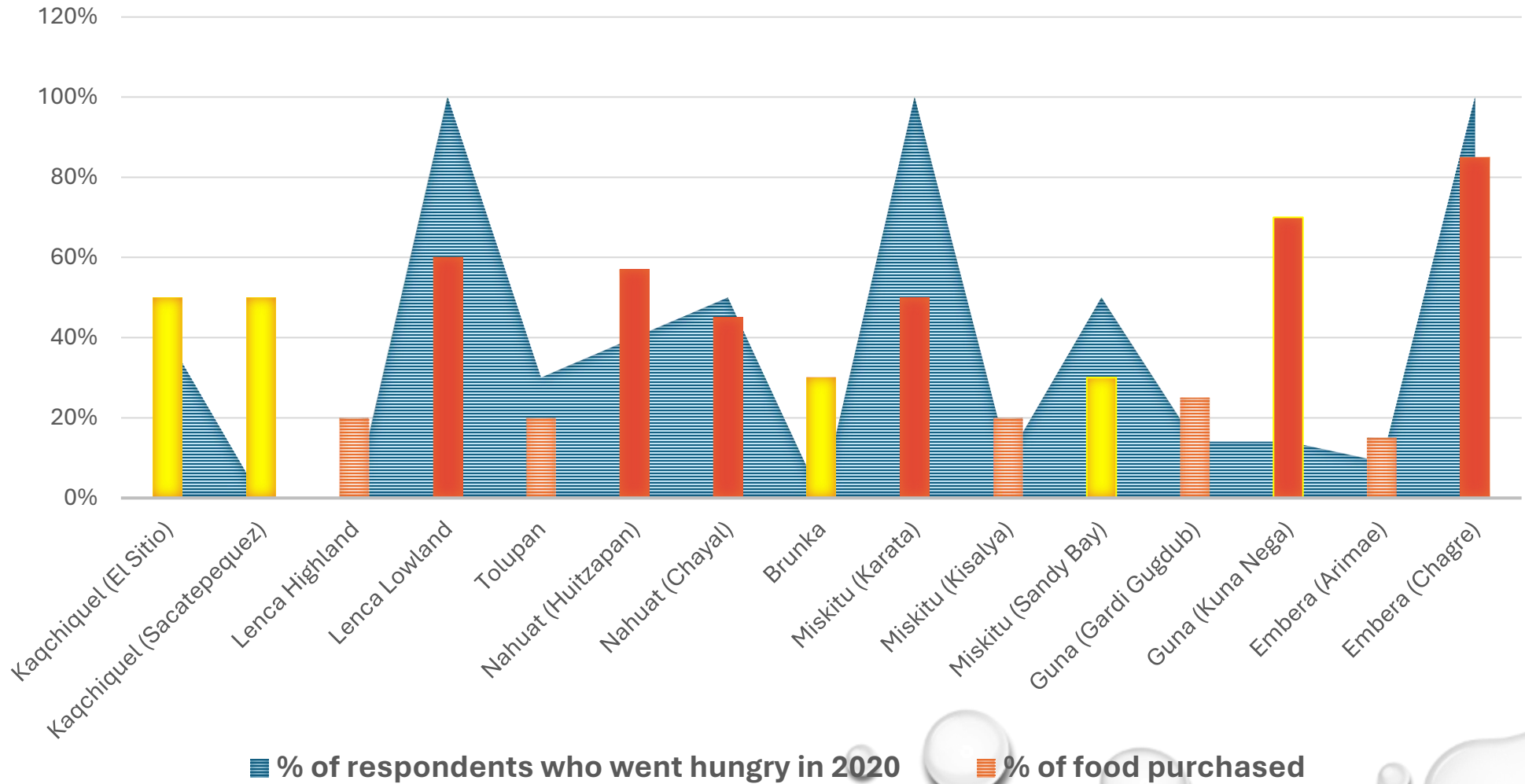
Territorial vulnerability perception index pre-2020



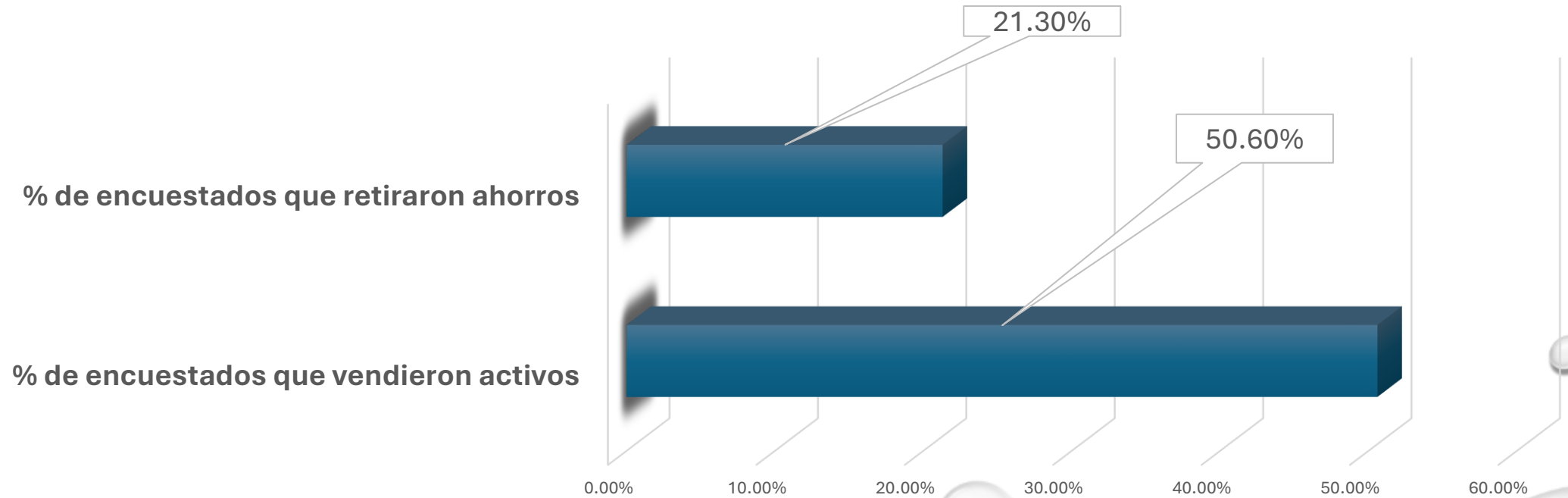
Seguridad Alimentaria vs Vulnerabilidad de la Integridad Territorial



Hunger in 2020 and Market Dependency

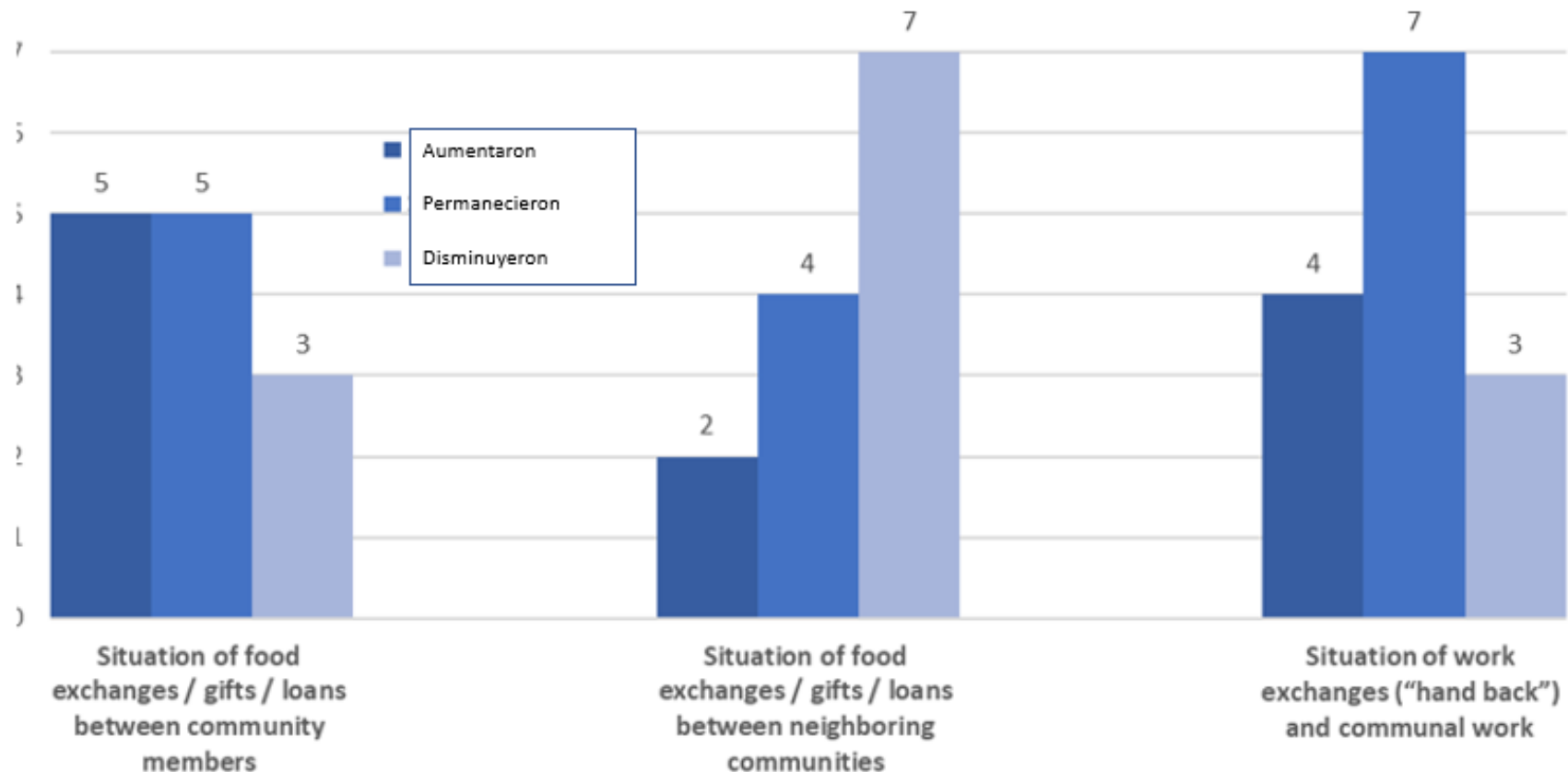


Short-term: sale of assets and savings withdrawals



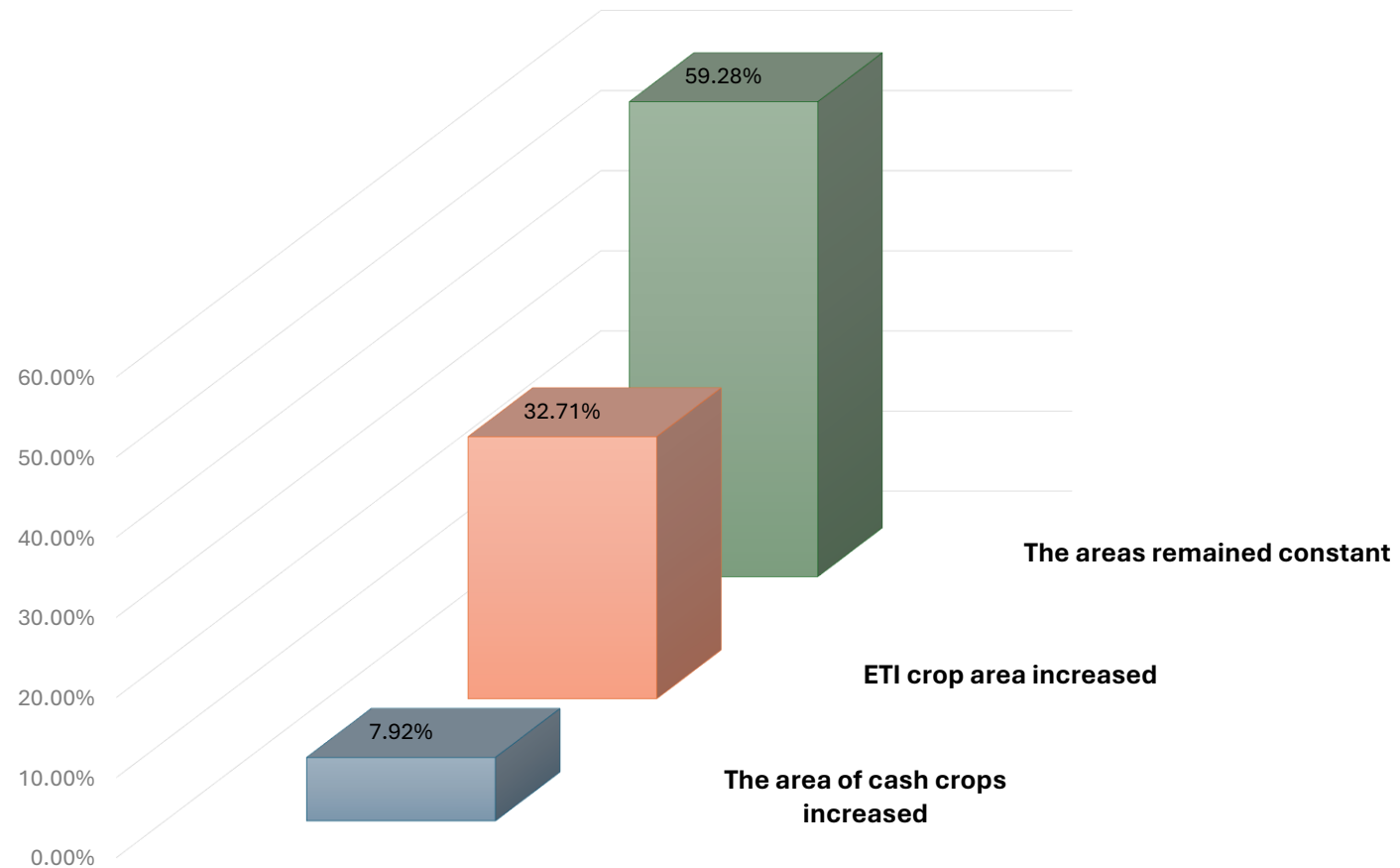
medium term: increase in non-monetary exchanges (ETI)

Intercambios no monetarios en 2020



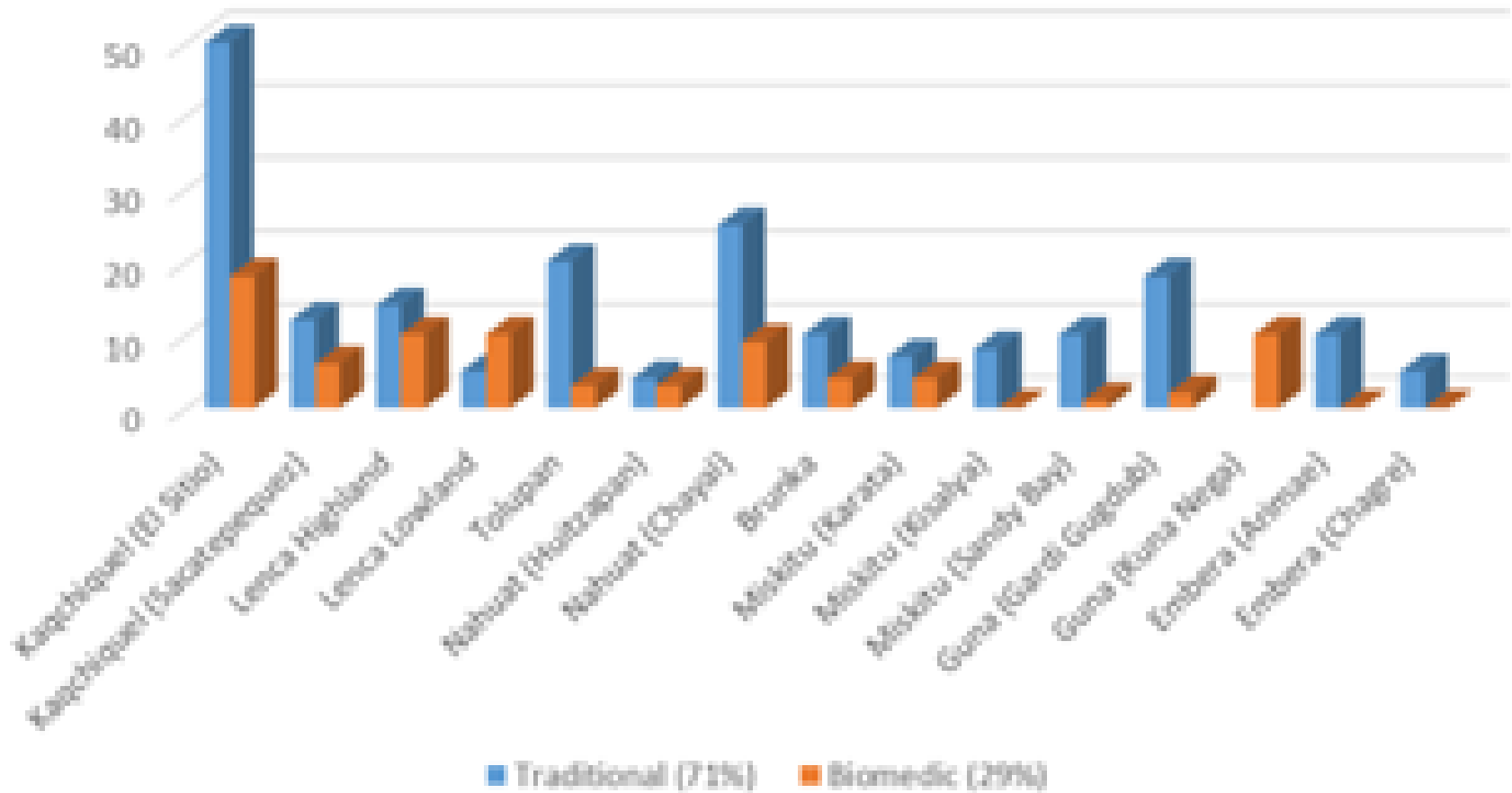
Long term: Increase of eti cultivation areas.

