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Practical
Guide
for
Indigenous
Peoples

Asia
Indigenous
Peoples
Pact

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Practical Guide for Indigenous Peoples

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND

Practical Guide for Indigenous Peoples

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Abbreviations

AIPP	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
AP-RCEM	Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism
EMRIP	Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
ESCAP	The UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FUR	Follow-Up and Review
HLPF	High Level Political Forum
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
IPMG	Indigenous Peoples Major Group
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoI	Means of Implementation
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDRIP	UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WCIP	World Conference on Indigenous Peoples

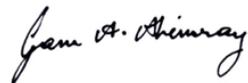
Acknowledgement

The main objective of this practical guide is to provide some basic information for indigenous peoples about the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development in a simpler and easy-to-understand way. This practical guide also gives concrete guidance on how indigenous peoples can engage in the 2030 Agenda processes from national to global level.

These objectives of the publication would not be achieved without Birgitte Feiring, Louise Nolle, Joan Carling and Patricia Wattimena who have given their tireless efforts to work on this important document. Likewise, tremendous support given by AIPP secretariat team has significantly contributed to the finalization of this practical guide. Therefore, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the whole team. And we, as AIPP, would also like to thank the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA) for its continuous and generous support, which made the production of this publication possible.

This practical guide is wholeheartedly dedicated to the 370 million indigenous peoples across the world, whose lives are at stake, whose survival will be further threatened if the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is not done with the spirit of realizing indigenous peoples' rights as enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

We sincerely hope that this practical guide can complement the efforts of all the stakeholders and enhance the awareness raising as well as empowerment of indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women, youth and indigenous persons with disabilities, in Asia and across the world.



Gam Awungshi Shimray
Secretary General
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



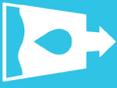
4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



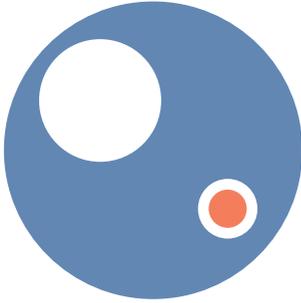
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Introduction

Indigenous peoples have a strong cultural attachment to land, forests and waters, which constitute the base of their identity, cultures and livelihoods. Through their diverse lifestyles and knowledge systems as well as sustainable resource management and conservation practices, indigenous peoples contribute to sustainable development. However, the historical discrimination against indigenous peoples, has led to loss of land and limited access to natural resources, education and health, political participation, justice and many other basic rights. Therefore, they are often among the poorest and most marginalised.

In this context, indigenous peoples pursue the respect, recognition and protection of their collective rights to self-determined development, and to lands, territories and resources. Culturally appropriate social services such as education and health as well as equal access to employment and livelihood opportunities, technology and infrastructures are also integral to indigenous peoples' aspirations for self-determined development.

In 2015, world leaders adopted the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. The Agenda comprises **17 Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) and 169 related targets. The SDGs are to be achieved by 2030.

The 2030 Agenda represents an ambitious vision for the future, emphasizing that no one should be left behind. It is a transformative

agenda that requires changes at all levels, to ensure that it will be a reality for all countries and for all peoples.

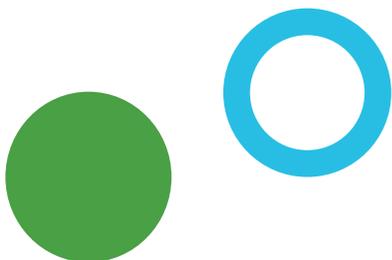
The final results will depend on how the Agenda is implemented at national and local levels. If the implementation contributes to the realization of the indigenous peoples' rights, as enshrined in the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**, it will help overcome the current discrimination against indigenous peoples. In contrast, if efforts to achieve the Agenda ignore indigenous peoples' aspirations and rights, it may again marginalize indigenous peoples and undermine their well-being.

If the 2030 Agenda should address the challenges faced by indigenous peoples, there are three key aspects that must be considered:

- Indigenous peoples must be **protected from adverse impacts** of mainstream development, which may undermine their rights and well-being;
- Indigenous peoples have the right to **fully participate and benefit** from general development efforts;
- Indigenous peoples' collective right to **self-determined development** must be supported.

This Practical Guide aims at providing basic information for indigenous peoples about the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, its background and links to indigenous peoples rights and aspirations, and the opportunities and challenges it provides. Further, the Guide will give practical guidance on how indigenous peoples can engage in sustainable development processes in order to assert and fulfill their right to self-determined development, and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development for all.

The Guide also gives references and links to other publications and materials relating to sustainable development and indigenous peoples for those who want to further study specific issues.



1. Background on Sustainable Development

The term **sustainable development** was first used in 1987, in a report called 'Our Common Future'. The report defined that sustainable development "*meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*"¹.

Thereby, sustainable development acknowledges that there are **environmental limitations** for human activities on the planet and that sustainable development need to encompass **environmental, economic and social dimensions** in a holistic manner, in order to ensure our common future. These three dimensions are known as the **three pillars of sustainable development**.

These dimensions also reflect indigenous peoples' holistic vision of development, which has always emphasised environmental sustainability along with social and economic development, within an overall framework of human rights. Therefore, indigenous peoples engagement in discussions about human rights, environmental sustainability and human development have all contributed to our current understanding of sustainable development, as briefly described in the following sub-sections.

¹ Our Common Future: Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (the Brundtland Commission), para. 27: <http://www.un-documents.net/our-common-future.pdf>

1.1. Human rights

Throughout history, indigenous peoples have struggled to overcome marginalisation and to maintain their self-determination and their collective rights to lands, territories and resources in the face of colonisation and state-building. Since the 1960s, indigenous peoples brought this struggle to the United Nations in order to advocate for recognition of their collective rights. The struggle of indigenous peoples within the human rights framework have yielded major results such as:

- The establishment of the **UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues** (UNPFII) in 2000;
- The appointment of a **UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** in 2001;
- The establishment of the **Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (EMRIP) in 2007;
- The adoption of the **United Nations Declaration the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP) in 2007;
- The Outcome Document of the **UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples** (WCIP) in 2014 for the implementation of the UNDRIP at the national level.

With the adoption of UNDRIP in 2007, governments and indigenous peoples have a **universal and comprehensive framework** that defines indigenous peoples' rights across the three dimensions of sustainable development. Further, UNPFII, EMRIP and the Special Rapporteur, are specialised UN mechanisms, which can provide guidance and monitor progress on indigenous peoples' rights and sustainable development. Also, the full range of **human rights monitoring mechanisms**, including the Universal Periodic Review, the treaty monitoring bodies and special procedures as well as the ILO supervisory bodies are increasingly addressing indigenous peoples' rights. This implies that these institutions and mechanisms

have a huge potential for monitoring and guiding development efforts in accordance with the rights of indigenous peoples. Likewise, the commitments of governments at the WCIP constitute major contributions to sustainable development.

All of these confirm the relevance and importance of indigenous peoples' rights to development and human rights and also give the UN-system a mandate and an obligation to mainstream the attention to indigenous peoples throughout the UN-system in the context of sustainable development.

1.2. Environmental sustainability

In 1992, the concept of sustainable development was discussed at the **Earth Summit** in Rio.

Indigenous peoples were actively engaging and became key players with regards to sustainable development from the very outset. In 1992, indigenous peoples gathered at their own summit and adopted the **Kari-Oca Declaration** and the **Indigenous Peoples' Earth Charter**, which emphasise indigenous peoples' distinct relationship with the Earth.

The **Kari-Oca Declaration** states: *"We continue to maintain our rights as peoples despite centuries of deprivation, assimilation and genocide. We maintain our inalienable rights to our lands and territories, to all our resources - above and below - and to our waters. We assert our on-going responsibility to pass these onto the future generations. We cannot be removed from our lands. We, the Indigenous peoples are connected by the circle of life to our lands and environments. We, the Indigenous peoples, walk to the future in the footprints of our ancestors."* (See the full text of the Kari-Oca Declaration here: <http://www.dialoguebetweenations.com/IR/english/KariOcaKimberley/KOEarthCharter.html>)

The 1992 Earth Summit concluded with the adoption of the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, the **UN Framework Convention to Combat Climate Change** and the **UN Convention to Combat Desertification**², as well as **Agenda 21**³.

