Rising Voices 5

BUILDING COLLABORATIONS FOR RESEARCH AND ACTION

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The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years.





The SDGs are ...

- ► A set of 17 global goals through 2030
- Backed up by a set of 169 detailed Targets
- Negotiated over a two-year period at the United Nations
- Agreed to by nearly all the world's nations on 25 Sept
 2015

What is new and different about the 17 SDGs?

The Goals are all inter-connected

These Goals apply to every nation and every sector. Cities, businesses, schools, organizations

Universality





9 "Major Groups"

- Women
- Children and Youth
- Indigenous Peoples
- Non-Governmental Organizations
 - Local Authorities
 - Workers and Trade Unions
 - Business and Industry
 - Scientific and Technological Community
 - Farmers

Our advocacy resulted in six direct references to Indigenous Peoples within the final outcome document.

Goal 2 related to agricultural output of indigenous small-scale farmers, and **Goal 4** on equal access to education for indigenous children.

The framework also calls on Indigenous Peoples to engage actively in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals, including in the follow-up and review on the national level to ensure that progress for Indigenous Peoples is reflected. Global list of indicators is developed by the United Nations Statistical Commission to measure progress on the Goals such as an indicator that will track income of small-scale food producers by indigenous status and one to track indigenous peoples' access to education compared to other groups.

There is also an indicator to measure secure land rights which makes important reference to collective land rights, a concept central to indigenous peoples' collective relationship to their lands, territories and resources.

Indigenous Peoples have been advocating for data disaggregation and the inclusion of an "indigenous identifier" in official statistics, to capture the inequalities indigenous peoples face across all the Sustainable **Development Goals.**

- Indicators that reflect Indigenous Peoples' situation, including collective land indicators and data disaggregation, should be included in the global and national monitoring frameworks for the Sustainable Development Goals

- Indigenous Peoples, as one of the Major Groups, should be supported in reporting on their contribution to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals

- Member States should facilitate Indigenous Peoples' participation in national-level processes to plan, implement and monitor national frameworks for the 2030 Agenda, including their capacity building;

- Partnerships should be built between Indigenous Peoples and relevant stakeholders for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level

National-level data collection and sharing of disaggregated data should be improved to highlight the progress made on indigenous peoples' priorities

Assess strategies, projects, programmes, and policies relating to Indigenous Peoples in the following format:

a) Pro-indigenous (for Indigenous Peoples)b) Para-indigenous (with Indigenous Peoples)c) Per-indigenous (by Indigenous Peoples)

Pro-indigenous: Deriving from outside of the targeted communities, but are undertaken on behalf of Indigenous Peoples;

Para-indigenous: Initiatives as undertaken alongside Indigenous Peoples' communities;

Per-indigenous: Devised by Indigenous Peoples in relation to their own self-defined needs and wants