SITUATION OF THE CROP AREAS IN THE 2020 / 2021 PLANTING SEASON



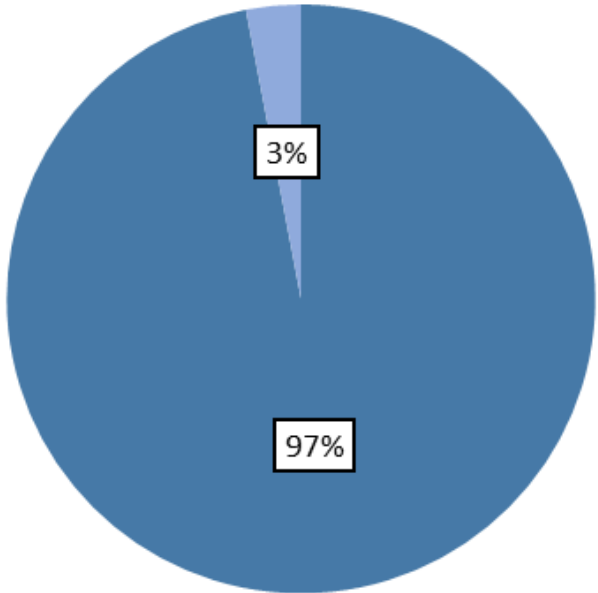
greater availability of specialists from traditional indigenous health systems.

Accesibilidad a especialistas de salud tradicional vs alópatas previo a 2020



Increased demand for traditional medicine DURING 2020

Selección entre medicina tradicional y alopática durante el tiempo de la pandemia de Covid - 19

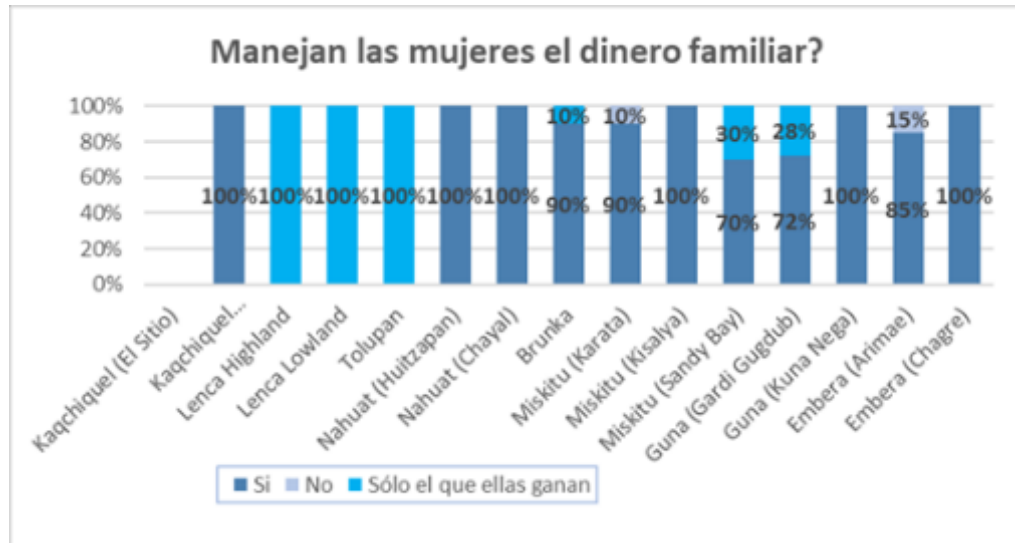


■ Incrementó la demanda por medicina tradicional ■ Incrementó la demanda por medicina alópata



GOVERNANCE, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND EMPLOYMENT

- Traditional governance: early warnings, confinements, reconstruction (food systems / infrastructure) and coordination of traditional health services.)
- 4 embera-wounaan congresses organized food redistribution in their territories, in chagres and in panama city (students)
- Women'S participation in wealth management, money management and entrepreneurship corresponded to their political participation in their communities.
- Employment was informal (85%) or segmented. quality employment was offered by indigenous governance/entrepreneurship.



The path of the countries OECD

- Australia
- Canada
- New Zealand

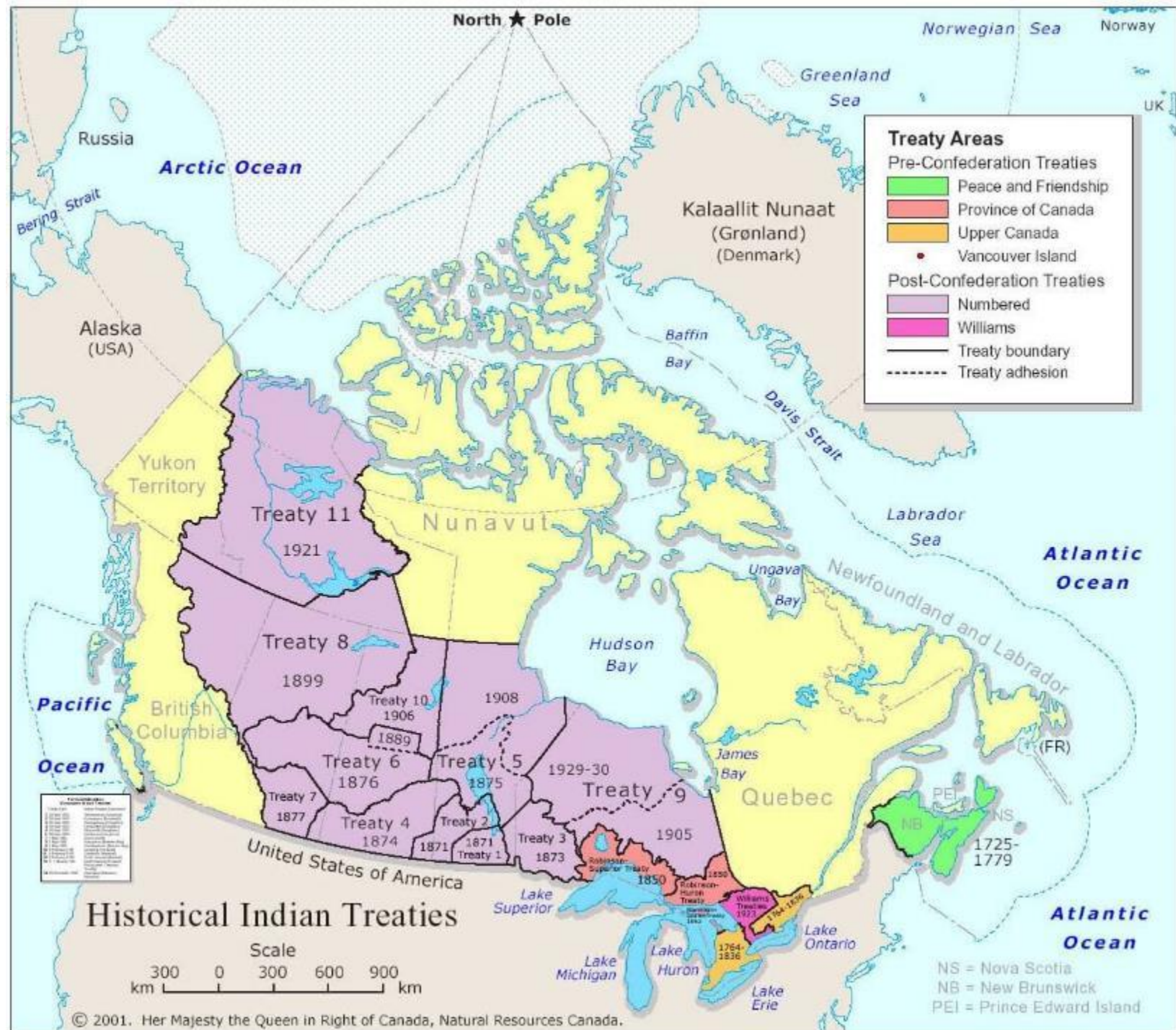


Canada

Treaties with First Nations

70, renegotiated

"as long as the sun shines, grass grows and rivers flow."



Indian Act - 1876

Canada

Exclusion

Assimilation

Treaties,

Royal Proclamation of 1763

Renegotiation to free land for trade

Indian Act, unilateral 1876
(identity, bands and reservations and Indian moneys)

Boarding schools (150,000 children)

- *"The happiest future for the Indian race is absorption into the general population, and this is the object of the policy of our government. The great forces of intermarriage and education will finally overcome the lingering traces of native customs and traditions."*

Duncan Campbell Scott
Department of Indian Affairs

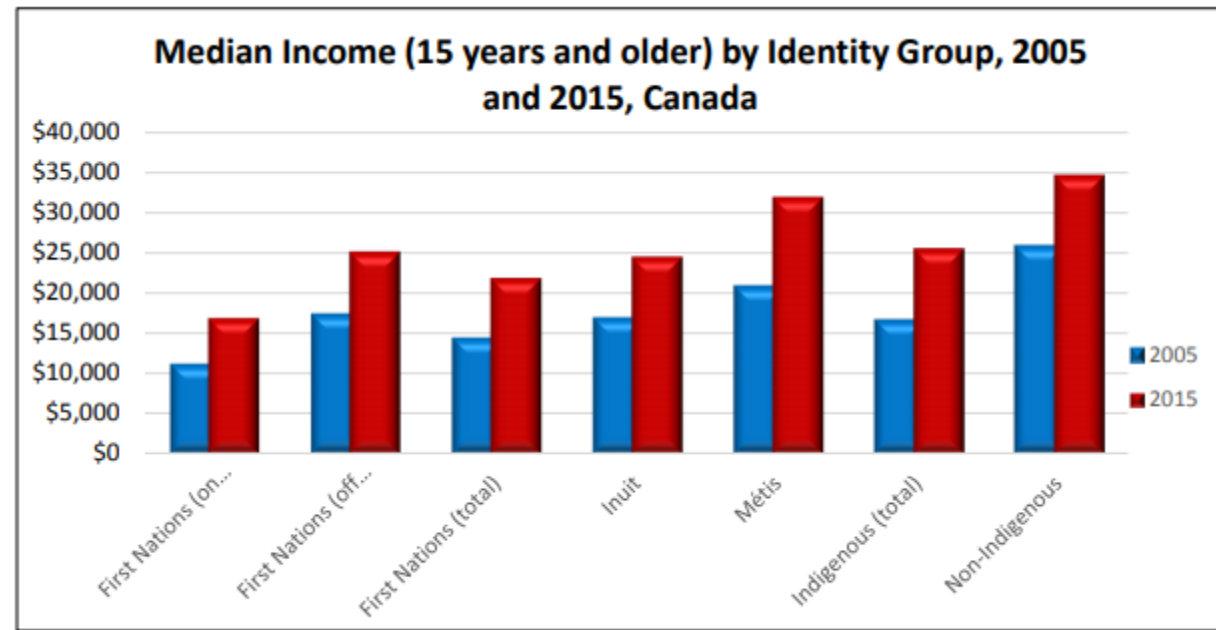
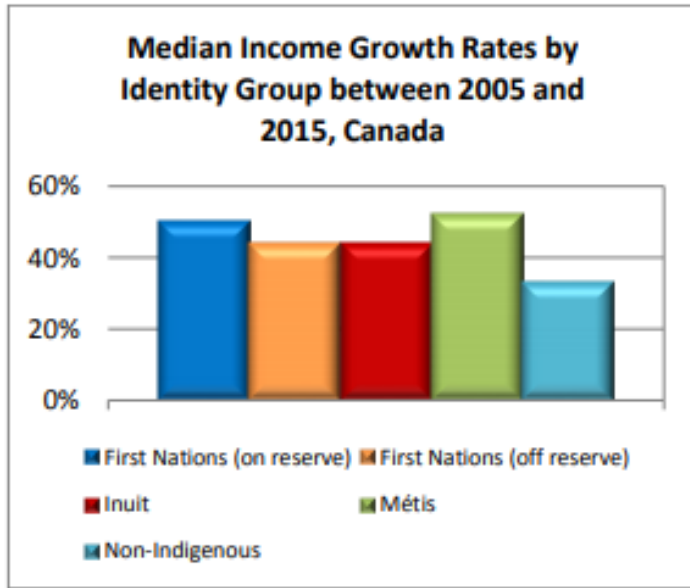


Thomas Moore before and after his entrance into the Regina Indian Residential School in Saskatchewan in 1874.

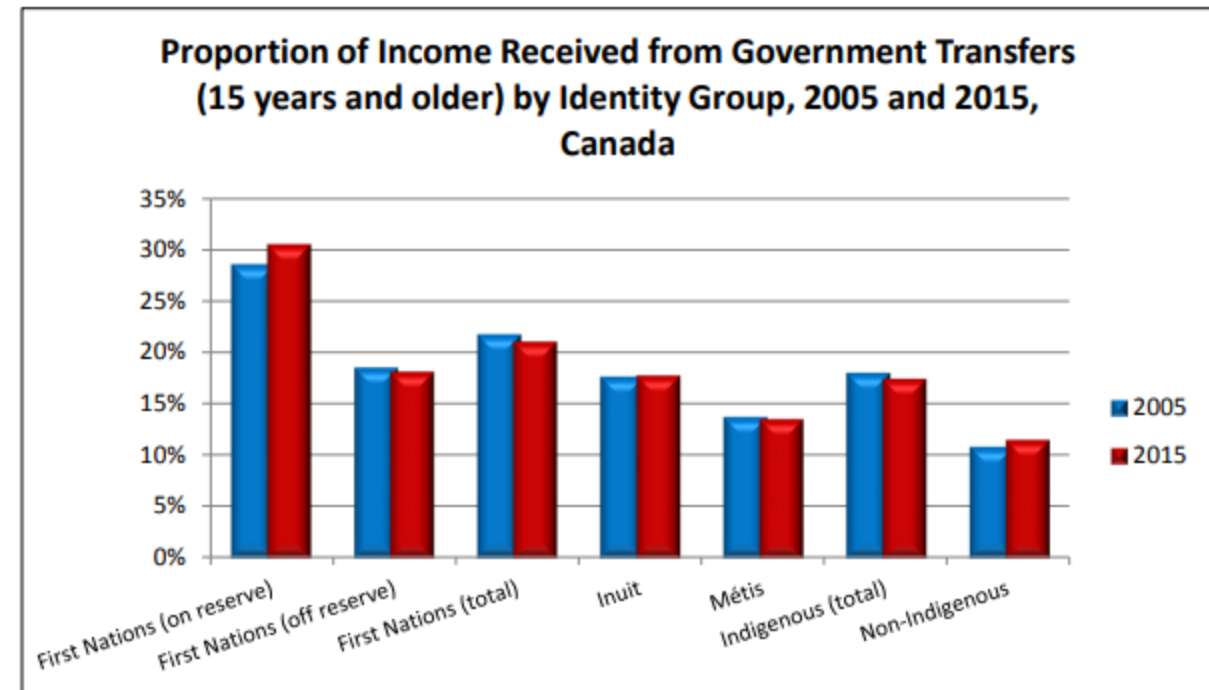
Indigenous Reconciliation Policy

- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, 1995.
- **Truth and Reconciliation Commission 2008-2015, 94 calls to action:** Respect, opportunity, education Non-indigenous administrators
- **Indian Act** opt-outs (20).
 - Bill C-31, *An Act to Amend the Indian Act* (discrimination).
 - [First Nations Land Management Act](#) (FNLMA) - 1999, autonomy in the management of the reserves.
 - [First Nations Fiscal Management Act](#) (FNFMA) - 2005, bands may issue bonds.
 - [First Nations Oil and Gas and Moneys Management Act](#) (FNOGMMA) - 2005, direct management of Crown trusts or the oil and gas resources of its reserves.
 - [First Nations Certainty of Land Title Act](#) (FNCLTA) registration of on-reserve real property.