Agenda 21 dedicated its entire **Chapter 26** to *“Recognizing and strengthening the role of indigenous people[s] and their communities”*. It recognised indigenous peoples’ historical relationship with their lands as well as their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment, and concluded that: *“In view of the interrelationship between the natural environment and its sustainable development and the cultural, social, economic and physical well-being of indigenous people[s], national and international efforts to implement environmentally sound and sustainable development should recognize, accommodate, promote and strengthen the role of indigenous people[s] and their communities”*.⁴

Agenda 21 also identified the nine **“Major Groups”** from civil society, whose engagement is *“critical to the effective implementation”* of the Agenda⁵. Indigenous peoples constitute one of these Major Groups. The recognition of indigenous peoples as a Major Group has provided indigenous peoples a sustained participation in all deliberations and processes concerning sustainable development ever since, including in the discussions leading to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda.

² See the convention here: <http://www2.unccd.int/convention/about-convention>

³ Agenda 21: UN Conference on Environment and Development, 1992: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/Agenda21.pdf>

⁴ Ibid: para. 26.1

⁵ Ibid: para. 23.1

Indigenous peoples sustained engagement and advocacy

The **Indigenous Peoples Major Group** (IPMG) participates actively in the global and also some regional processes regarding sustainable development. The IPMG is composed of indigenous leaders and representatives from the different regions.

The **International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity** (IIFB) follows the processes under the Convention on Biodiversity and, in particular, issues pertaining to Article 8(j) of the Convention regarding traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, as well as article 10(c) on customary use of biological resources (See the indigenous portal: <http://iifb.indigenouportal.com>)

The **International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change** (IIPFCC) is a forum for coordination and sustained engagement in processes under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (See IIPFCC for more information: <http://www.iipfcc.org>)

The above-mentioned global forums are broad inter-regional alliances of indigenous peoples who carry the voices, concerns, priorities and proposals of indigenous organizations at subnational, national and regional levels to global levels. These alliances are effective in influencing and contributing to complex international processes and agendas, in spite of sparse resources, cultural and linguistic barriers as well as institutional and technical limitations.

1.3. Human development

In 2001, the UN adopted the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The MDGs were to be achieved by 2015 in developing countries.



By setting concrete and time-bound targets, and mobilising resources and political support to achieve these, the MDGs lead to a number of **key achievements**:

- A decline in extreme poverty (measured as people living on less than 1.25 \$ a day);
- A decline in the proportion of undernourished people;
- Greater gender parity in primary education, due to an increase in the enrolment of girls;
- Improvement of maternal and infant health;
- Improved access to drinking water;
- Increase in protected areas on land and in the sea.

The MDGs also had a number of **challenges and gaps** related to indigenous peoples.

- The MDGs were defined without public consultations and engagement of civil society, including indigenous peoples;
- The emphasis was more on economic growth than environmental sustainability and social equity;

- Indigenous peoples were not mentioned in any of the goals, targets or indicators;
- The MDGs did not address the development trends and structural causes of poverty that affect the lives of indigenous peoples, e.g. issues related to land rights;
- The MDGs were only focused on developing countries, thus ignoring the marginalized situation of indigenous peoples in developed countries;
- The strategies to achieve the MDGs did not reflect indigenous peoples' priorities and rights;
- In most countries, indigenous peoples were not involved in the development, implementation and follow-up of activities related to the MDGs.

In consequence, indigenous peoples did not benefit proportionally and the gap between indigenous and non-indigenous sectors of the population was not closed.⁶

Vietnam has generally made significant achievements in the implementation of the MDGs, but indigenous peoples (known as ethnic minorities) still lag behind. They constitute 14% of the country's population but 56% of the country's poor households. The average income among indigenous peoples is only 16% of the average income of the general population.⁷ Indigenous peoples face difficulties in accessing basic services, such as health care, clean water and education, and the rates of child mortality and underweight babies are double as high as in the dominant population.⁸

⁶ State of the World's Indigenous Peoples, UNPFII, 2009, p. 41

⁷ Chapter on Vietnam in the Indigenous World, IWGIA 2016

⁸ UNDP (2015): Improve ethnic minority lives and narrow development gap: <http://www.vn.undp.org/content/vietnam/en/home/presscenter/articles/2015/01/29/improve-ethnic-minority-lives-and-narrow-development-gap.html>

Overall, human rights, democracy and good governance were not a well-integrated part of the MDGs. There was a general lack of focus on inequality and discrimination that many indigenous peoples face. The MDGs were criticized for not including indigenous peoples' perspectives and aspirations for development.

Multiple studies and statements from indigenous peoples' organizations, civil society and UN agencies showed the need for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes and activities related to the MDGs.⁹

The failure of the MDGs to reach those who were “furthest behind”, including indigenous peoples, was an important lesson learned that was carried over to the discussions about the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

1.4. Indigenous Peoples Engagement with the 2030 Agenda

Years before the MDGs expired, the UN led a series of broad and inclusive consultative processes to define the global vision for the “post-2015 development framework. The final discussion of the 2030 Agenda, took place in a special intergovernmental Open Working Group with the participation of the nine Major Groups and other relevant stakeholders. The Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG), was actively involved in these global consultation processes.

The IPMG facilitated the participation of indigenous leaders and representatives from different regions in key UN meetings and interacted and built alliances with states and other Major Groups. The IPMG advocated for the inclusion of indigenous peoples'

⁹ Indigenous Peoples and the MDGs, UNPFII: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/focus-areas/post-2015-agenda/the-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-and-indigenous/mdgs.html>

priorities and rights, with a particular focus on land rights, traditional occupations, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), appropriate education, health care, non-discrimination, participation, accountable institutions and access to justice.

The Alta Document identified key areas to be addressed in the 2030 Agenda

In June 2013, the historical **Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference** was convened in Alta, Norway. It brought together indigenous peoples from all over the world, and adopted the **Alta Outcome Document**, which contains the key messages that indigenous peoples wanted to bring to the **UN World Conference on Indigenous Peoples** (WCIP). The Alta Outcome Document reflects indigenous peoples' priorities for development, predicated on the rights to lands, territories, resources as well as indigenous peoples' right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) in the development process. The Document reiterates the importance of customs, belief systems, values, languages, cultures and traditional knowledge for development. It also recommends that rights, culture and spiritual values be integrated into the post-2015 Development Agenda.

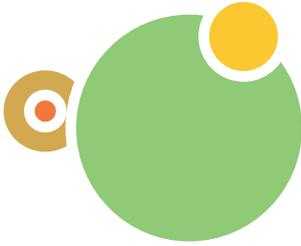
The WCIP took place in September 2014. The resulting WCIP Outcome Document is based on the Alta Document and the deliberations during the WCIP. As it was adopted just one year before the 2030 Agenda, it identifies key elements and commitments to ensure sustainable development of indigenous peoples.

In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was finally adopted. It is not just a continuation and broadening of the MDGs, but an unprecedented broad and ambitious development agenda, which brings together:

- Elements of human economic and social development that were reflected in the MDGs and other international agreements, e.g. within the fields of education and health;

- Elements originating from the 1992 Earth Summit, including the agreements reached under the conventions on climate change, biological diversity and desertification;
- Elements from the human rights field, including a focus on inclusion, equality, women's rights and participatory and accountable governance.

Through their sustained engagement at local, national and international levels over the past three decades, indigenous peoples have contributed significantly in shaping the global vision for sustainable development, which has now been concretised in the 2030 Agenda.



