

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THE 2030 AGENDA

Indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda:

- All Sustainable Development Goals are relevant to indigenous peoples. 73 out of 169 targets have substantial links to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (<http://sdg.humanrights.dk>)
- There are 6 specific references to indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda, including in target 2.3 (Zero Hunger) and 4.5 (Quality Education)

Indicators and data disaggregation

- The global SDG indicator list includes crucial indicators to measure progress for indigenous peoples, in particular related to secure tenure rights (1.4.2/5.a.1), small-scale food producers' income (2.3.2), parity indices for access to education (4.5.1) and non-discrimination (10.3.1).

Remaining gaps in the 2030 Agenda

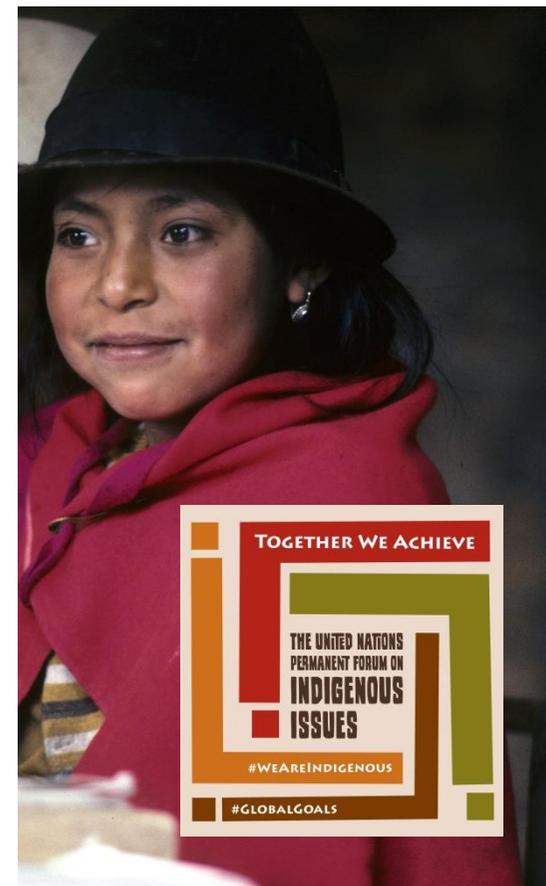
- The focus on agricultural transformation, industrialization and clean energy investment risks putting pressure on indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources as well as indigenous ways of living
- The Agenda has no clear references to self-determination and collective rights in terms of land, health, education and culture
- The Agenda lacks cultural sensitivity, for instance provision of mother-tongue education

Further Reading

- www.un.org/indigenous for newest updates
- *2017 Substantive Input to the High Level Political Forum by the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (E/C.19/2017/5)*
- *2016 General Assembly Resolution on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (A/71/178)*
- <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups/indigenouspeoples>



United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)



Highlights from the UNPFII report to the High Level Political Forum 2017 (E/C.10/2017/5)

www.un.org/indigenous

[#WeAreIndigenous](https://twitter.com/WeAreIndigenous)

**Recommendations from
UNPFII 2017 on indigenous
peoples in the 2030 Agenda:**

Data disaggregation according to ethnicity or indigenous identifier across all goals

Inclusion of indicator on secure and equitable tenure rights to land and resources as essential for poverty eradication

Ensure mechanisms for indigenous peoples' participation in implementation, follow-up and review processes, including at the HLPF and voluntary national reviews

Ensure implementation of the 2030 Agenda does not contradict indigenous peoples' rights and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

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**Progress for indigenous peoples in 2030 Agenda
implementation 2016-2017**

In 2016, States took the first steps to implement the 2030 Agenda at national level, including by developing national action plans. It is crucial that States include indigenous peoples in planning, budgets, targets and indicators for the 2030 Agenda and establish participation mechanisms.

Indigenous peoples also engaged at the 2016 High Level Political Forum: The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues provided a substantive input report and the Chair spoke at a panel on the opening day. The Indigenous Peoples' Major Group contributed to the official discussions. The HLPF Ministerial Declaration recognised indigenous peoples, and the two SDG reports covered indigenous issues, though the indicators related to indigenous peoples were not reported on.

In 2016, indigenous peoples were referred to in *seven out of 22* of the voluntary national reviews at HLPF. In 2017, 44 countries are undergoing voluntary national reviews with several having indigenous populations.

Inputs to 2017 theme on poverty and prosperity

The 2017 HLPF will discuss the theme "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world".

The goals under review are: SDG 1 (End poverty), SDG 2 (Zero-hunger), SDG three (Good Health & well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure) and SDG 14 (Life below Water).

Indigenous Peoples' holistic and multidimensional concepts of well-being are inspirational for this theme. Indigenous traditional livelihoods provide a sustainable alternative to models of resource extraction and profit-driven business. Indigenous experiences of multidimensional and structural poverty and their call for human rights based solutions provide key insights in to how to overcome poverty and leave no one behind.

**Commitments by the General
Assembly in 2016 Resolution
A/71/178 on the rights of
indigenous peoples**

Member States are encouraged to give due consideration to all the rights of indigenous peoples in fulfilling the commitments undertaken in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the elaboration of national programmes

States are encouraged to consider including in their voluntary national reviews for the high-level political forum and their national and global reports information related to indigenous peoples on the progress made and challenges in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

States are further encouraged to compile disaggregated data to measure progress and to ensure that no one is left behind;

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