Increase in indigenous income



Sources: INAC's 2006 Census Core Table 10 and INAC's 2016 Census Core Table 5.04



Sources: INAC's 2006 Census Core Table 14 and INAC's 2016 Census Core Table 5.04

Due to a promotion **strategy** of indigenous entrepreneurship

- **Government procurement system**

- Procurement Strategy for Aboriginal Business (PSAB)

- **Financial Inclusion Mechanisms**

- 50 Aboriginal Financial Institutes (AFIs) 106M per year 2010-2016
- *First Nations Bank of Canada* (FNBC) capital of \$443M in 2015, 9 full offices and multiple banking centers. Finances governments and Indigenous entrepreneurs and third parties doing business with Indigenous people.
- *Peace Hills Trust* of the Samson Cree Nation, with 8 regional offices. Since 1980 it has funded \$2.5 billion to indigenous clients.
- *Business Development Bank of Canada* has invested \$300 million in Indigenous businesses as of May 2018.
- *Labrador Inuit Capital Strategy Trust* (LICST) of the Nunatsiavut government. Its group of companies reported earnings of \$30M in 2014.
- Network of *Caisse Populaires* du Québec, with \$730M in capital, created in 1970.

Challenge:

Well-being gap is **not decreasing**

Despite **declining** income and education gaps.

Source: The Indigenous Economic Progress Report 2019. The National Indigenous Economic Development Board

Table 5: Changes in Community Well-Being Component scores and gaps, 2011 and 2016

	CWB Components	2016 Gap	Score Change 2011-2016	Gap Change 2011-2016
First Nations Communities	Education	15.5	Increased +3.7	Narrowed -1.2
	High School Plus	20.1	Increased +5.1	Narrowed -1.9
	University	6.2	Increased +0.9	No change
	Labour Force	15.0	Increased +0.5	Narrowed -0.9
	Participation	16.1	Increased +0.8	Narrowed -0.8
	Employment	13.8	Increased +0.2	Narrowed -0.9
	Income	22.1	Increased +4.1	Narrowed -0.6
	Housing	24.0	Decreased -0.7	Widened +1.6
	Quantity	17.8	Increased +0.6	Narrowed -0.2
	Quality	30.2	Decreased -1.9	Widened +3.5
Inuit Communities	Education	20.2	Increased +2.7	Narrowed -0.3
	High School Plus	28.2	Increased +4.3	Narrowed -1.1
	University	4.0	Decreased -0.3	Widened +1.2
	Labour Force	8.6	Decreased -0.4	Widened +0.1
	Participation	4.3	Increased +2.6	Narrowed -2.6
	Employment	12.9	Decreased -3.4	Widened +2.8
	Income	7.8	Increased +2.6	Widened +1.0
	Housing	28.4	Increased +1.0	Narrowed -0.1
	Quantity	34.7	Decreased -1.6	Widened +2.0
	Quality	22.2	Increased +3.7	Narrowed -2.1

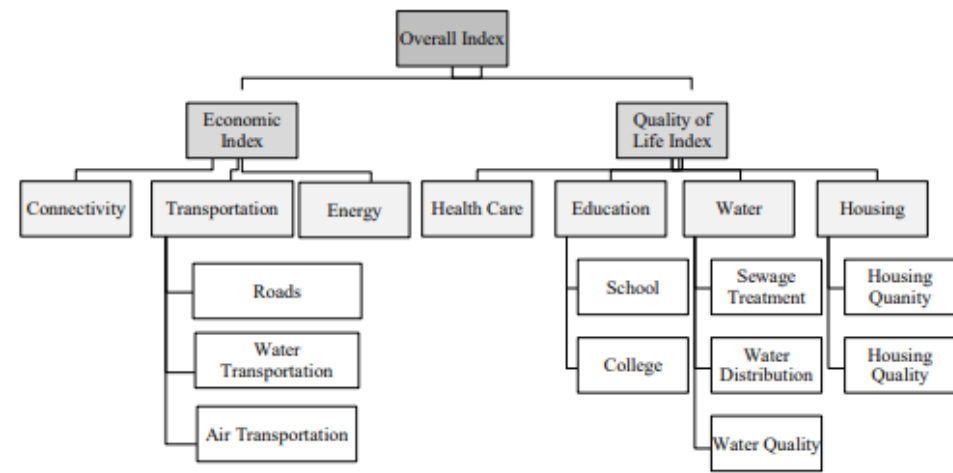
Table 4: Community Well-Being Scores, 2011 and 2016

	First Nations Communities	Inuit Communities	Non-Indigenous Communities
Benchmark: Average Score (2011)	56.4	59.8	75.8
Gap with non-Indigenous Communities	19.4	16.0	-
Average Score (2016)	58.4	61.3	77.5
Gap with non-Indigenous Communities	19.1	16.2	

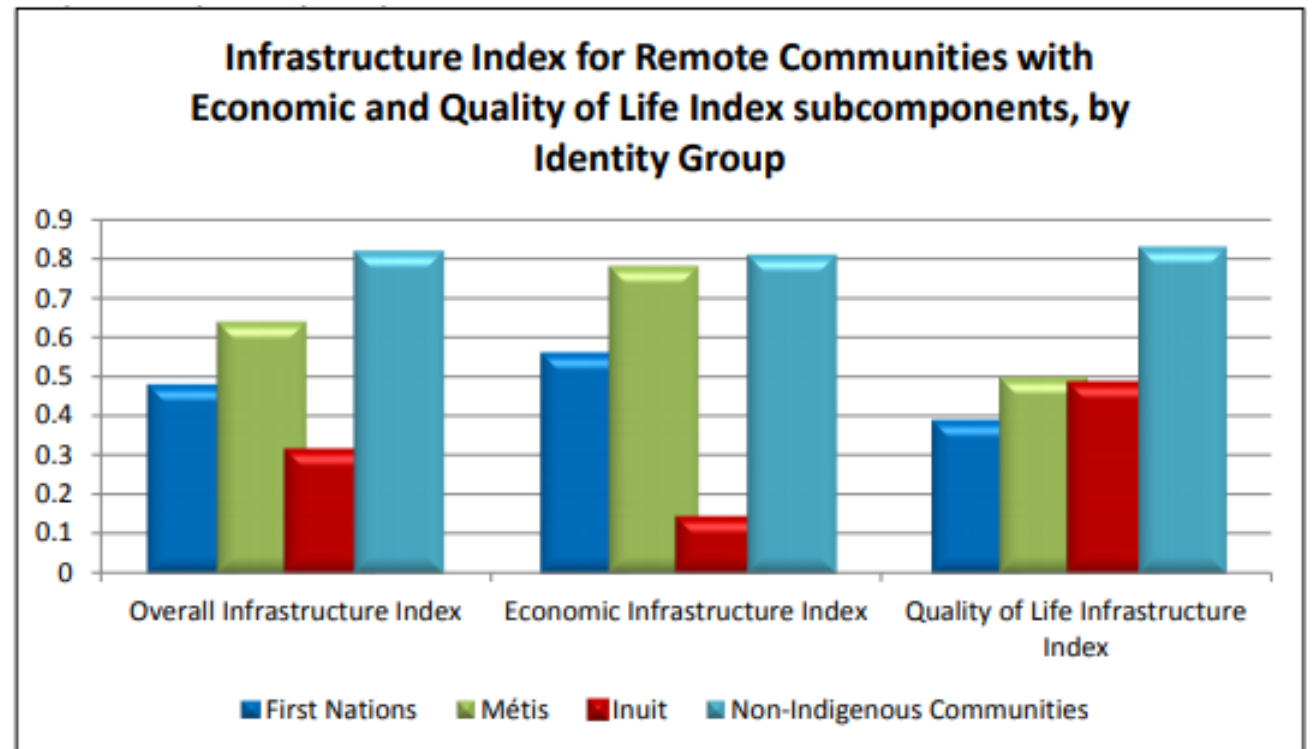
Sources: INAC

High 50% per capita infrastructure gap (0.47 vs. 0.94)

Source: *Infrastructure Index Report for Remote Indigenous Communities*. National Indigenous Economic Development Board. 2018.



Source: INAC Indigenous Infrastructure Report, 2018



*unweighted values

Source: INAC Indigenous Infrastructure Report, 2018

Strategy 1

Increased public investment (Reconciliation)

2019. 25% of new budget expenditure in 4 years for IP.

Budget 2019: Liberals add \$4.5B for Indigenous services as reconciliation effort continues

Fully a quarter of new spending in Budget 2019 is earmarked for Indigenous services
[Kristy Kirkup](#) - The Canadian Press - Posted: Mar 19, 2019 6:46 PM ET | Last Updated: March 19, 2019



Assembly of First Nations National Chief Perry Bellegarde speaks alongside Akwesasne Elder Mike Mitchell, left, and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau during a meeting with Assembly of First Nations leaders in Ottawa. Budget 2019 commits billions of dollars new Indigenous program spending. (Sean Kilpatrick/Canadian Press)
The federal Liberal government plans to spend \$4.5 billion over the next five years to try **to narrow the socio-economic gap** between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people

Strategy 2

Strengthening economic governance

Financing agreements with first nations

default intervention

financial management certification

common law tax system (bylaws), including possibility of

Self-government. *Aboriginal Right to Self-Government Policy*, 1995.

First Nations Land Management Act (FNLMA)

20% of NPs in the process of managing their own natural

resources.

Indian Health Transfer Policy. Health, optional

Source: *The Indigenous Economic Progress Report 2019*. The National Indigenous Economic Development Board.



Table 22: Number of First Nations under Intervention, 2014 and 2018

	Recipient Managed	Co-Managed ¹⁷²	Third Party Managed	Total
Benchmark: # of Communities – 2014	75	64	12	151
% of all First Nations Communities – 2014	11.8%	10.1%	1.9%	23.8%
# of Communities – 2018	77	63	7	147
% of all First Nations Communities – 2018 ¹⁷³	12.1%	9.9%	1.1%	23.2%

Sources: 2014 and 2018, INAC

Table 23: Number of First Nations with Property Assessment and Taxation Bylaws, 2014 and 2017

	Bylaws Under FNFMA	Bylaws Under S.83	Currently Applying Property Tax
Benchmark: Taxation Status – 2014	68	56	124
% of all First Nations Communities – 2014	11.0%	8.8%	19.6%
Taxation Status – December 2017	113	41	154
% of all First Nations Communities – December 2017 ¹⁷⁴	17.8%	6.4%	24.3%

Sources: 2014, First Nations Tax Commission, 2018, INAC, and 2018 Assembly of First Nations

Table 24: Number of First Nations Communities Certified by the First Nations Financial Management Board as of January 2018

	Financial Management Board Certification
# of Communities – 2014	34
# of Communities – as of January 2018	101

Source: 2014, 2018, INAC

Table 25: Number of First Nations in the FNLMA by Status, 2014 and 2018

	In Development	Operational	Moved to Self-Government	Total in FNLMA
Benchmark: # of Communities – 2014	58	36	2	96
% of All First Nations with FNLMA Status - 2014 ¹⁷⁵	9.1%	5.7%	0.3%	15.1%
# of Communities – 2018	53	75	3	131
% of all First Nations with FNLMA Status – 2018 ¹⁷⁶	8.4%	11.8%	0.5%	20.7%

Sources: 2014 and 2018

Australia

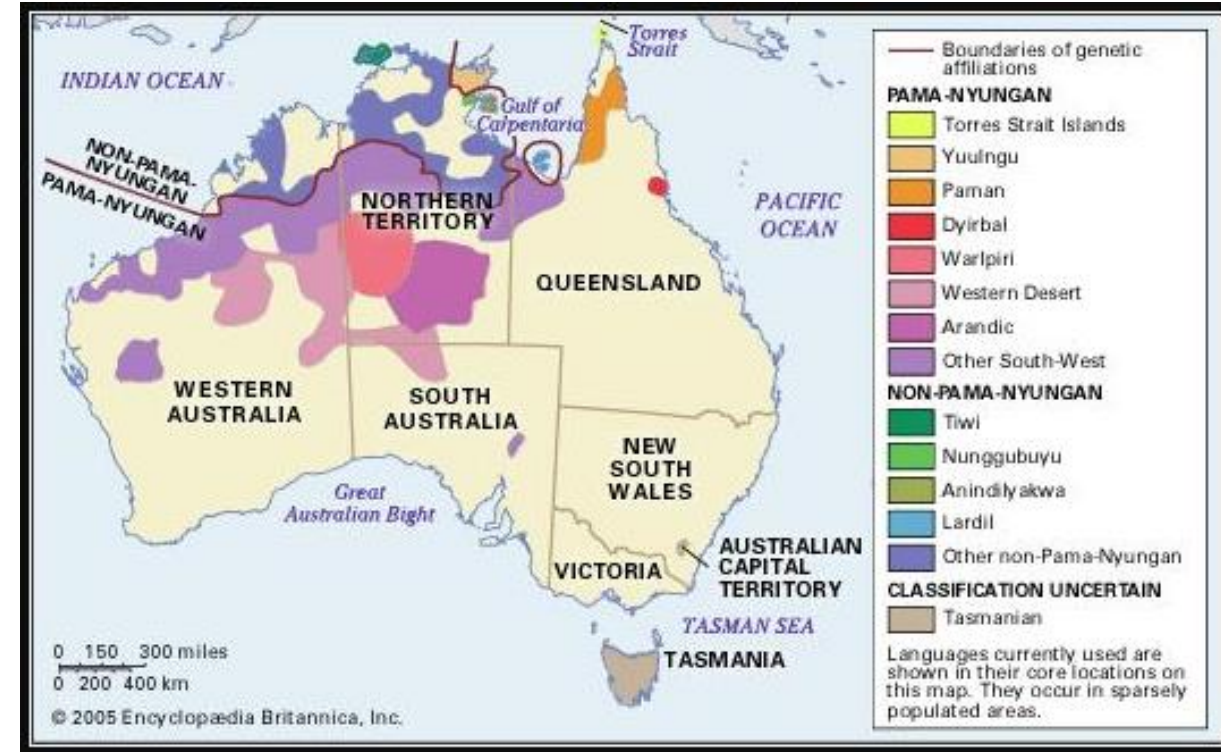
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
(Papua).

798,365 indigenous people (616 thousand x self-identified in 2016 census). 33% in large cities and 18% in remote areas. Plan below, indigenous population in 2011 census.

3.3% of Australia's total population. 1,187 communities.

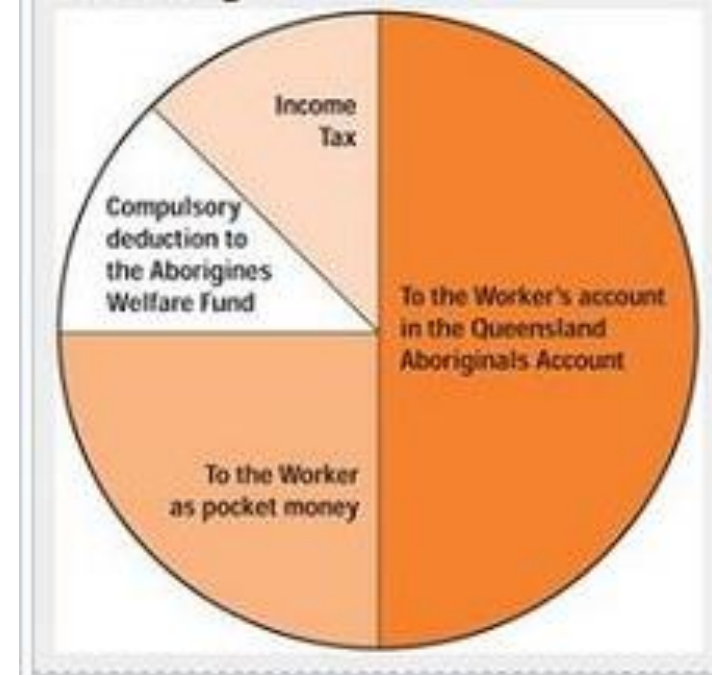
145 languages. *Pama - Nyungan*, main linguistic group.

Source: "Estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians". Australian Bureau of Statistics. June 2016.