2. General features of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

World leaders unanimously adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹⁰ in September 2015. The 2030 Agenda comprises the following main elements:

- The **17 Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) and **169 related targets** that should be reached by 2030;
- The **Means of Implementation** (MoI), which are the resources and partnerships necessary to reach the goals and targets;
- The **Follow-Up and Review** (FUR) processes and mechanisms that will monitor and guide the implementation;
- The **232 global indicators** that will be used to measure the progress.

The 2030 Agenda:

- Is the result of a **consultative process** that was unprecedented in length, complexity and inclusiveness in terms of multilateral diplomacy and multi-stakeholder participation.
- Is **comprehensive**, as it covers the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development.
- Is **universal**, as it has to be achieved by all countries by 2030.

¹⁰ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E

- Is explicitly grounded in the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** and other international human rights treaties.
- Affirms that the 17 SDGs **seek to realise the human rights** of all.
- Pledges to ‘**leaving no one behind**’ and to **reach those furthest behind first**, thus reflecting the fundamental human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality.

All of the above characteristics make it a potentially **transformative** agenda, which can contribute substantially to the realization of indigenous peoples’ rights.

2.1 A universal Agenda

The SDGs are **universal**, which means that they have to be implemented by all countries (whether they are developed or developing). This is crucial, as the world is interconnected, and what happens in one country has consequences for other countries. Just think about climate change, which is caused by industrialised societies but the consequences are, in most cases, felt by those living most directly from natural resources.

But universality also means that the SDGs have to be achieved for all groups and sectors within the countries. They therefore provide a framework for addressing indigenous peoples wherever they are. This is very important, e.g. for indigenous peoples living in pockets of poverty within rich countries.

2.2. Leaving no one behind

The 2030 Agenda pledges to leave no one behind, which is a reflection of the fundamental human rights principles of **equality and non-discrimination**. These principles are enshrined in all human rights instruments, including the UNDRIP.

Non-discrimination means that indigenous peoples have the same right to education and health services as all other citizens, without any discrimination. In addition, they should not be discriminated against as peoples, and therefore have the right to education in their own culture and language, and to maintain traditional medicinal and healing practices. The principle of non-discrimination applies **collectively** to indigenous peoples, and also to indigenous **individuals**, including ensuring **equality between men and women**.

The principles of equality and non-discrimination are reflected in different ways throughout the SDGs:

- Many of the goals and targets underline that they are to be achieved **by all**. For example, target 1.1. aims to “*eradicate extreme poverty for **all people everywhere***”.
- Many of the goals and targets emphasize the need to take into account particular groups or rights-holders. For example, target 2.3. on agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, and target 4.5. on equal access to education, **specifically mention indigenous peoples**.

Target 2.3: *By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, **indigenous peoples**, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.*

Target 4.5: *By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, **indigenous peoples** and children in vulnerable situations.*

Two of the Goals directly aim at addressing discrimination and inequalities:

- Goal 5 aims to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls. This is of key importance of indigenous women and girls who often face triple discrimination as women, as indigenous persons and as poor.
- Goal 10 aims to reduce inequality within and among countries.

Goal 10 is a very innovative goal, which is crucial for achieving equality for indigenous peoples. Two of the most promising targets are:

Target 10.2: *By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.*

Target 10.3: *Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.*

Given the strong focus on equality and non-discrimination, the SDGs could make a big difference in the lives of indigenous peoples – and indigenous women, youth and indigenous persons with disabilities - if implemented in a cohesive manner. This requires that states and other development partners develop **special measures** to overcome the current marginalisation and discrimination against indigenous peoples. Such measures must be developed with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples, and designed in accordance with indigenous peoples' aspirations and rights, as enshrined in the UNDRIP.

2.3. Specific mentioning of indigenous peoples in the 2030 Agenda

The 2030 Agenda has a general focus on addressing inequalities and leaving no one behind, but it also mentions indigenous peoples specifically in several sections.

Regarding vulnerability and empowerment it states that:

“People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (...), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees and internally displaced persons and migrants” (para. 23).

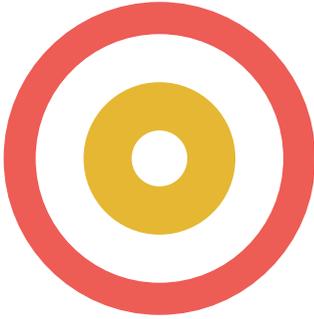
With regards to education, it mentions that:

“All people, irrespective of sex, age, race or ethnicity, and persons with disabilities, migrants, indigenous peoples, children and youth, especially those in vulnerable situations, should have access to life-long learning opportunities that help them to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to exploit opportunities and to participate fully in society” (para. 25)

On the need for national progress reviews at national level, it states that:

“We also encourage Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities” (para. 79).

The fact that indigenous peoples are specifically mentioned in the 2030 Agenda serves to underline their importance for sustainable development. Where they are not mentioned explicitly, they are implicitly included in the universality of the Agenda, and the emphasis on leaving no one behind.



3. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 goals are:



3.1. The relevance of the Goals for indigenous peoples

The SDGs cover a **full range of issues** that the world need to address today: poverty, health, education, employment, security, cities, climate change, access to justice, finance, partnerships etc. They address the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and they are **integrated and indivisible**. This means that one cannot be achieved without the other. If, for example, indigenous peoples do not have access to education,

they can also not access employment. Or if the world does not successfully combat climate change and stop polluting waters, it cannot conserve marine ecosystems or ensure sustainable food production.

Together, the SDGs constitute a **coherent and comprehensive development agenda**, which is both complex and challenging but also necessary. To some extent, it also mirrors indigenous peoples' holistic view of development. Given the indivisibility, most of SDGs have relevance to indigenous peoples' situation and development priorities. Indigenous peoples should therefore review all the goals and targets in order to identify those that are most relevant in their specific context. The following is therefore not an exhaustive list, but just provide examples of some of the most immediately relevant targets for indigenous peoples:

Goal	
Target	Indigenous Peoples' priorities
Goal 1: No Poverty	
Indigenous peoples constitute 5 % of the world's population, but 15% of those living in extreme poverty. SDG 1 aims at poverty reduction, and is therefore a priority for most indigenous peoples, including those living in poverty pockets within rich countries.	
1.2. Reduce poverty in all its dimensions.	Many indigenous peoples have developed their own definitions of poverty and wellbeing, including issues pertaining to land and territories, self-governance and cultural integrity.
1.4. Equal rights to economic resources, including ownership and control over land and natural resources.	Recognition of indigenous peoples collective rights to lands, territories and resources and respect for their right to give or withhold their Free, Prior and Informed Consent to projects that affect their lands and resources.

Goal 2: Zero Hunger

Many indigenous peoples are small-scale food producers. SDG 2 aims to achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. This is an opportunity to promote indigenous peoples' sustainable practices, based on the recognition of their lands, territories and resources.

<p>2.3. and 2.4. Double agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers including through secure and equal access to land, and implement resilient agricultural practices that help maintain ecosystem.</p>	<p>Recognition of indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and resources. Recognition and support to indigenous peoples traditional occupations and sustainable livelihood practices, including pastoralism, shifting cultivation and forest management.</p>
<p>2.5. Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p>	<p>Support to indigenous peoples traditional occupations and sustainable livelihood practices, implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p>

Goal 3: Good health and well-being

Many indigenous peoples suffer from poor health and have limited access to health services, while their traditional medicines and practices are being undermined. SDG 3 provides an opportunity to ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for indigenous peoples at all ages.

<p>3.1. and 3.2. Reduce maternal mortality and preventable deaths of newborns and children.</p>	<p>Enhanced access to quality health services, and recognition of and support to traditional health practices.</p>
<p>3.4. Promote mental health and well-being.</p>	<p>Address the high suicide rates that affect indigenous youth in many communities.</p>

<p>3.8. Universal health coverage, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>	<p>Expand health coverage to indigenous communities and ensure access to essential medicines and vaccines in a non-discriminatory manner.</p>
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Goal 4: Quality Education

Indigenous peoples, and in particular indigenous women and girls, face many obstacles within the formal education system. At the same time, indigenous languages and knowledge systems are often not reflected in formal education. SDG 4 provides an opportunity to ensure inclusive equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for indigenous children, youth, men and women, including indigenous persons with disabilities.

<p>4.1., 4.2. and 4.3. Equal access to all levels of education, leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p>	<p>Ensure equal access of indigenous children and youth, and in particular indigenous girls, to all levels of education. Undertake educational reform to ensure relevance of learning outcomes for indigenous children.</p>
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<p>4.7 Knowledge and skills for sustainable development, including education for sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, appreciation of cultural diversity and culture's contribution to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Integration of indigenous peoples' knowledge, culture and languages in formal curricula, including for non-indigenous sectors of society.</p>
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Goal 5: Gender Equality

Indigenous women and girls often face triple discrimination because of their gender, their social status and their ethnicity. SDG 5 comprises a set of highly relevant targets aiming at achieving gender equality and empowerment, and is an opportunity to overcome discrimination against indigenous women and girls.

<p>5.1., 5.2. and 5.3. End discrimination and violence against women, including trafficking and eliminate harmful practices.</p>	<p>Special measures to combat discrimination, violence and harmful practices, developed and implemented with full participation of indigenous women.</p>
<p>5.a. Reforms to give women equal rights and access to ownership and control over land.</p>	<p>Legislative reforms, capacity building and support to indigenous women’s organisations to overcome barriers and ensure land rights for women.</p>

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Water is becoming a scarce resource, which is often privatized and polluted with no recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights. Likewise, indigenous peoples are often discriminated with regards to access to drinking water and sanitation. SDG 6 aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and must therefore include a special focus on the situation of indigenous peoples.

<p>6. b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>	<p>Recognise indigenous peoples’ rights to water resources within their lands and territories, and strengthen their management capacity.</p>
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Goal 7: Affordable Clean Energy

Many indigenous peoples in developing countries do not have access to energy, while expansion of energy projects often negatively affect their rights to lands, territories and resources. SDG 7 aims to ensure affordable, reliable and modern energy services for all, which requires special measures to ensure that indigenous peoples’ rights are respected and that they benefit on an equal footing.

<p>7.2. Increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p>	<p>Ensure that expansion of renewable energy projects on indigenous peoples’ lands and territories count with their Free, Prior and Informed Consent.</p>
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Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Often, indigenous peoples do not benefit from economic growth, they are discriminated against in the labour market and are among the victims of the worst violations of labour rights, such as child labour and forced labour. SDG 8 aims to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth as well as full and productive employment and decent work for all. This will require special efforts to address the situation of indigenous peoples in general, and in particular indigenous women, youth and indigenous persons with disabilities..

8.6. Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.	Develop special programmes and initiatives to overcome the discrimination of indigenous youth in employment and occupations.
8.7. Eradicate forced labour and child labour.	Develop special programmes and initiatives to overcome forced labour and child labour among indigenous peoples, who are the main victims of these practices in many regions of the world.

Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

The relationship between indigenous peoples and the states, as well as other sectors of society are marked by deep inequalities in the economic, social, cultural and political spheres. SDG 10 aims to reduce such inequalities both between and within countries, and thus provides an opportunity to address the systemic discrimination against indigenous peoples.

10.2. and 10.3. Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, and ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices.	Undertake comprehensive reform, and ensure that national legislation and policies adhere to the UNDRIP. Ratification of ILO Convention No. 169, and full implementation of commitments included in the WCIP Outcome Document.
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Goal 13: Climate Action

Indigenous peoples are among those who have contributed the least to climate change, yet they are among the most affected given their dependency on living ecosystems. SDG 13 aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and must have a particular focus on the contributions of indigenous peoples in mitigating climate change while supporting their resilience and adaptive capacity.

13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters.

Provide support to indigenous communities to strengthen their resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change, including through direct access to funds designated for that purpose.

Goal 14: Life Below Water

The territories of some indigenous peoples include marine and coastal ecosystems. SDG 14 aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. This must depart from the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, and provide support for their sustainable management practices.

14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.

Respect indigenous peoples' rights to traditional marine territories and water resources, and support their traditional occupations, including through improved market access.

Goal 15: Life on Land

Lands, territories and resources have particular cultural and spiritual significance and value for indigenous peoples. The vast majority of the world's genetic resources are found on indigenous peoples' lands, and their specialized livelihood practices and traditional ecological knowledge contribute significantly to low-carbon sustainable development, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and maintaining genetic diversity. SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. It cannot be reached without the contributions of indigenous peoples, and recognition of their rights.

<p>15.2. Sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p>	<p>Recognise indigenous peoples’ right to land, territories and resources, and provide support for their sustainable management of forest resources.</p>
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Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Indigenous peoples have their own institutions and mechanisms for governance, customary law, conflict resolution, land and resource administration etc. These are often not recognized, while many indigenous peoples are deprived of their rights to participation and access to justice within the states where they live. Also, indigenous peoples are often among the victims of conflict and indigenous environmental activists are being attacked and killed. SDG 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. It provides a crucial opportunity to ensure recognition of indigenous peoples most fundamental rights to justice, security, self-governance and self-determined development.

<p>16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>	<p>Ensure indigenous peoples’ access to justice within the formal justice sector based on recognition of their rights as enshrined in the UNDRIP, and recognition of and support to their customary law institutions.</p>
<p>16.4. Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.</p>	<p>Undertake targeted initiatives to provide legal identity for the numerous indigenous peoples who do not have recognised citizenship in the countries where they live.</p>
<p>16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms.</p>	<p>Take immediate steps to protect indigenous peoples human rights defenders and environmental activists who are most at risk for defending their lands and territories.</p>

Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals

SDG 17 aims to secure the means necessary for the implementation of the SDGs, including finance, trade, partnerships, data etc. Indigenous peoples are often negatively affected by investments and left out of the partnerships for sustainable development. SDG 17 provides opportunity for building new partnerships based on the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights.

<p>17.16. Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.</p>	<p>Establish innovative partnerships for sustainable development between governments, indigenous peoples, UN agencies, companies and other interested partners, based on the respect for indigenous peoples' rights.</p>
<p>17.18. Increase the availability of data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p>	<p>Include an indigenous identifier in national data collection, to ensure that statistical data for sustainable development are disaggregated for indigenous peoples.</p>

3.2. Building sustainable development on indigenous peoples' rights

As a broad and universal framework, the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs do not provide detailed guidance on how to achieve the SDGs for indigenous peoples.

Likewise, there are no explicit references to the requirement for their FPIC on projects and programmes that affect them, although some of the SDGs (e.g. on economic growth, industrialization, energy) can have negative implications for indigenous peoples if their rights are not respected in the implementation.

Building a **human rights-based approach** to sustainable development for indigenous peoples, based on UNDRIP, is the way to ensure that the SDGs:

- Benefit indigenous peoples on an equal footing;
- Are relevant and contribute to indigenous peoples' priorities for sustainable development, and;
- Do not negatively affect indigenous peoples' rights and development.

Such an approach should build on the commitments states have already made to indigenous peoples' rights, including:

- The UNDRIP and other human rights instruments and labour standards;
- Commitments reflected in international environmental agreements;
- Commitments reflected in the WCIP outcome document.

The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals (<http://sdg.humanrights.dk/en/node/10>)

The **Human Rights Guide to the SDGs** is a multilingual database, which shows the links between the SDG targets and international human rights and labour standards.

All major international human rights conventions, declarations and labour standards are included in the Guide, including the **UNDRIP**. Hence, indigenous peoples can use the Guide to design a road map for a human-rights based approach to sustainable development based on the UNDRIP and other key human rights instruments.