Reconciliation

- Missions
 - *terra nula* (1971) - *native title* (1992)
 - *Aboriginal Land Rights Act* (Northern Territories), 1976
- Labor Protectorate
- Lost Generation
- *Council for Aboriginal Reconciliation*, 1991
- 2008 ***Closing the Gap*** Strategy of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG)
- *National Indigenous Australian Agency*, 2019



Closing the Gap Strategy (2008)

Council of Australian Governments (federal, states, territories)

Priorities

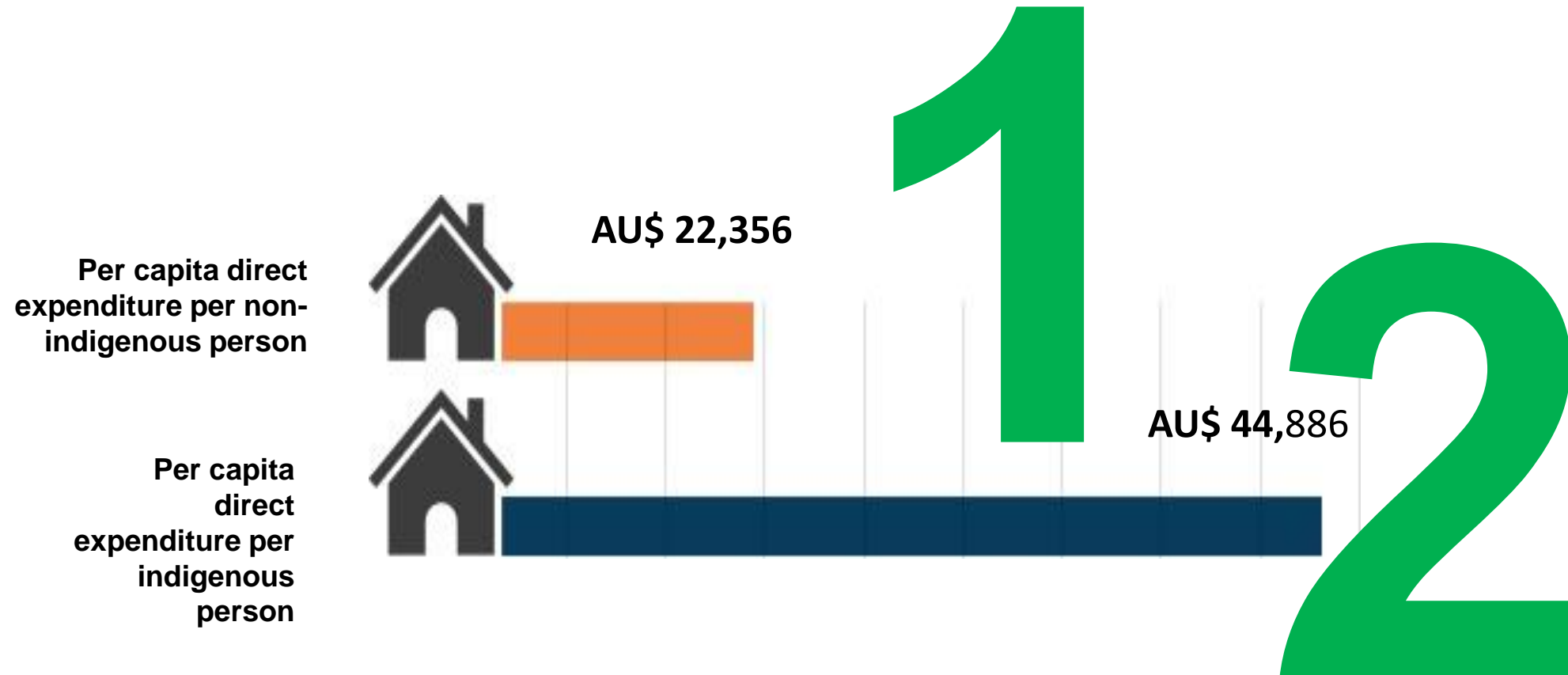
- ***Priorities***

- Life expectancy
- Infant mortality
- Early education
- Literacy and *numeracy*;
- Secondary education and
- Unemployment

- ***Strategic actions***

- Governance
- Economic participation (indigenous entrepreneurship)

Positive public investment gap IP



Source: SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) 2017, 2017 Indigenous Expenditure Report, Productivity Commission, Canberra. <https://www.pc.gov.au/research/ongoing/indigenous-expenditure-report/2017/ier-2017-indigenous-expenditure-report.pdf>

Economic Autonomy

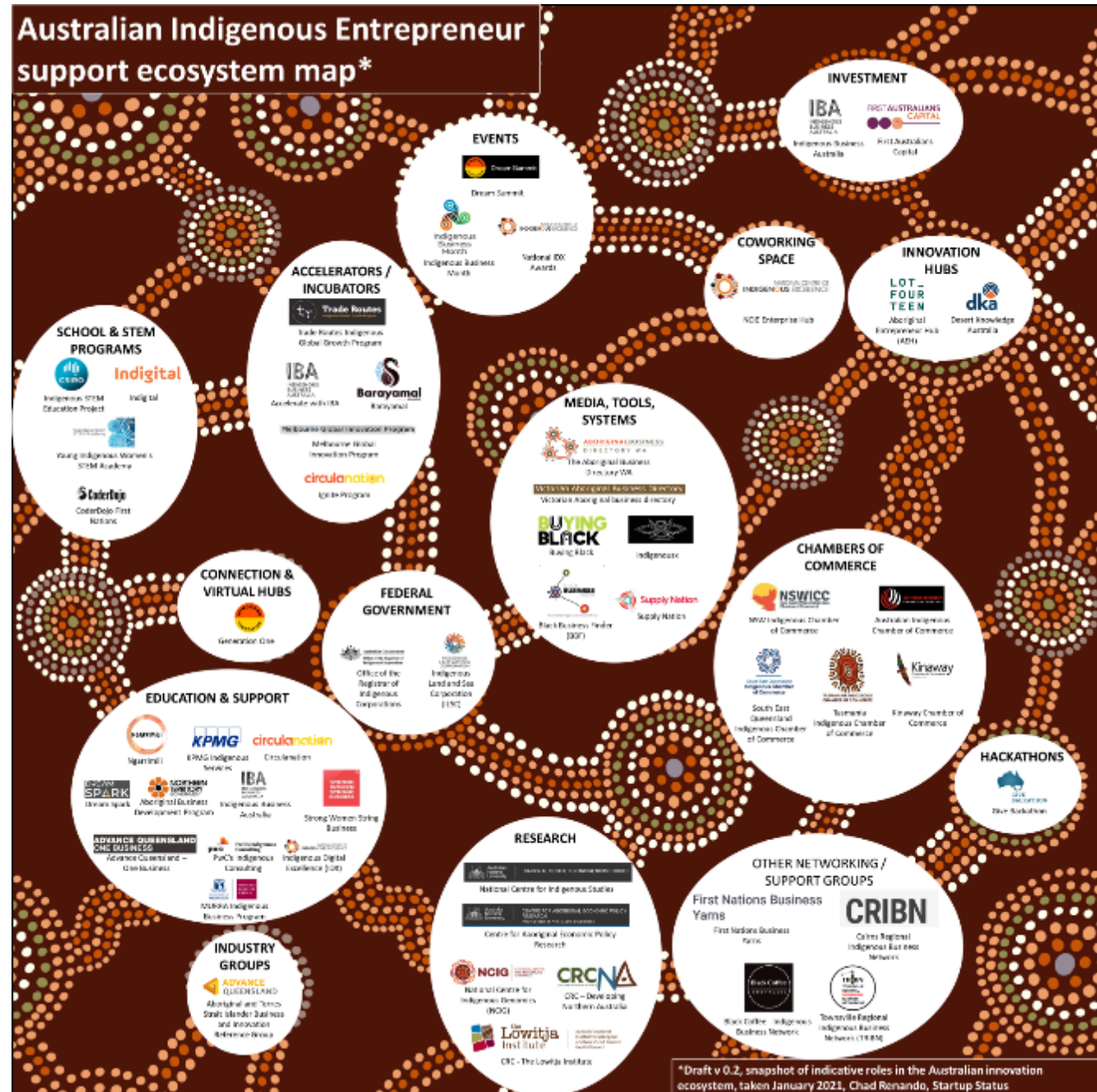
Support for indigenous entrepreneurship

Recognition of rights
 Incubation (Technical Assistance)
 Dedicated Financial Mechanisms
 Training - Innovation

Indigenous Procurement Policy (IPP). Direct Contracting: AU\$220mil
Indigenous Business Australia (IBA). 1990 AU\$10M/1,100M. Business survival: 90% 1st year; 79% 2nd year; 68% 3rd year.

First Australians Capital.
Indigenous Investment Principles: cultural heritage; economic independence; capacity building; market focus; risk management.

Indigenous Land and Sea Corporation (ILSC)
Indigenous Chambers of Commerce



*Draft v 0.2, snapshot of indicative roles in the Australian innovation ecosystem, taken January 2021, Chad Renando, Startup Status

New Zealand *Aotearoa*

Maori people. Polynesian origin

775,836 people identify themselves as Maori. 2018 Census.

16.5% of NZ population

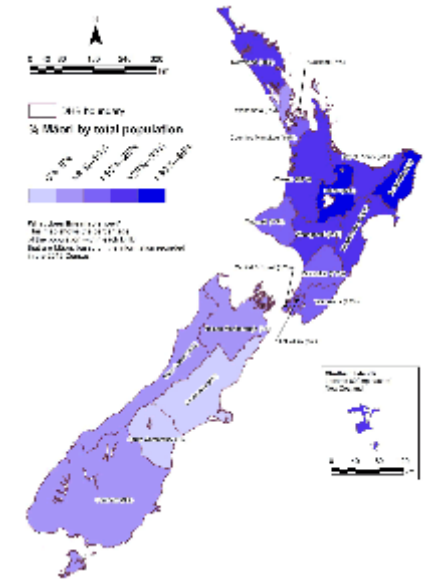
103 *Iwi*, tribes

Hapu, territories, 5% of NZ

Whanau (extended families)

Treaty of Waitangi, 1840.

Maori Tikanga. Maori common law



As of 2015, the **Maori Land Court** estimates that Maori freehold land covers approximately **14,200 square kilometres.**



Support for Maori entrepreneurship

- Waitangi Tribunal, 1975; framework of rights (settlements: compensation and land; creation of trusts).
- *Te Puni Kōkiri*. Ministry of Maori Development
- Maori Development Commission, 1984
- *Maori Development Corporation - MDC*, Maori Development Bank, 1987
 - Government, Maori Fund, private and NZ Development Finance Corporation
 - Loans: non micro (+ of NZ\$100,000)
 - Evolution to investment banking and TA (cash management), government sells, diversification. E.g.: iwi investment funds, incubators, trainers.
 - Financial mainstreaming
- *Poutama Trust (PT)*, 1988.
 - Non refundable
 - Pre-investment, supervision and training
- Māori Economic Development Advisory Board (MEDAB), Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
 - **5%** of government contracts to be awarded to Maori companies
 - Maori business support network.
- *Maori Inc.* (Maori business network)

Te Rōpū Whakamana i te Tiriti



Maori Business

10% of the country's businesses

- Agriculture**
- Forestry** (2008 settlement with 8 iwi)
- Fishing**
- Real estate**
- Tourism**
- Personal Services**

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

makes up the most of the Maori asset base, at **28.7%**.



Property and business services (**18.7%**) and cultural recreational and personal services (**10.7%**)



came second and third respectively.



Small and medium-sized Maori businesses exported to **53 countries** in 2015, the latest year for which we have statistics.



The **United Kingdom** was the biggest single market for **small and medium-sized Maori businesses**, worth **\$13.4 million** in 2015.

Te Ōhanga Māori Capitalization

(Maori economy)

- *Maori assets*
 - NZ\$36.9 billion 2010
 - NZ\$68.7 billion 2018
- **10%** annual increase
- NZ economy annual increase of 3.6%.

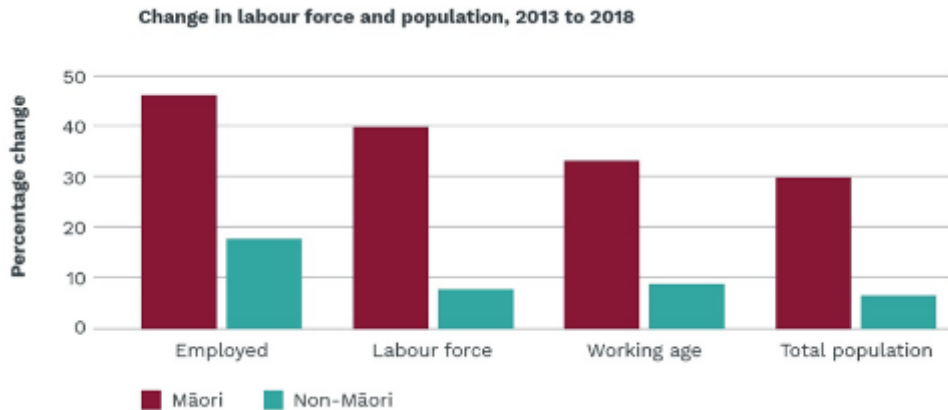
Source: BERL Business and Economic Research Ltd, Commissioned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Te Ōhanga Māori - The Māori Economy 2018.

Employment effects

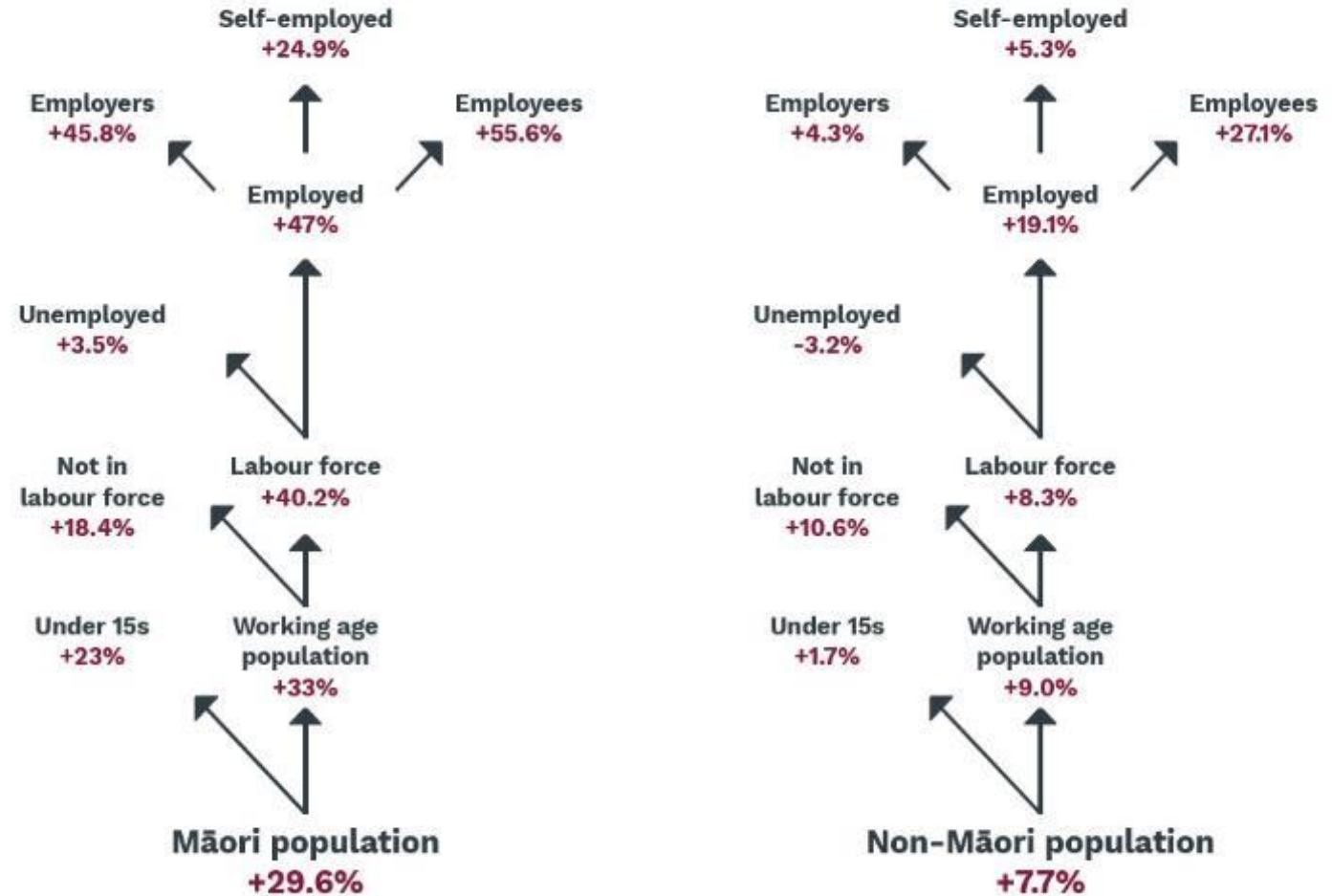
Employment increase of **46%** (2013-2018)*.

*Maori population increase of 30%.

Source: BERL Business and Economic Research Ltd, Commissioned by the Reserve Bank of New Zealand. Te Ōhanga Māori - The Māori Economy 2018, 2018.