The screenshot shows the website interface for 'The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals' by The Danish Institute for Human Rights. The interface includes a search bar with fields for 'Goal', 'Rights instrument', and 'Term (full-text search)'. Below the search bar, there are radio buttons for 'Direction of search' (Right to goal, Goal to right) and a 'Search' button. A 'List of Instruments' link is visible in the top right. Below the search area, there is a grid of 17 SDG icons, each with a small table of links to human rights instruments and articles. The grid is organized into two rows: the first row contains goals 1 through 11, and the second row contains goals 12 through 17. Each goal icon is accompanied by a small table of links to human rights instruments and articles.

Overall, the Human Rights Guide reveals that **92%** of the SDG targets can be linked to specific human rights instruments and articles. Human rights can therefore be used to guide the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Guide also shows that more than **one-third** of the targets are linked to specific provisions of UNDRIP.

The linkages between specific SDG targets and articles of UNDRIP provide the necessary guidance for states, indigenous peoples and other actors to **design their SDG strategies and plan, in accordance with UNDRIP**.

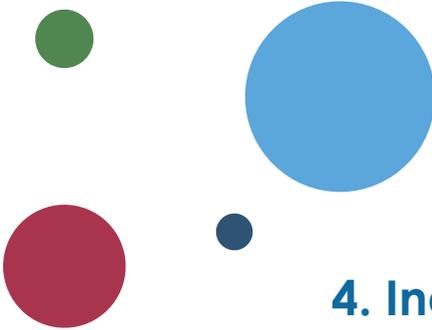
Target 3.1. can be used as an example. The target is about reducing maternal mortality, and it is linked to UNDRIP articles regarding the right to life, to traditional medicines and health practices and to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health.

Targets	Links to UNDRIP Articles
3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	7.1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
	24.1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.
	24.2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

Therefore, when states design the strategies to achieve target 3.1. they need to think about:

- The particular situation of indigenous women;
- How these women can have equal access to health services to secure the highest attainable standard of health, and;
- How to ensure that traditional medicines and health practices are integrated in the health care provided to indigenous women.

Annex shows the full set of links between the goals, targets and the articles of the UNDRIP.



4. Indicators and data

The problem for indigenous peoples is that they are often invisible in official statistics. There is thus a significant **data gap** in most countries, which will need to be closed in order to ensure that indigenous peoples are not left behind.

The UN Statistical Commission has adopted **232 global indicators** in order to monitor the SDGs. National Statistical Offices (NSOs) are supposed to collect data based on these indicators. Also, the UN Secretary General in cooperation with the UN system will prepare an annual progress report based on the global indicator framework.¹¹

The possibility of using these global indicators to generate useful information for indigenous peoples depends on three factors:

- The **relevance** of the global indicators for indigenous peoples' rights and development;
- The **general capacity** of NSOs to actually gather data based on the global indicators ;
- The **capacity** of NSOs to either:
 1. Disaggregate data on indigenous peoples, or
 2. Collect specific data on the situation of indigenous peoples.

¹¹ The first Sustainable Development Goals Report was presented to the High Level Political Forum in the summer of 2016. See the full report: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2016.pdf>

Realistically, the potential of using the global indicators to generate adequate data will vary greatly across countries and regions. Indigenous peoples therefore need to analyse the data gaps and develop strategies to close these gaps, including through **complementary national indicators** and **participatory collection of data**. The following sections explore these issues in more detail.

4.1. The relevance of the global indicators

None of the 230 global indicators have a specific focus or mentioning of indigenous peoples. This is an obvious weakness that makes it difficult to directly use the indicators to track the situation of indigenous peoples.

However, a general analysis of the **human-rights relevance** of the global indicators finds that approximately half of the global indicators can generate data that are directly human rights-relevant, including for indigenous peoples' rights. These include, for example, indicators to measure access to health and education, cases of killings of human rights advocates, distribution of positions in public institutions compares to national population groups and many more¹².

This means that the global indicators can monitor the **general** human rights aspects of the SDGs for indigenous peoples, if disaggregated data is collected.

However, the global indicators cannot capture the specificities of indigenous peoples' human rights, for example related to their collective rights to education in indigenous languages or to lands, territories and resources. There is therefore a need for complementary national indicators, to capture the specific situation of indigenous peoples.

¹² For a full list of indicators and assessment of their relevance see DIHR report on human rights in FUR: http://www.humanrights.dk/sites/humanrights.dk/files/may_17_follow-up_and_review_sdg_docx.pdf

4.2. Complementary national indicators

The 2030 Agenda foresees the need to complement the global indicators with **national indicators**. Such indicators should measure issues that are particularly relevant to the given country and could be used to address issues of particular importance for indigenous peoples.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights recommends that **human rights indicators** measure three dimensions:

States **commitment** to human rights, e.g. through ratification of international treaties and adoption of national laws and policies. Such indicators are called **structural indicators**.

States **efforts** to reach human rights results, e.g. through budget allocations, training, establishment of institutions etc. Such indicators are called **process indicators**.

The actual **enjoyment of human rights** by all population groups, e.g. in terms of education, health, political participation etc. Such indicators are called **outcome indicators**.

The majority of the global indicators focus on measuring **outcome** while only few measure States' commitments and efforts to reach the expected outcome.

Outcome indicators are highly relevant to ultimately measure whether the target has been reached. But outcome is often the result of complex processes and only changes slowly over time. Outcome indicators therefore have **limited potential** for measuring states more **immediate commitment and efforts** to reach the goals and targets.

For example, indicator 4.1.1 will measure the proportion of children and young people who achieve proficiency in reading and

mathematics. This indicator measures the **educational outcome** and is relevant for indigenous children and youth, if disaggregated data are collected. But the indicator does not say anything about the state's commitment and effort to overcome marginalisation and discrimination against indigenous peoples.

It would therefore be relevant to supplement the global outcome indicators with **national structural and process indicators** to measure whether national legislation and curriculum provide for education in indigenous languages and whether bilingual teachers are trained and deployed to indigenous schools.

4.3. Data gaps and capacity of National Statistical Offices

The global indicators are classified into a three-Tier system. Only Tier 1 indicators are:

- Conceptually clear;
- Have established methodology and standards, and;
- Data are regularly produced by countries¹³.

Only **36%** of the global indicators are classified as **Tier 1**.

This means that the majority of the global indicators (Tier 2 and 3) require more work and NSOs are not already collecting data on these indicators. This means that there are **severe data gaps** and that it will take **time and additional resources** before NSOs are ready to collect data on these indicators¹⁴.

¹³ See Official Tier classification of indicators: [http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-04/Tier Classification of SDG Indicators Updated 23-09-16.pdf](http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/iaeg-sdgs-meeting-04/Tier%20Classification%20of%20SDG%20Indicators%20Updated%2023-09-16.pdf)

¹⁴ For a more detailed analysis, see DIHR report on Data and Human Rights: http://www.humanrights.dk/sites/humanrights.dk/files/media/dokumenter/udgivelser/sdg/data_report_2016.pdf

In addition, many of the global indicators are only relevant for indigenous peoples if NSOs collect **disaggregated data**. Most NSOs can disaggregate data based on sex and age but unfortunately not based on indigenous identity or ethnicity. If data is not disaggregated, the situation of indigenous peoples will be hidden in national averages.

Disaggregation is done by including an indigenous identifier in national censuses and household surveys.

The 2030 Agenda emphasises data disaggregation as the main approach for monitoring inequalities and ensuring that no one is left behind. The global indicators framework states that data should be disaggregated according to sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographical location. It also acknowledges that there is a need for strengthening the capacity of NSOs to disaggregate data. Therefore, target 17.18 specifically aims to build capacity of NSOs.

Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, *to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.*

Indigenous peoples should partner with NSOs and advocate for implementation of target 17.18 to ensure data, monitoring and accountability for indigenous peoples.

4.4. Data collection by indigenous peoples

In order to overcome the data gaps and provide the right information to ensure that indigenous peoples are not made invisible and left behind, they can themselves collect data.

The Indigenous Navigator is an initiative by AIPP in collaboration with a number of other partners, of a **community-based monitoring and information system**. It provides tools for indigenous peoples to gather data and monitor their rights and development, as well as to report data to national, regional and global review processes.