Change in population and employment, 2013 to 2018



Development challenges for indigenous entrepreneurship

IP entrepreneurship in Latin America

financial mechanisms

dedicated financial mechanisms

- The case of the Hedge Fund
- CORFO's Indigenous in Chile
- The Banco Indígena and the Fondo
- Venture capital. CRIC proposal, Colombia



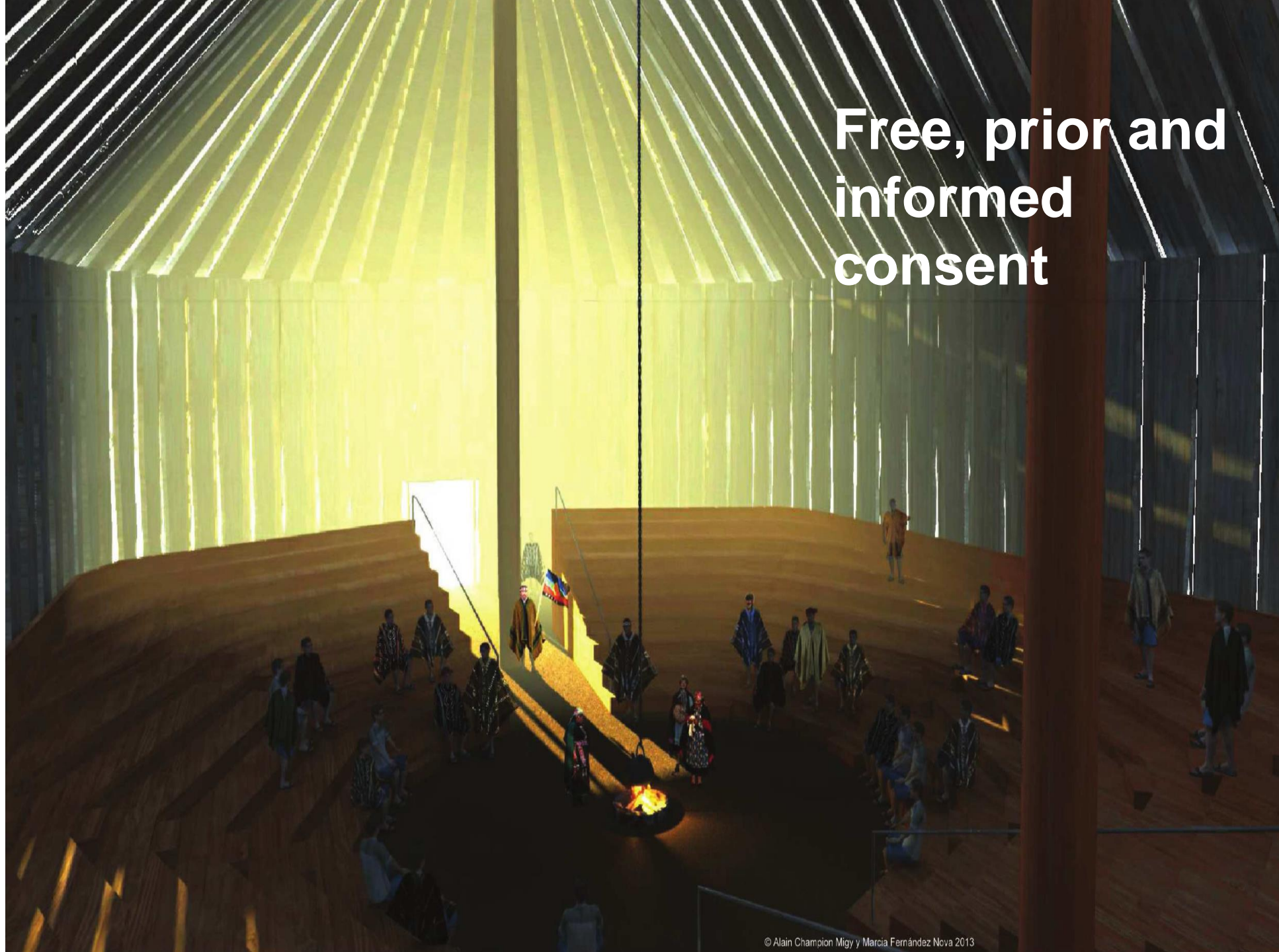
Development challenges for indigenous IP entrepreneurship in Latin America : dedicated financial mechanisms

- Dedicated financial mechanisms for family/community projects
- Lessons (CORFO) and prospects (Amazon Tokens, indigenous bank and *equity funds* for energy communities in CO)

The hedge fund
hedge fund
corfo's



Free, prior and informed consent



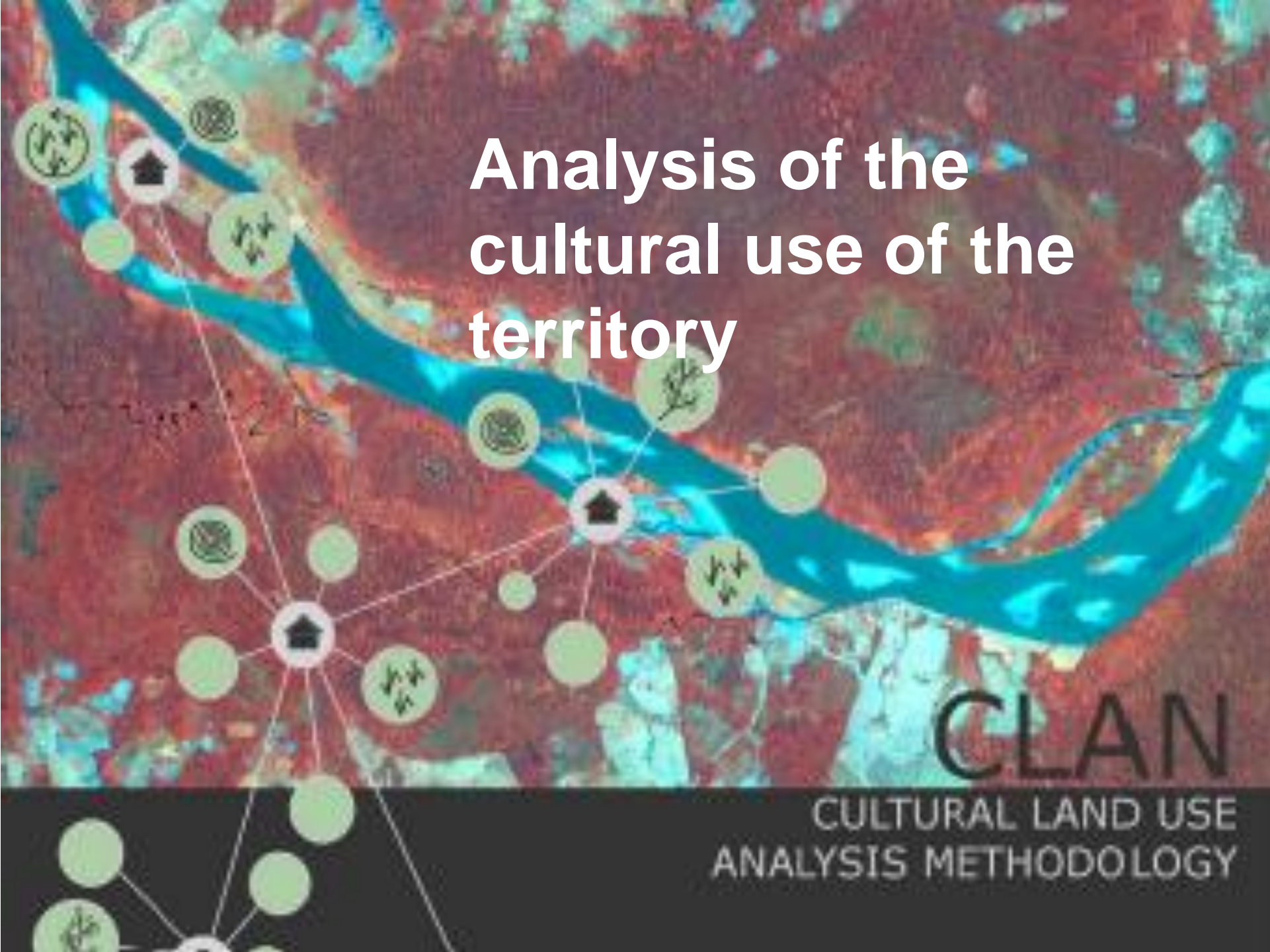


Land Management Plan

Analysis of the cultural use of the territory

CLAN

CULTURAL LAND USE
ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY



Governance
Economic

80%

failure of productive projects





Legal pluralism

IP and extractive companies

- Legal framework and its safeguards on TI's subsoil
- Royalties
 - Bolivia
 - Colombia
- Art.15 C.169 ILO
 - CPA / Rockwood
- Judicialization
 - Cerromatoso (CC of Colombia)
 - Saramanka vs Suriname (IACHR)
 - Oil spills in Amazonia

Cerro de Pasco

Image: Democratic Underground. Map: Greenpeace

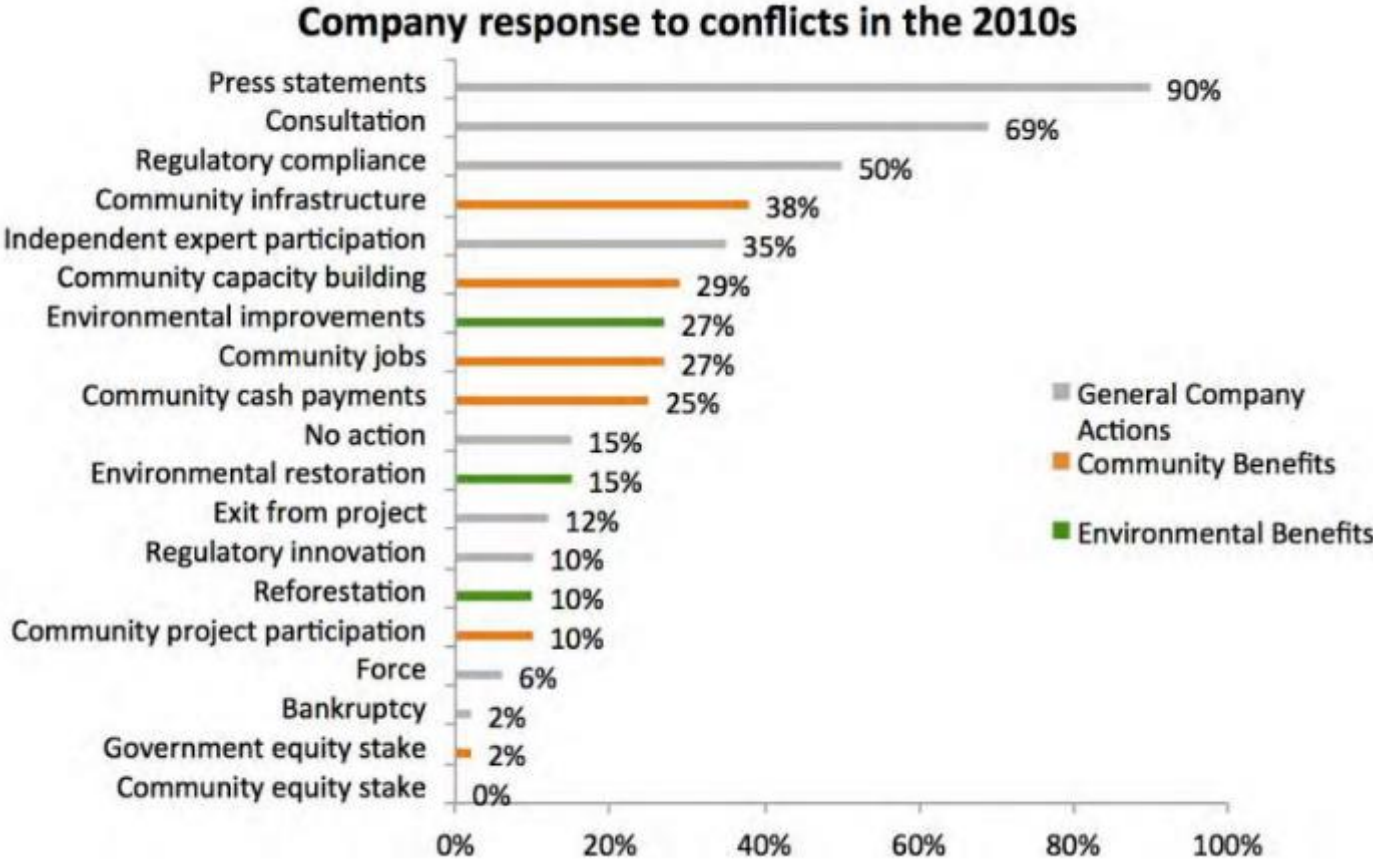




1%

Echarate Investment
in Lower Urubamba
(46% of the population)

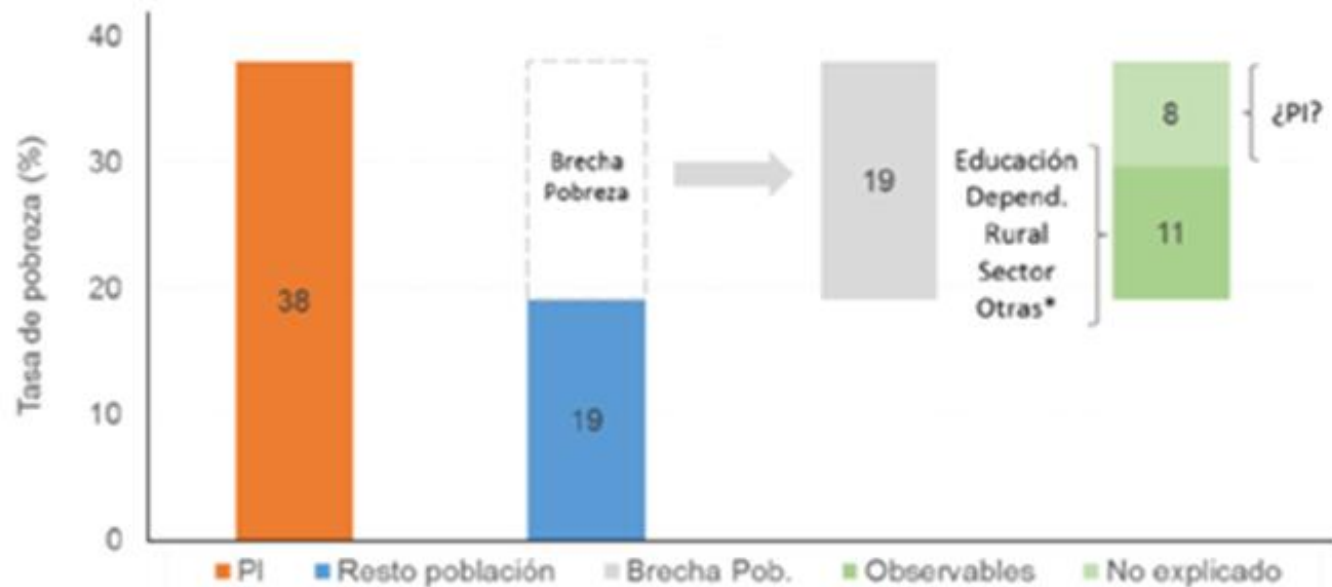
IPs' participation in income from the exploitation of NR in their territories is found in ILO C. 169 and in multilateral banking safeguards. Not complied with



Indigenous public finances

Unexplained poverty gap

Source: Oscar Calvo González, WB



Fuente: SEDLAC (World Bank y CEDLAS).

Fuente: SEDLAC (World Bank y CEDLAS). Nota: las barras representan el porcentaje de personas viviendo con menos de US\$4 al día en 2005 PPP para la población indígena y para el resto de la población. Las tasas de pobreza se calculan utilizando un promedio ponderado para Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, México y Perú.

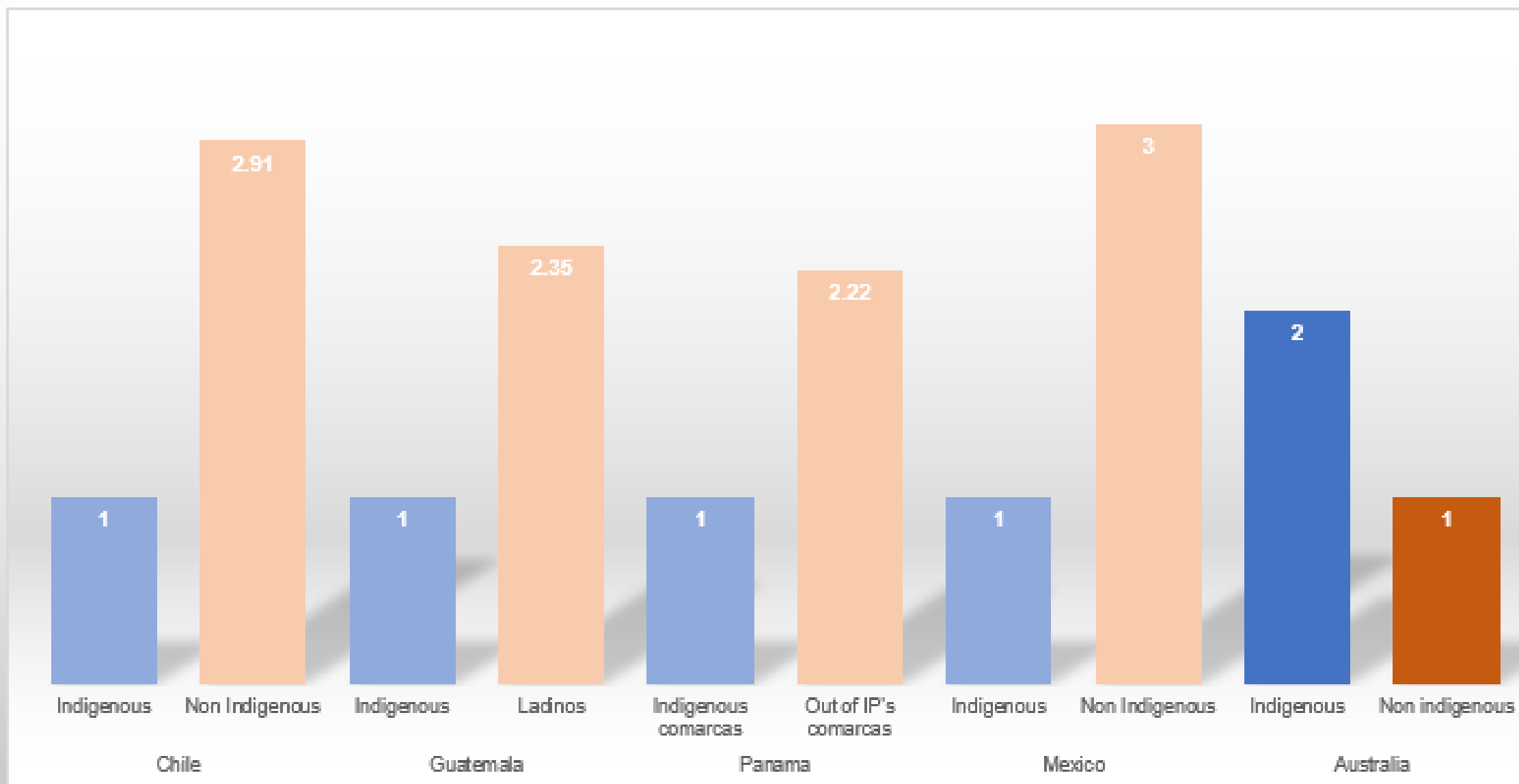
* Las variables incluyen características del jefe del hogar (educación, edad y género), composición de la familia (número de miembros de la familia dependientes o no empleados), características geográficas (país y residencia en áreas rurales) y características de empleo del jefe de hogar (sector y ocupación).