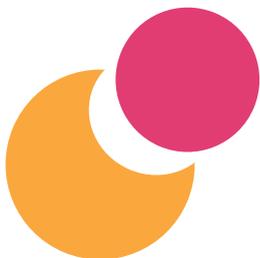
The Indigenous Navigator can be used to monitor:

- The implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,
- The outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples
- Essential aspects of the SDGs.

The Indigenous Navigator provides the following **tools and resources**:

- A comprehensive indicators framework for measuring UNDRIP, the SDGs and outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP);
- Questionnaires for data collection at community and national levels;
- An Indigenous Peoples Community Index and a Indigenous Peoples National Index to quickly assess and compare the situation across regions, countries and communities;
- A comparative matrix, which illustrates the links between UNDRIP and other human rights instruments;
- A data portal for sharing data and tools across countries and communities.

See more at Indigenous Navigator Website: <http://www.indigenousnavigator.org/statistics/>



5. Follow-up and Review

The 2030 Agenda describes the **Follow-up and Review** (FUR) mechanisms that should **measure and guide** progress in implementing the Goals and Targets. FUR mechanisms will operate at three levels:

- At **national level**, states should develop national action plans to implement the 2030 Agenda, and conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress with contribution of stakeholders, including indigenous peoples.
- At **regional level**, FUR will be based on national-level reviews and at the same time contribute to the review at global level. Focus will be on identifying regional trends and addressing specific regional challenges including trans-boundary issues.
- The follow up and review at **global level**, will mainly take place through the **High Level Political Forum** (HLPF), which meets annually in New York. At the HLPF, countries can participate in the **Voluntary National Reviews** (VNRs) to report on progress and challenges in reaching the Goals in their particular countries.

The FUR mechanisms are voluntary and led by the countries. Reporting to the HLPF is voluntary and there are no mechanisms for independent review or direct recommendations to States. The mechanisms are therefore relatively weak, but can be strengthened if indigenous peoples contribute actively to FUR and also advocate for strengthening the FUR using recommendations from the human

rights system, including the UN Special Universal Periodic Review and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to guide national SDG implementation.

The Follow-up and review mechanisms are still in the shaping

The process of planning, implementing and reviewing the 2030 Agenda will differ from country to country and region to region, and guidelines and procedures have not yet been fully developed. Indigenous peoples can play an active role in the on-going consultations on these procedures at all levels.

5.1. The principles of the Follow-up and Review Mechanisms

The 2030 Agenda emphasizes that the purpose of the FUR is to **ensure accountability** towards citizens¹⁵. Further, the Agenda describes the **principles** that should guide the FUR processes at all levels. The processes should be: inclusive, participatory and transparent as well as people-centred, gender sensitive, respect

The 2030 Agenda specifically mentions the inclusion of indigenous peoples in FUR:

*“We also encourage member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels which are country-led and country-driven. Such reviews should draw on contributions from **indigenous peoples**, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders, in line with national circumstances, policies and priorities. National parliaments as well as other institutions can also support these processes”* (Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para. 79).

¹⁵ Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, para 73

human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those that are furthest behind.¹⁶

When comparing the FUR principles described in the 2030 Agenda principles to the principles of a **human rights-based approach** (HRBA) to development, it becomes clear that there are many similarities. Indigenous peoples should therefore advocate for a HRBA to implementing the SDGs, to make sure that their rights and priorities are included:¹⁷

Principles for Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda	Principles for a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development	Opportunities / relevance for indigenous peoples
<p>The aim of FUR processes is to promote accountability to citizens</p>	<p>Accountability: States and other duty-bearers have responsibility to respect, protect and fulfil human rights. Where they fail to do so, rights-holders must be able to seek redress.</p> <p>Accountability is closely linked to the right to access to information and capacity-building of rights-holders so they can claim their rights effectively.</p>	<p>States must respect UNDRIP and other human rights obligations towards indigenous peoples in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p>FUR processes must generate the necessary information regarding indigenous peoples, and indigenous peoples must have effective access to redress in the case they are discriminated or their rights are violated.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples must have access to capacity-building on the 2030 Agenda, in order to effectively claim their rights in that context.</p>

¹⁶ Ibid, para 74.

¹⁷ Table partially reproduced from: Human Rights in the Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda, Danish Institute for Human Rights, 2016: page: 16, see Human Rights in FUR: http://www.humanrights.dk/sites/humanrights.dk/files/may_17_follow-up_and_review_sdg_docx.pdf

<p>FUR processes will be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support reporting by all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Member States are encouraged to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels.</p> <p>Reviews should draw on contributions from indigenous peoples, civil society, the private sector and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Participation: Every person and all peoples are entitled to active, free and meaningful participation in, contribution to, and enjoyment of development in which human rights and fundamental freedoms can be realized.</p> <p>People are recognized as key actors in their own development, and their ability to hold duty bearers accountable should be strengthened through empowering development processes. Participation is both a means and a goal, meaning that participation should be an integral part of both development processes and development outcomes.</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples' rights to self-determined development must be upheld. This is done by, inter alia, by adequately applying their rights to consultation, participation and FPIC to development measures or projects that are likely to affect them.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples' participation should be ensured in the implementation process but should also be an outcome of the 2030 Agenda.</p>
<p>FUR processes will be people-centred, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind.</p> <p>They will be informed by and based on data, which is high-quality, accessible, timely, reliable and disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability and geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.</p>	<p>Equality and non-discrimination: All individuals are equal as human beings and are entitled to their human rights without discrimination of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, ethnicity, age, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, disability, property, birth or other status.</p> <p>All stakeholders should be mapped, and priority should be given to those who are marginalised and excluded and most strongly affected by economic, social and political inequality. This requires a targeted focus as well as disaggregation of data.</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples are often among the most marginalised and excluded groups. Their particular situation should be documented and monitored, including through the establishment of an initial baseline and systematic and regular gathering of disaggregated data.</p>

5.2. National Follow-Up and Review processes

The 2030 Agenda does not give detailed descriptions about how countries should implement or review it. In a general way, it calls for **regular and inclusive reviews** of progress that draw on contributions from stakeholder groups, including indigenous peoples.

Many countries are still in the process of shaping their national implementation and review process, but in most cases, there will be some kind of a **national plan or strategy** for sustainable development, as well as **national reporting and review** processes. When and how often these processes will take place will vary from country to country. Because the SDGs cover so many different themes, it will require **government coordination** across a wide range of ministries and institutions to ensure coherence and systematic action. Governments should ensure **broad participation** in these processes, including of indigenous peoples. Further, public authorities should regularly make **statistical data** and other information available for tracking progress, including for indigenous peoples.

The engagement of indigenous peoples at **national level** is of paramount importance to ensure they are not left behind. It is thus critical for indigenous peoples to gain knowledge and understanding of the SDGs, and to build and strengthen their capacities and cooperation for advocacy and engagement for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of their rights, including their aspirations for self-determined development.

Some of the key actions that indigenous peoples can undertake at the national level are:

- Learn about the national implementation process, action plan and review process, and build capacity of indigenous peoples organisations for sustained engagement;

- Participate in multi-stakeholder briefings, consultations, committees, workshops and capacity-building activities on the implementation of the SDGs;
- Coordinate among indigenous peoples organisations, and elaborate proposals for integrated national actions plans that aims to implement the SDG, the UNDRIP as well as the WCIP Outcome document. This could include preparing and submitting a report to the government with recommendations on how the goals/targets should be implemented in order to achieve sustainable development for indigenous peoples;
- Advocate, engage and build alliances with national and local governments, major groups, civil society, UN agencies/UN Country Teams and other development partners for support and partnership, to make sure that indigenous peoples' rights and development priorities are included and reflected in the national implementation plan and review process;
- Collaborate with the National Statistical Office to ensure the collection of disaggregated data based on indigenous identity in national surveys and censuses;
- Collaborate with the National Statistical Office to adopt complementary national indicators to monitor specific aspects of indigenous peoples' rights and development based on ethnicity;
- Undertake participatory community-based data collection to track and report progress in indigenous communities;
- Engage in national consultation processes and reporting to contribute to the Voluntary National Review under the High Level Political Forum;
- Review comments and recommendations from human rights monitoring mechanisms such as human rights treaty bodies, the Universal Periodic Review and the UN Special Rapporteur

on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and use these to influence national SDG implementation plans;

- Conduct media outreach to generate public attention to the issues, concerns and aspirations of indigenous peoples in relation to the SDGs;
- Explore and establish multi-stake partnerships under the Means of Implementation (MoI) to support self-determined development of indigenous peoples through concrete programmes and projects such as community-initiated social enterprises for income generation, community-managed renewable energy etc. in line with the needs and priorities of indigenous communities;
- Document good practices in the use and enhancement of traditional knowledge and innovations on sustainable resource management and conservation, food security, community development etc., for submission and support under the Science, Technology and Innovation initiatives, and other mechanisms and programs established under the 2030 Agenda.

5.3. Regional Follow-Up and Review

The regional follow-up and review is based on national-level reviews and at the same time contribute to the review at global level. Focus is on identifying regional trends and addressing specific regional challenges. The 2030 Agenda does not give detailed description of the regional review processes but encourages states to identify the most suitable regional arrangements and to build on already existing regional mechanisms, where possible.

Several regions have set up **Regional Forums on Sustainable Development**, and the first meetings of such Forums have taken place in Africa, Europe, Asia-Pacific and the Arab region. At **regional level**, indigenous peoples can participate in the regional forums

through their organisations and network as well as civil society platforms. Nevertheless, requirement of UN accreditation for the CSOs who aim to participate in the regional forums (e.g. APFSD) remains a major issue for indigenous peoples' organizations and networks, especially from national and local levels.

Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development under the auspices of the UN-ESCAP is the regional inter-governmental forum to prepare for and foster the comprehensive regional implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific region. The first session of the APFSD was held in Pattaya, Thailand from 19 – 21 May 2014, organized by the UN-ESCAP together with the Royal Thai Government. As the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was being formulated, the first session of the APFSD focused on developing regional inputs to the global process, identifying effective and inclusive means of implementation to pursue a transformational development agenda and more importantly in defining the regional processes beyond 2015.

The 1st session of the APFSD was preceded by a civil society forum convened by UN-ESCAP in collaboration with CSOs partners to enable the full and effective participation of the civil society organizations from different sectors and groups, including indigenous peoples in the region to bring common voice to the Forum and develop strategies for more effective participation in the regional Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda. The **Asia-Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism** (AP-RCEM) was established during the 1st session of the APFSD. The 2nd session of the APFSD was convened a year later in Bangkok in response to the call of the member States in the Commission resolution 70/11. The 2nd session of the APFSD further called for the development of a regional road map for implementing the 2030 Agenda in the Asia-Pacific.

As of April 2017, ESCAP has held four (4) sessions of the **Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development** (APFSD) with the participation

of states, UN organizations, the nine major groups and other stakeholders. Fourth Session of the APFSD was held in Bangkok from 29 – 31 March, 2017 under the theme ‘Eradicating Poverty and Promoting Prosperity in a changing Asia-Pacific.’ The three-day session also discussed the regional road map, which aim to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the region. The regional road map is scheduled to be adopted during the seventy-third Commission session before the HLPF on Sustainable Development, which will be conducted in July 2017. Similar to the three previous sessions of the APFSD, the results of the fourth session of the APFSD will also be delivered during the upcoming HLPF session.

Moreover, the overall form, functions and modalities of APFSD were further shaped during the fourth session as recommended by its third session in 2016 and mandated by the seventy-second session of the Commission.¹⁸ The latest draft of the form and functions of the APFSD defines the Forum as an annual and inclusive intergovernmental forum, which supports preparation of the Asia-Pacific region for the High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development. It also serves as a regional platform for supporting countries, in particular those countries with special needs for implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Forum is expected to further provide the perspective from the Asia-Pacific region on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and supporting the follow-up and review process at the regional level.¹⁹

Indigenous peoples in Asia and the Pacific region are involved in the regional follow-up and review through the AP-RCEM that, as of April 2017, consists of 525 civil society organizations and networks from all over the region. The platform also consists of 17 constituencies, which include indigenous peoples’ constituency and is currently

¹⁸ See the Report of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development on its third session (E/ESCAP/72/16) para. 15 here: <http://undocs.org/E/ESCAP/72/16>

¹⁹ See the latest draft of Form and Functions of the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) here: [http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/pre-ods/EESCAPFSD\(4\)INF7.pdf](http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/pre-ods/EESCAPFSD(4)INF7.pdf)

coordinated by AIPP as the focal point for the constituency. As the focal point, AIPP has been actively engaged at the APFSD sessions and processes through the AP-RCEM. In 2016, AIPP submitted a Summary Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Priorities in implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Asia Region along with Comments and Recommendations on Draft Asia Pacific Regional Roadmap on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, AIPP is continuously taking the lead in encouraging and coordinating the participation of indigenous organizations and networks in the CSO Forum, including lobbying for quota of IPs representatives in the APFSD.

The AP-RCEM enables civil society organizations to engage with and be heard in inter-governmental processes at regional and global levels. Long before the establishment of AP-RCEM, civil society organizations have worked together with the UN **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific** (ESCAP) on processes leading up to the formulation and adoption of the SDGs as well as the development of a follow-up and review framework for the region.

There are several key activities Indigenous Peoples can undertake in the regional follow-up and review, including during the CSO Forum and the APFSD sessions to raise the issues and concerns and to strengthen the coordination among indigenous peoples in the Asia and the Pacific region, such as:

- **Collaborate with other constituencies** and organize at least one thematic parallel workshop during the CSO Forum;
- **Participate actively in the thematic working group** discussions, meetings and activities during and beyond the CSO Forum;
- **Collaborate with UN agencies and member states** to organize a side event during the APFSD session whenever applicable;

- **Organize meetings** with relevant government officials and agencies (e.g. UN-ESCAP) and other key development actors (UN agencies, etc.) to draw attention to the concerns of indigenous peoples as well as to directly explore more information on engagement at national and regional levels and possible collaboration as appropriate;
- **Build and strengthen network** with other CSOs from local and national levels to optimize engagement and participation in the advocacy activities for the 2030 Agenda at country level;
- Beyond the aforementioned meetings, indigenous peoples are encouraged to also **regularly monitor** the AP-RCEM list-serve and website to get updates related to the 2030 Agenda issues and processes, particularly at the regional and global levels;
- Prepare a **regional thematic report** each year on the theme and selected goals that will be reviewed by the HLPF to reflect the common issues and recommendations of indigenous peoples in the region, with a particular focus on the countries that committed for the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF;
- Identify the **key concerns and recommendations** of indigenous peoples in countries within the region, focusing on the countries under the Voluntary National Review (VNR);
- Provide **comments and inputs** to the initial regional thematic reports for the HLPF and reports of countries under VNR;
- **Collaborate** with other Major Groups and civil society organizations to raise support for indigenous peoples' concerns and recommendations, as well as identification of common positions, statements and recommendations.

The Asia-Pacific Regional Roadmap for Sustainable Development

The outcome of the regional sessions is a **regional roadmap**²⁰ for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in the Asia-Pacific region. A number of thematic issues are highlighted in the roadmap including the pledge to leave no one behind, disaster reduction, energy supply, infrastructure and connectivity of the 2030 Agenda. It contains information about the availability of data and the call for a strengthening of national statistical offices. The progress of the roadmap will be reviewed annually at the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development. Indigenous peoples are not directly mentioned in the roadmap, but women and ‘vulnerable groups’ are mentioned under the topic ‘leaving no one behind’.