Public investment gaps in IP

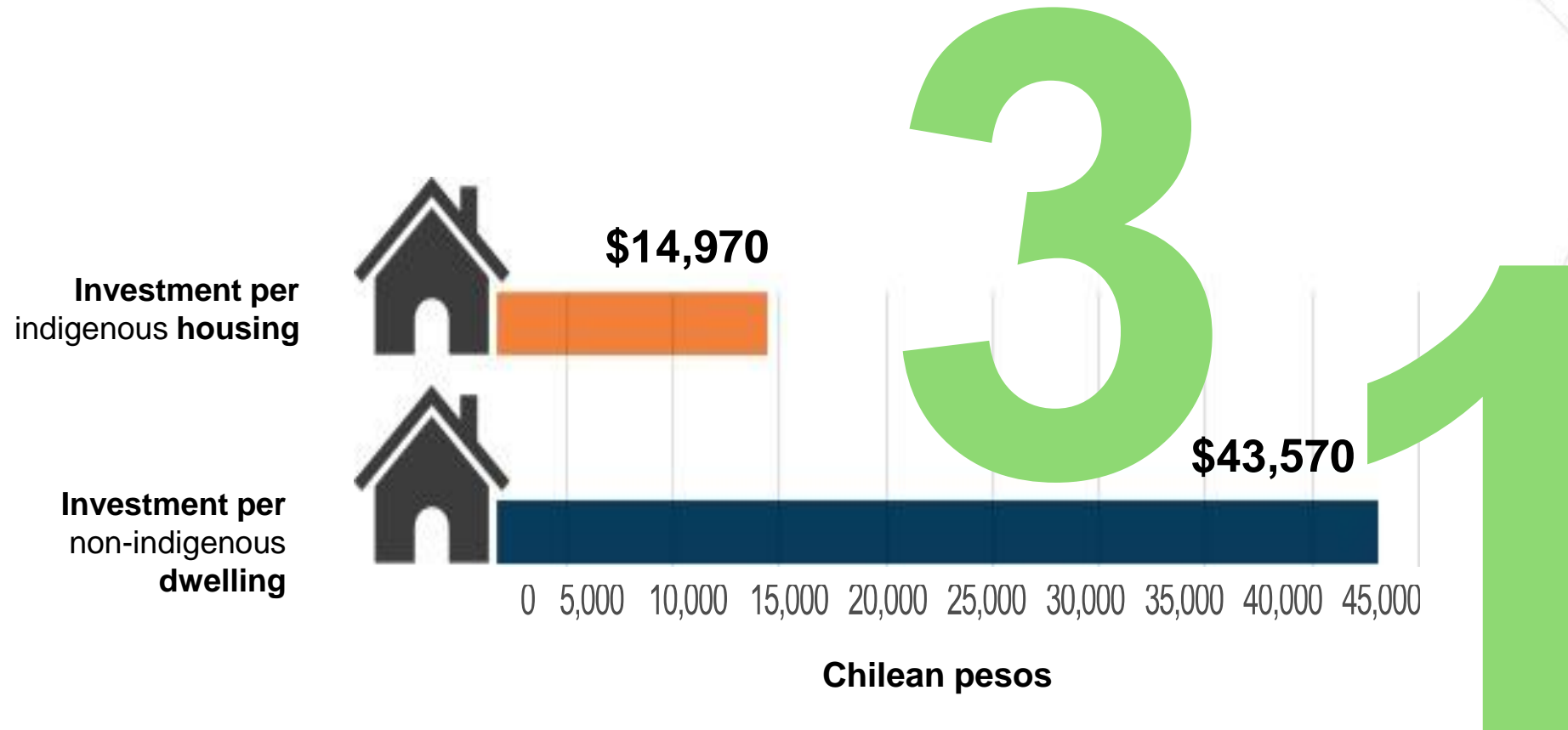
Country	Governance system	Investment calculation basis	Value	Gap	Source
Chile	Sectoral, with centralized indigenous programs	Per indigenous dwelling / non-indigenous dwelling	CLP 43,570 non-indigenous: CLP 14,970 indigenous: CLP 14,970 indigenous	1 a 2,91 Execution	IDB: Georeferenced GIS. IDIS project base 2011-2014, MIDEPLAN. Without roads and water networks.
Guatemala	Decentralized x municipalities	Per capita indigenous / non-indigenous	US\$ 1,028 non-indigenous; US\$ 436 indigenous	1 a 2,35 Budget	Maldonado, Enrique. <i>Public Investment in Indigenous Peoples</i> ICEFI. Presupuesto 2015...Gasto social.
Panama	Sectorial. Decentralized by competencies / without resources in Comarcas Indígenas.	Indigenous per capita in comarca / national per capita.	US\$1,145 per capita nationally. US\$ 432 indigenous in comarca	1 a 2,60 Execution	WB: Public spending 2014-2015 at the national level vs. in indigenous comarcas. Based on data from Comptroller's Office / INE and MEF.
Peru, municipality Echarate	Sectoral and decentralized. Case of distribution of NR royalties in indigenous territories at the municipal level (Echarate).	By zone (lower Urubamba native vs. upper Urubamba peasant)	Allocation of US\$ 450 million of Camisea gas royalties in 4 years	1 a 99 Execution	Mori, Darwin, Calculation on the National Projects Bank of the National Investment System - SNIP-. 2007.
Mexico. Southern States	Centralized federal, decentralized to the level of indigenous municipalities in some states.	Per capita indigenous/non-indigenous in consolidated public investment branches	MXN 17,856.7 non indigenous vs. MXN 6,147.6 indigenous	1 a 3 / 3.5 Execution	Araujo, Ruben. <i>Study of public investment gaps between the indigenous and non-indigenous population in Southern Mexico</i> . Progress Report. IDB. Mexico, 2018.
Australia	Centralized, Council of Australian Governments (<i>Closing the Gap</i> strategy)	Per capita indigenous / non-indigenous. Consolidated Federal, states and territories	AU\$ 44,886 per indigenous person vs AU\$ 22,356 per non-indigenous person	2 a 1 Execution	SCRGSP (Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision) <i>2017 Indigenous Expenditure Report</i> , Productivity Commission, Canberra.

FACTOR DETERMINANTE DE POBREZA INDÍGENA

BRECHA DE LA INVERSIÓN PÚBLICA



Public investment targeting gap

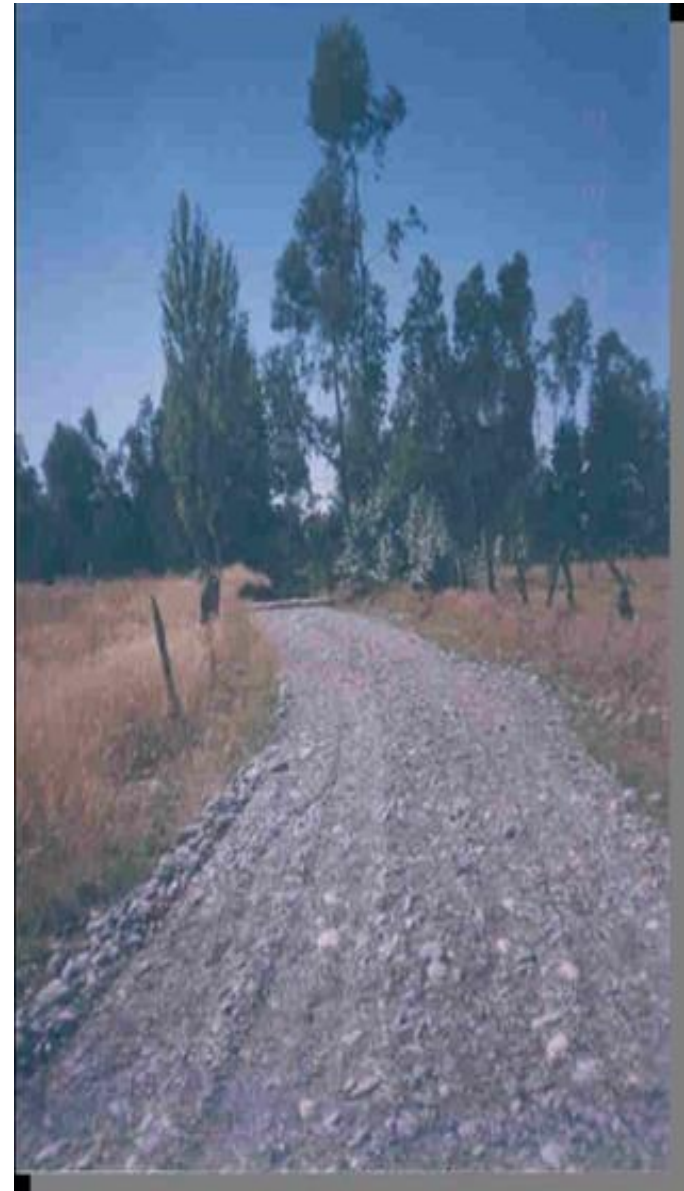


Calculation of georeferencing of investments in regions with indigenous population from IDIS databases of the Integrated Project Bank BIP of the Ministry of Social Development. 2011 - 2014. It does not include linear data, *without roads or water networks*.



20

Years of backlog of
indigenous infrastructure
vs
non-indigenous
Chile



Quality of public health services / cultural
appropriateness





Guía de

ETNOINGENIERÍA

Lineamientos para la incorporación de la etnoingeniería
en los sectores vial, educación, salud y protección social y turismo

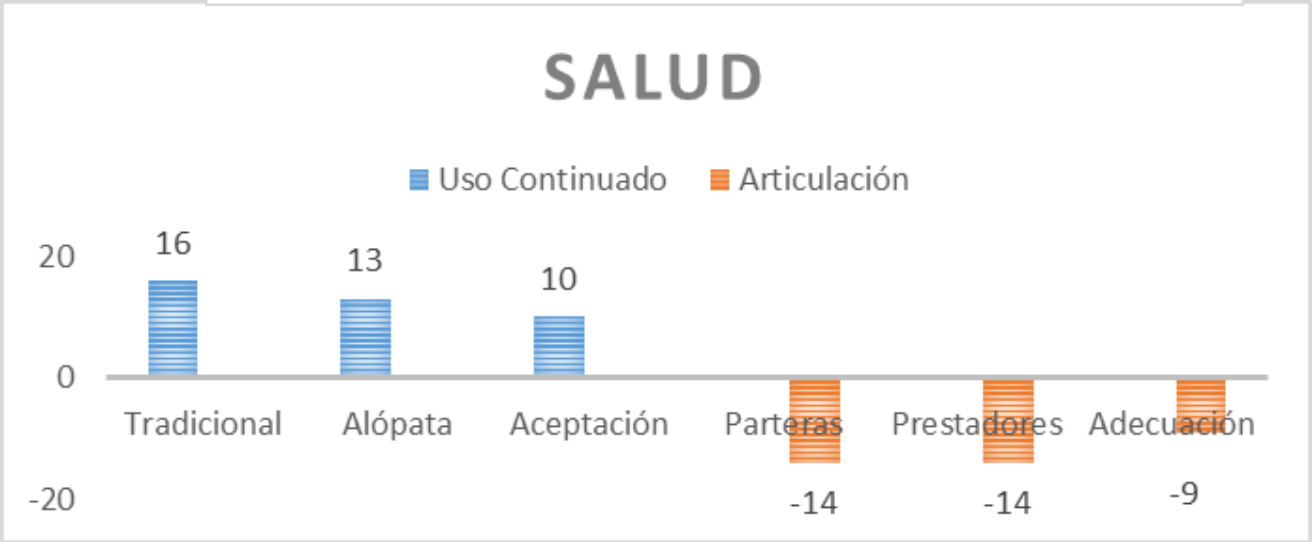
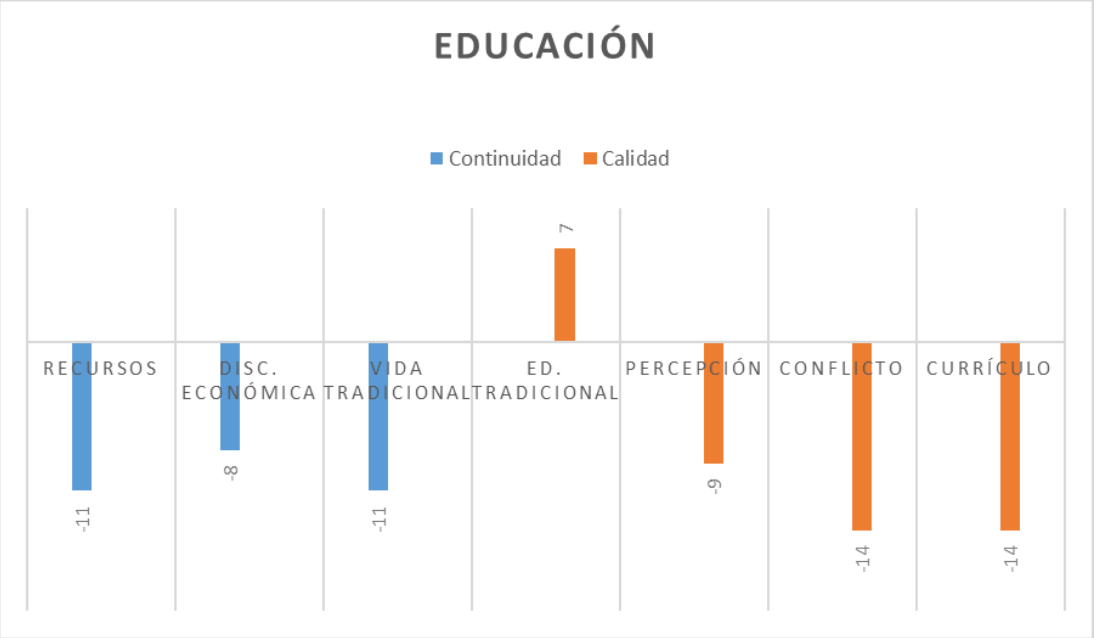
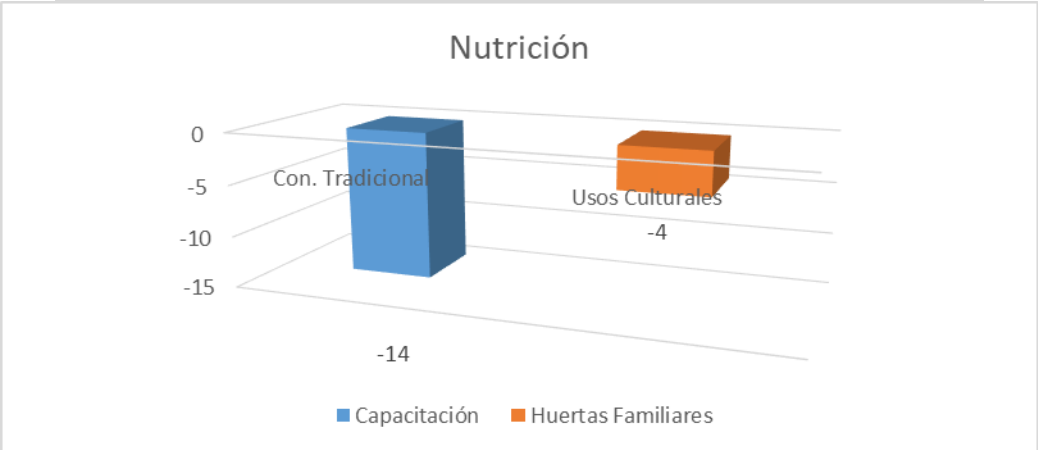
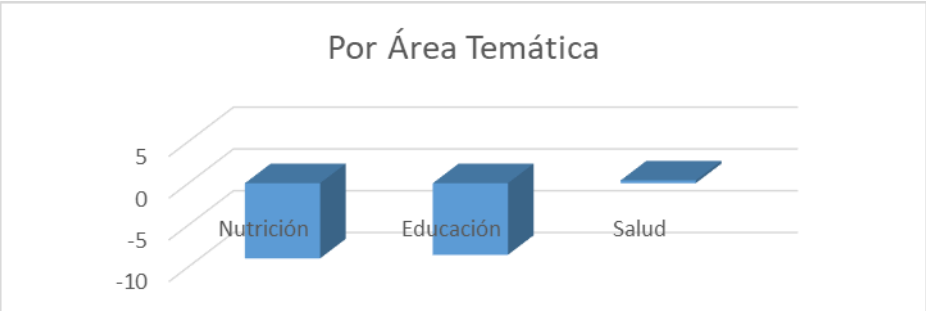


CAZÚZEGERS
ARQUITECTURA



Subsidies and remittances

Socio-cultural impact assessment Bono de Vida Mejor Honduras, 2019.

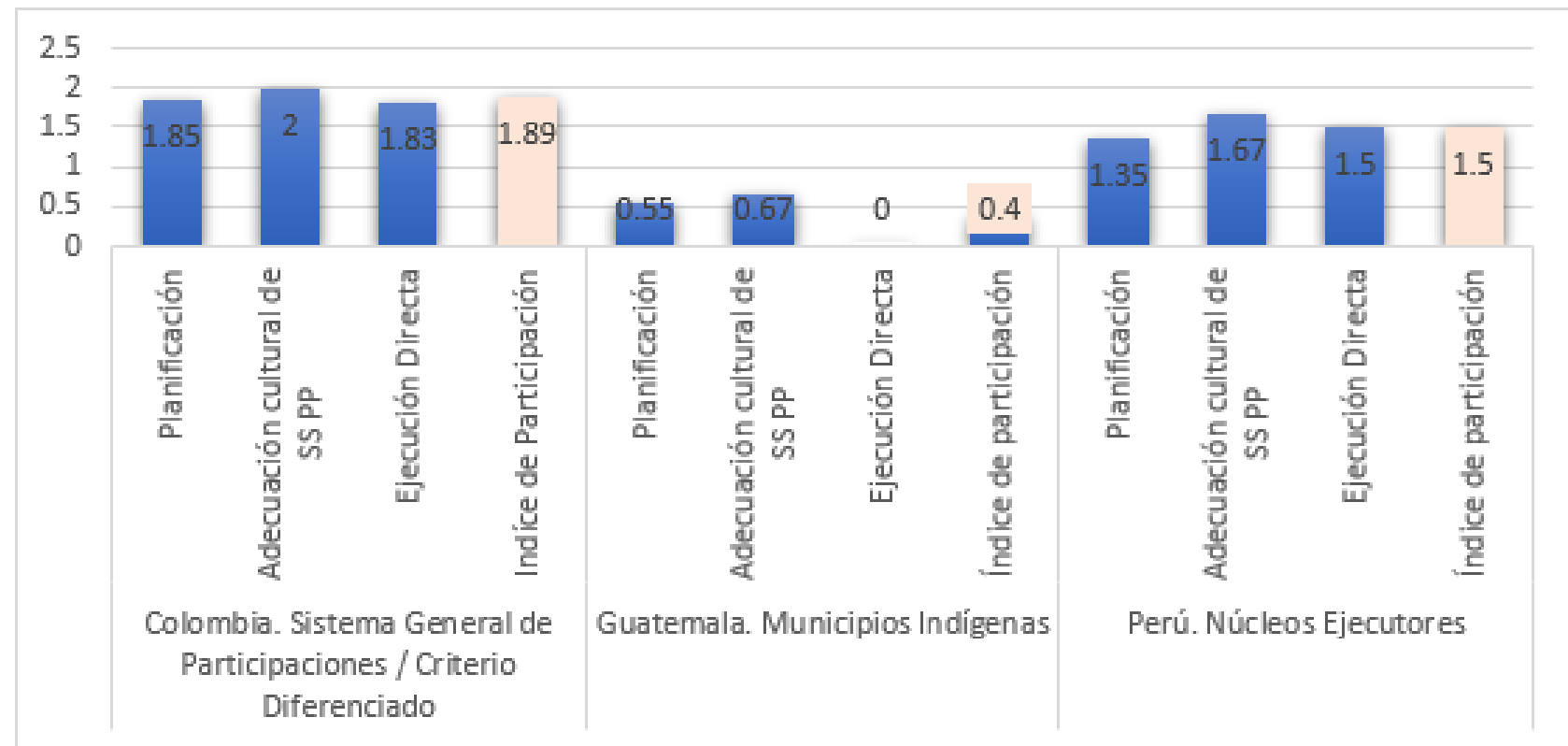




Direct execution mechanisms

Determining factor development (public resources): direct execution of IPs

- Colombia (own)
Differentiated Approach
Education, health
- Peru (IDB, WB)
Executing Nuclei
Community infrastructure
- Guatemala (without ED)
Indigenous municipalities
COCODES, COMUDES



Colombia

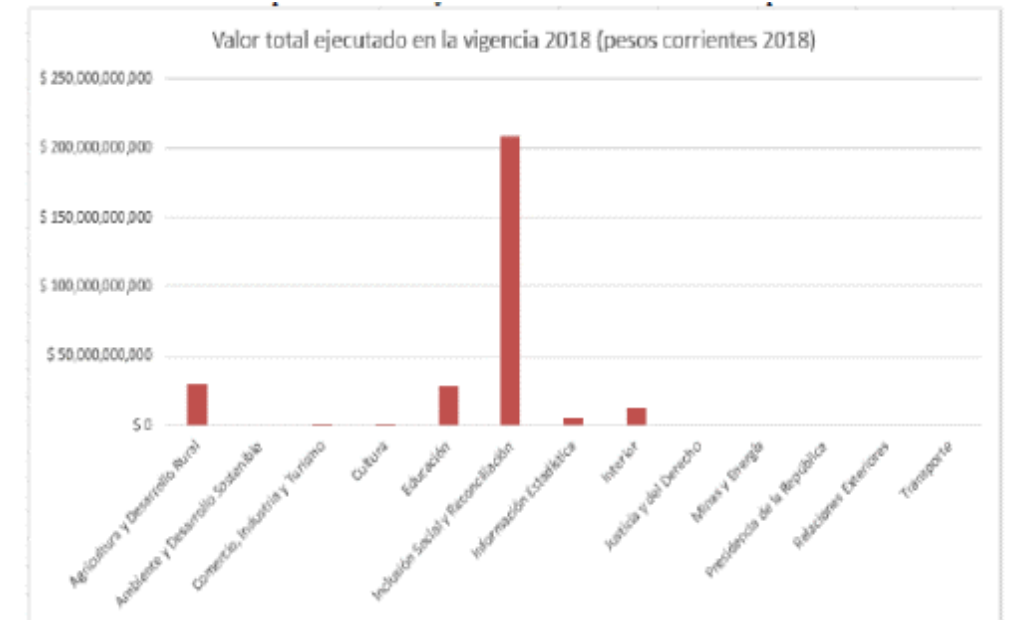
Investment with/without differentiated approach in IP.

1.1% of the 2018 budget (COP\$235.6B, with operation and debt; \$COP34.2% investment or **7.6% investment budget**, for population which is 4.4% of the national and 3.4% in resguardos).

Execution of US\$82.5M without a differentiated approach. 2018

Differentiated Focus. 2018 Millions of pesos			No Differentiated Focus. 2018 Millions of pesos		
Programmed	Executed	Gap Execution	Programmed	Executed	Gap Execution
2.165.672	Y/N	-3%	450,697	289,301	36%

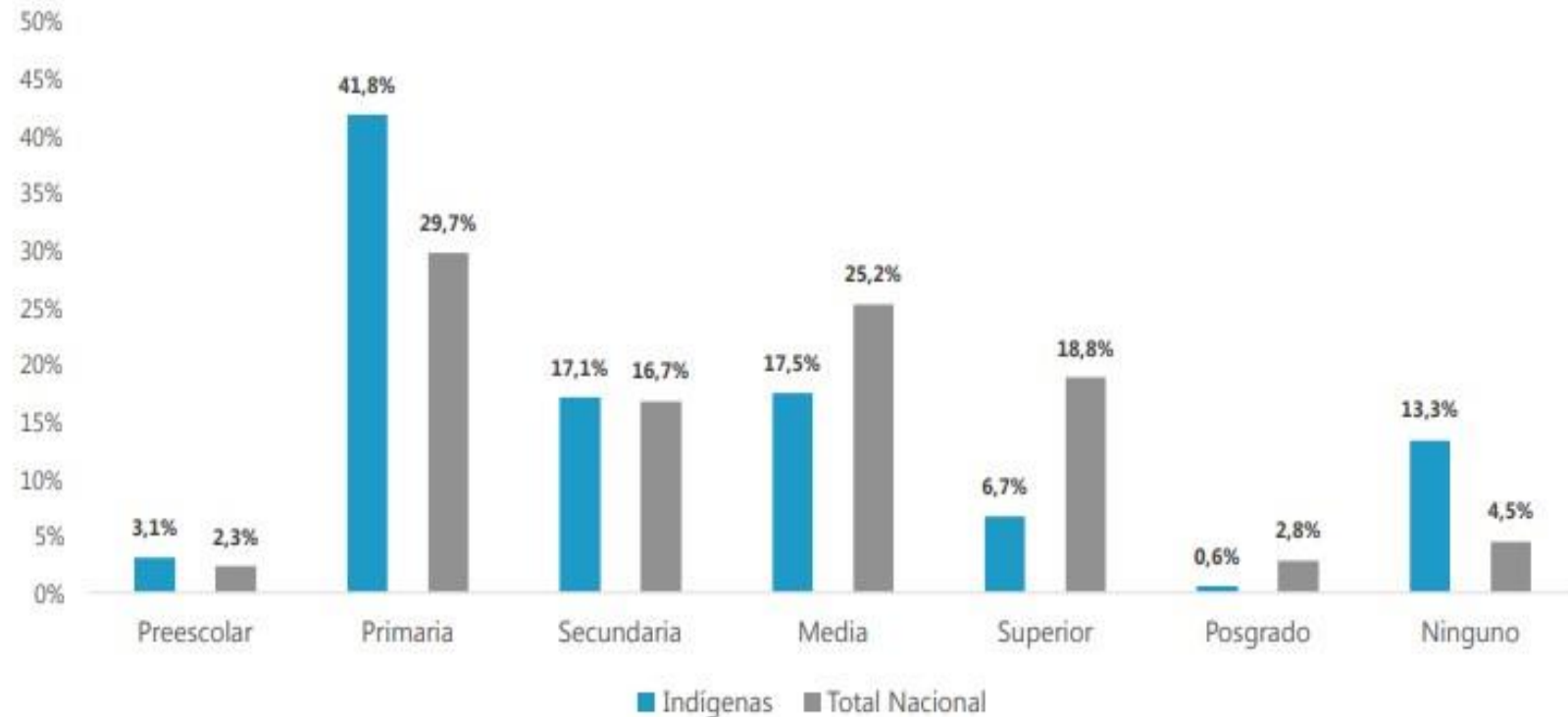
Sector	Entidad	N.º de indicadores concertados con indígenas
Agropecuario	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural	9
Ambiente	Ministerio de Ambiente	2
Ciencia, Tecnología e Innovación	Colciencias	0
Comercio	Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo	2
Cultura	Ministerio de Cultura/AGN	12
Defensa		0
Deporte y Recreación	Coldeportes	2
Educación	Ministerio de Educación	15
Estadísticas	DANE	2
Función Pública		0
Hacienda		0
	Prosperidad Social	0



Indigenous education, Colombia

Nivel educativo Población indígena CNPV 2018

Distribución población indígena y total nacional por nivel educativo, CNPV 2018 *



Indigenous health, Colombia

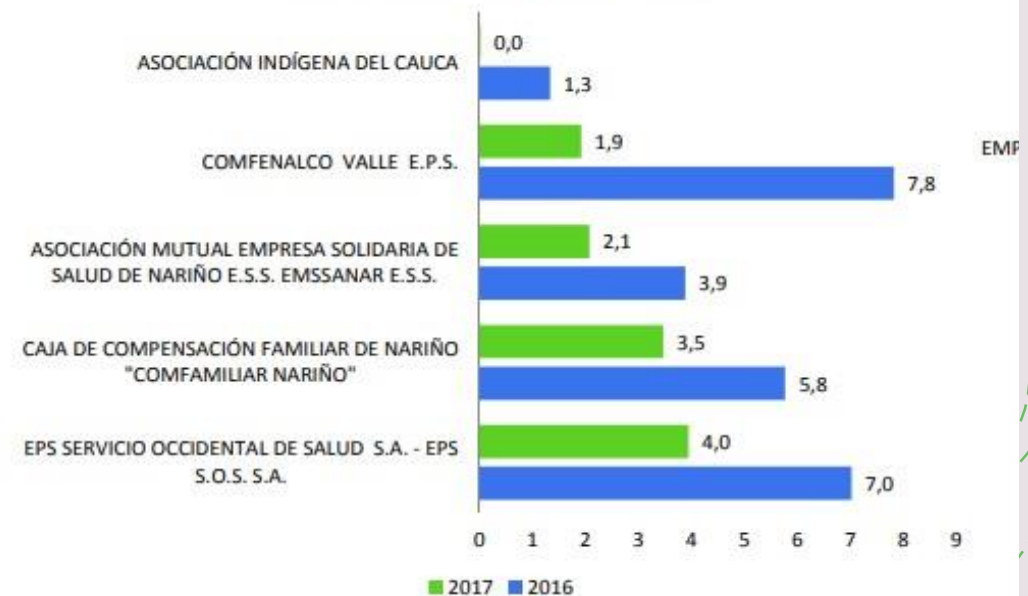
Salud con enfoque diferenciado

Indicadores de salud y de satisfacción de EPS. DIAN 2018 y Minsalud 2017

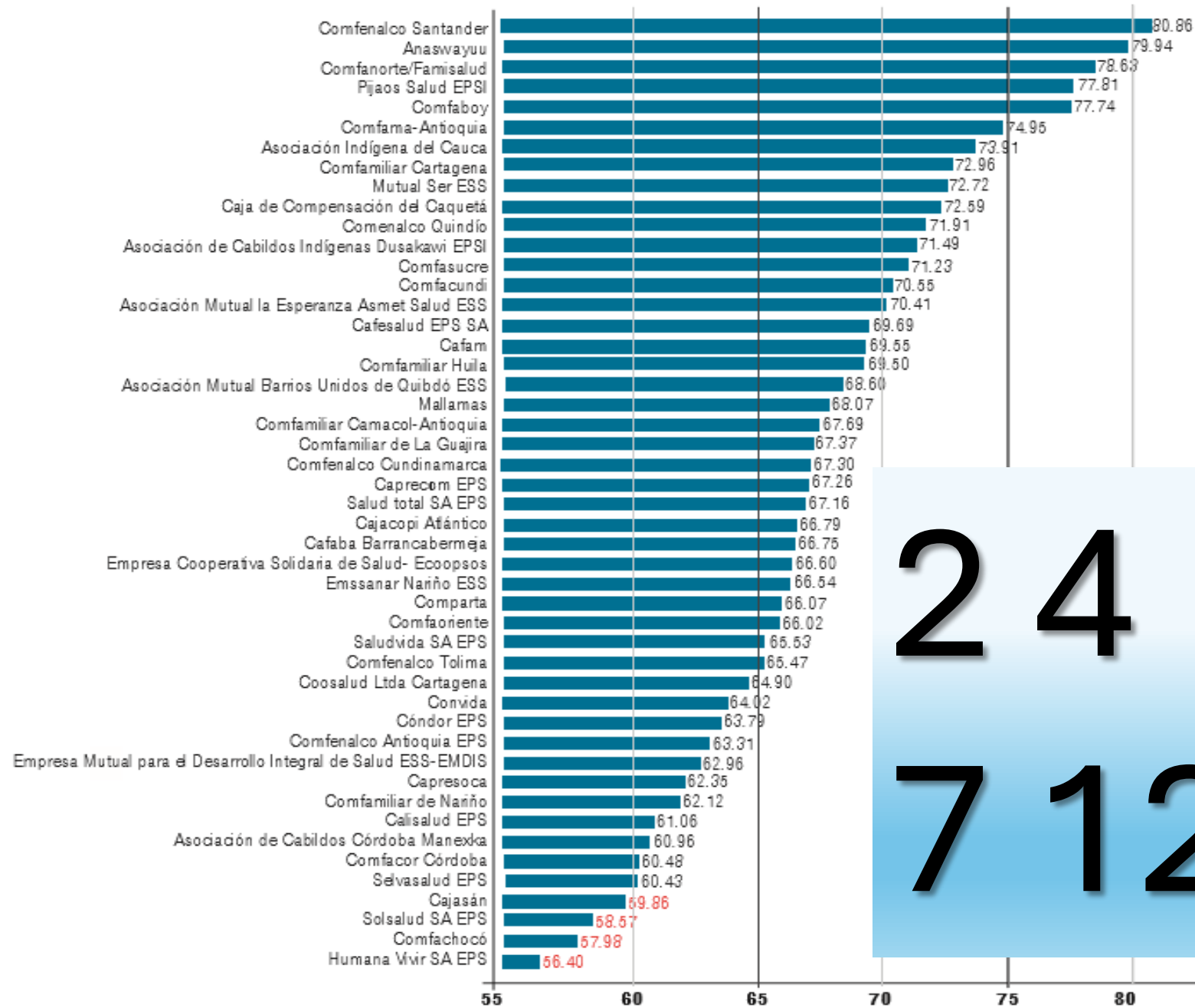


Mediana por EPS : dias de espera cita medicina general

Las EPS que mejoraron en 2017



Calificación general de EPS-S

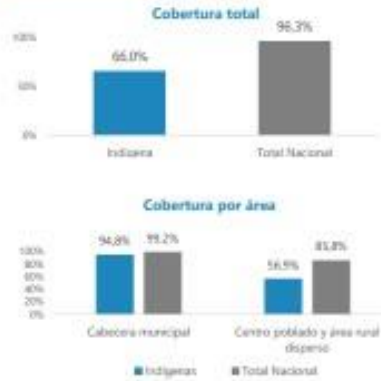


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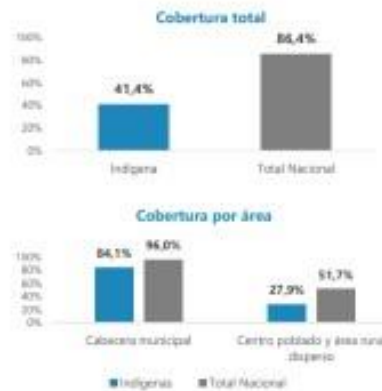
712

Community infrastructure (without direct execution)

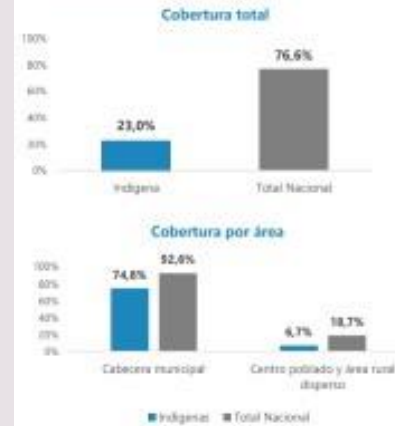
Cobertura de energía eléctrica, viviendas con hogares de jefatura indígena frente a total nacional, CNPV 2018



Cobertura de acueducto, viviendas con hogares de jefatura indígena frente a total nacional, CNPV 2018

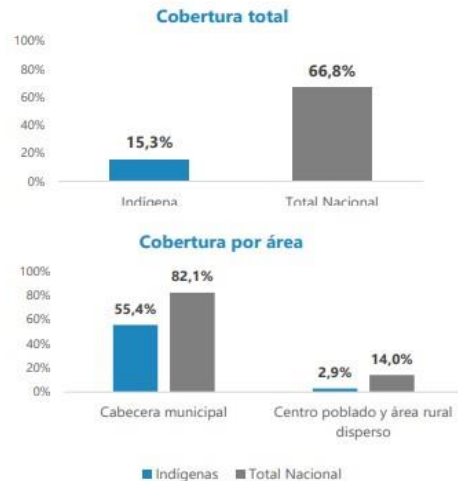


Cobertura de alcantarillado, viviendas con hogares de jefatura indígena frente a total nacional, CNPV 2018

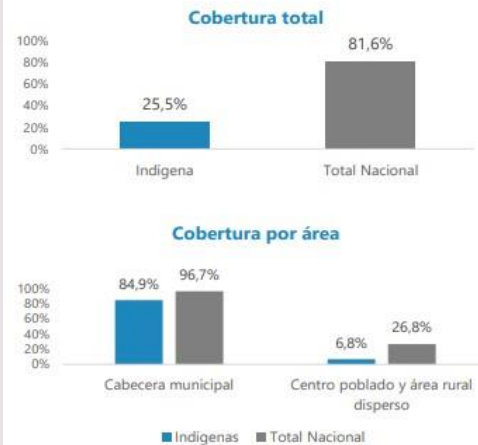


Indicadores SSPP sin enfoque diferenciado

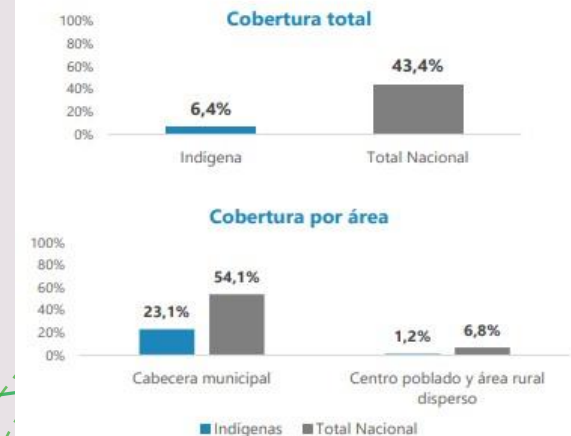
Cobertura de gas natural, viviendas con hogares de jefatura indígena frente a total nacional, CNPV 2018



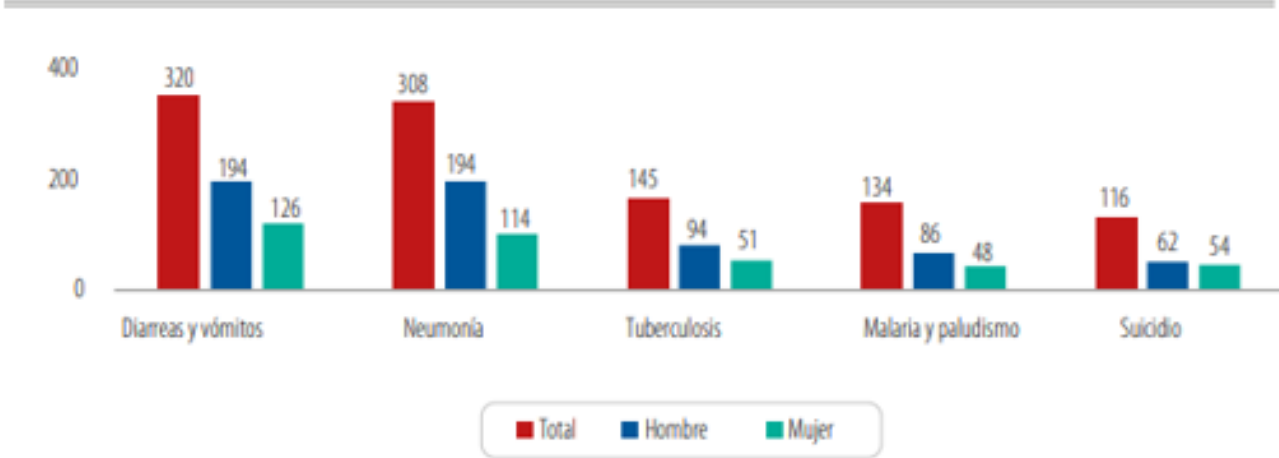
Cobertura de recolección de basuras, viviendas con hogares de jefatura indígena frente a total nacional, CNPV 2018



Cobertura de Internet, viviendas con hogares de jefatura indígena frente a total nacional, CNPV 2018

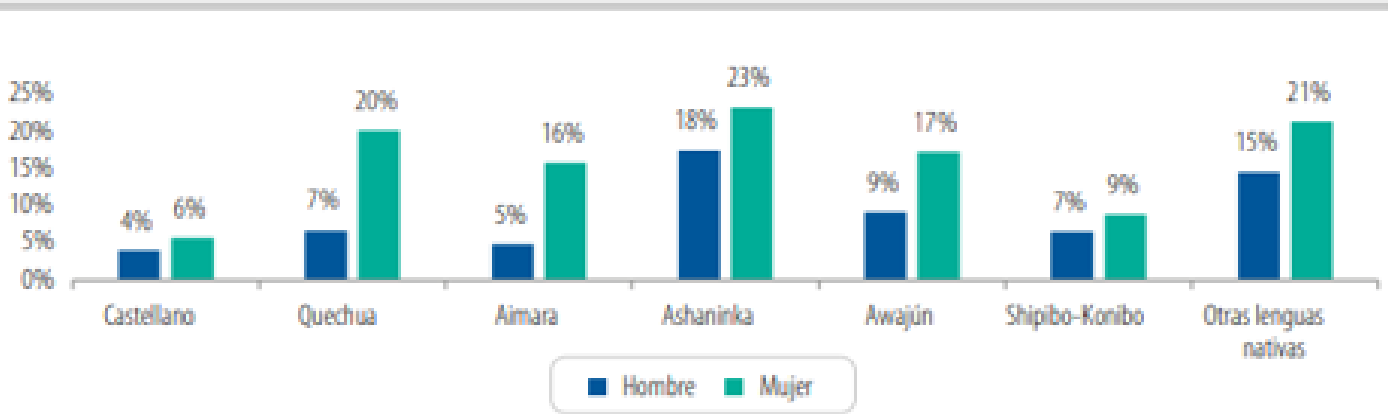


Health and education indicators of PI, Peru.

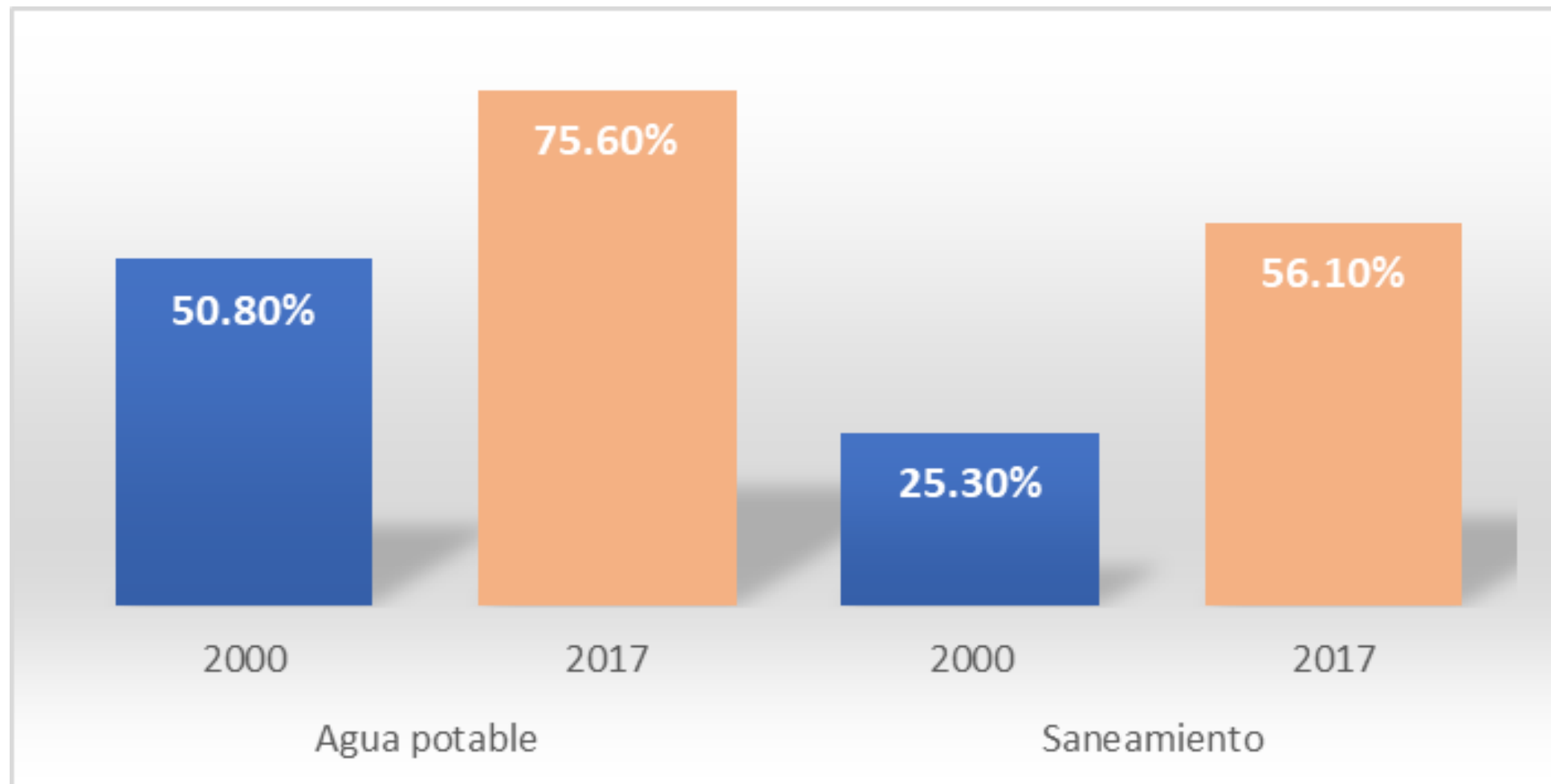


Principales causas de muerte en comunidades nativas un año antes del censo de 2017. Fuente: Defensoría del pueblo sobre datos INEI

Población censada sin nivel educativo por lengua nativa y castellano por sexo - 2017

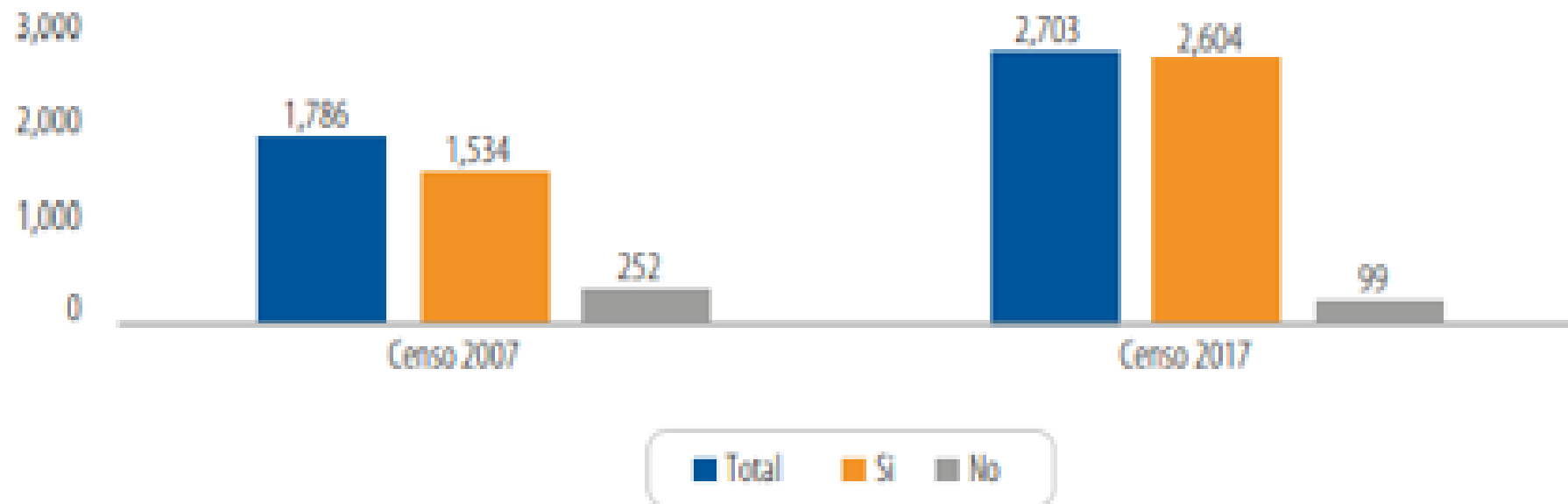


Water and sanitation by executing units, Peru



Educational centers in native communities

Comunidades nativas, según centro educativo, 2007 y 2017



The role of NGOs

- Executors
- Green backgrounds

Determinants of economic autonomy of IPs

- Territorial integrity
- Maintenance of the traditional indigenous economy (ETI)
- Access to all traditional uses of the territory
- Intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge
- Natural resource rights system
- Dedicated financial mechanisms
- Provision of technical assistance
- Share of income from the exploitation of natural resources in indigenous territories (Art. 15 C. 169 ILO)

Questions