5.4. Global processes

At global level, the follow-up and review of the SDGs will take place once a year at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) held in New York. The HLPF comprises several elements:

- The Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) that states can contribute to;
- A thematic focus and in-depth review of a cluster of the SDGs;
- A review of the Means of Implementation.

The HLPF will also be informed by a global report by the UN Secretary-General, which will present statistical data based on the global indicators, and a Global Sustainable Development Report compiled by the UN-system.

²⁰ See the latest draft (as of 27 March, 2017) of the Regional Roadmap for Asia-Pacific here: http://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/pre-ods/B1700338_Report%20No.%202_Rev.%201_E_replaced%2031%20Mar%2017.pdf

The main outcome of the HLPF will be a **Ministerial Declaration** that should capture the essence of the policy recommendations put forward during the Forum and translate it into guidance for further action.²¹ The HLPF will not provide guidance or recommendations to individual countries.

The Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform contains all official information about the global FUR process, including the programme of the upcoming High Level Political Forum and reports and information from states that have gone through voluntary national reviews. The Platform also contains information and statements from the nine Major Groups, including the Indigenous Peoples Major Group. [Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/)

Indigenous peoples can attend and engage in the HLPF through the Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG). The IPMG can present statements in the general deliberations, and also arrange side events and other parallel activities in connection with the Forum. As an advisory body to the UN Economic and Social Council, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues can also provide input on indigenous peoples' concerns and situation to the thematic review of the HLPF.

One of the main elements of the HLPF is the Voluntary National Review (VNR) that a number of countries will go through every year. The VNR is based on country reports and presentations that each country has prepared, preferably in consultation with relevant national stakeholders, including indigenous peoples. To influence this report, indigenous peoples should seek to participate in the national reviews undertaken in their particular country.

²¹ http://www.humanrights.dk/sites/humanrights.dk/files/may_17_follow-up_and_review_sdg_docx.pdf

At the **2016 session of the HLPF**, the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) provided input to the thematic reviews and emphasized the need to ensure that indigenous peoples are not left behind in the implementation of the SDGs. Likewise, representatives of the IPMG made several interventions with key recommendations relating to the effective participation of indigenous peoples at the national level, data-disaggregation based on ethnicity on relevant targets and indicators, collaboration and partnerships in supporting indigenous peoples' efforts and initiatives for self determined development, among others.

As of April 2017, 44 countries have signed up for the VNR in 2017. Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal and Thailand are among the countries that will go through the Voluntary National Review at the High Level Political Forum in 2017.

Some of the **key actions** that indigenous peoples can undertake in the regional follow-up and review process are:

- Prepare a **regional thematic report** each year on the theme and selected goals that will be reviewed by the HLPF to reflect the common issues and recommendations of indigenous peoples in the region, with a particular focus on the countries that committed for the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the HLPF;
- Identify the **key concerns and recommendations** of indigenous peoples in countries within the region, focusing on the countries under the Voluntary National Review (VNR);
- Provide **comments and inputs** to the initial regional thematic reports for the HLPF and reports of countries under VNR;
- **Collaborate** with other Major Groups and civil society organizations to raise support for indigenous peoples' concerns

and recommendations, as well as identification of common positions, statements and recommendations;

- **Organize meetings** with relevant government officials and agencies (e.g. UN-ESCAP) and other key development actors (UN agencies etc.) to draw attention to the concerns of indigenous peoples.

References and further reading

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Linkage between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

(Excerpt from the *Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals* developed by the Danish Institute for Human Rights, <http://sdg.humanrights.dk/en>)

Goal	
SDG targets	Relevant articles / description in the UNDRIP
<p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere.</p> 	
<p>1.1: By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1.1</p>	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p>
	<p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>
<p>1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.2.1, 1.2.2</p>	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p>
	<p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>
<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.3.1</p>	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>

<p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>	<p>14.2: Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.</p> <p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p> <p>21.2: States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>24.2: Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p> <p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p> <p>39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>
<p>1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p> <p>Indicators: 1.a.1, 1.a.2</p>	<p>39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>

<p>1.b: Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.</p> <p>Indicators: 2.1.1</p>	<p>38: States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.</p>
<p>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.</p> 	
<p>2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
<p>2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</p>	<p>31.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</p>	
	
<p>3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.1.1, 3.1.2</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
	<p>24.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.</p>
	<p>24.2: Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p>
<p>3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.2.1, 3.2.2</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
	<p>24.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.</p>
	<p>24.2: Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p>

<p>3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.4, 3.3.5</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
<p>3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.4.1, 3.4.2</p>	<p>24.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.</p>
<p>3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.6.1</p>	<p>24.2: Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p>
<p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
	<p>24.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.</p>
	<p>24.2: Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p>

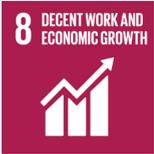
<p>3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.9.1</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>29.3: States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.</p>
<p>3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.</p> <p>Indicators: 3.d.1</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
<p>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</p> 	
<p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.1.1</p>	<p>14.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.</p> <p>14.2: Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.</p> <p>14.3: States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.</p>

<p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.1.1</p>	<p>15.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p>
<p>4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.2.1, 4.2.2</p>	<p>14.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.</p>
	<p>14.2: Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.</p>
	<p>14.3: States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.</p>
<p>4.3: By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.3.1</p>	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
<p>4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.4.1</p>	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>

<p>4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>Indicators: 4.5.1</p>	<p>14.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.</p> <p>14.2: Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.</p> <p>14.3: States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.</p>
<p>4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development.</p>	<p>15.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	
<p>5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.</p> <p>Indicators: 5.1.1</p>	<p>22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p>
<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p> <p>Indicators: 5.2.1, 5.2.2</p>	<p>22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p>

<p>5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.</p> <p>Indicators: 5.3.1, 5.3.2</p>	<p>22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p>
<p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> 	
<p>6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <p>Indicators: 6.3.1, 6.3.2</p>	<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.</p>	<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.</p> <p>Indicators: 6.6.1</p>	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
<p>6.a: By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacitybuilding support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.</p> <p>Indicators: 6.a.1</p>	<p>39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>

<p>6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p> <p>Indicators: 6.b.1</p>	<p>19: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.</p>
	<p>23: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.</p>
	<p>32.2: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	
<p>7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.</p> <p>Indicators: 7.1.1, 7.1.2</p>	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
	<p>22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p>

<p>7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.</p>	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
	<p>32.2: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	
<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>Indicators: 8.5.1, 8.5.2</p>	<p>17.3: Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.</p>
<p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.</p> <p>Indicators: 8.6.1</p>	<p>17.3: Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.</p>
<p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.</p> <p>Indicators: 8.7.1</p>	<p>17.2: States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.</p>

<p>8.9: By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>	<p>11.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.</p>
	<p>11.2: States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.</p>
	<p>12.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.</p>
	<p>31.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>
<p>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.</p> 	

<p>9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.</p> <p>Indicators: 9.1.1, 9.1.2</p>	<p>32.2: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.</p>
<p>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.</p> 	
<p>10.1: By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.1.1</p>	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p> <p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p> <p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
<p>10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.2.1</p>	<p>3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p> <p>5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</p>

<p>10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.2.1</p>	<p>15.2: States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.</p>
	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p>
	<p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>
	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
	<p>21.2: States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.3.1</p>	<p>3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p>
	<p>5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</p>

<p>10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.3.1</p>	<p>15.2: States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.</p>
	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p>
	<p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>
	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
	<p>21.2: States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.</p>
<p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.4.1</p>	<p>15.2: States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.</p>
	<p>17.3: Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.</p>

<p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.4.1</p>	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p> <p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>
<p>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</p> <p>Indicators: 10.7.1</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>17.2: States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.</p>
<p>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.</p> 	
<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>Indicators: 11.1.1</p>	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>

<p>11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.</p>	<p>11.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.</p>
	<p>11.2: States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.</p>
	<p>12.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.</p>
	<p>12.2: States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.</p>
	<p>31.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>

<p>11.5: By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the economic losses relative to gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
<p>11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>Indicators: 11.6.1, 11.6.2</p>	<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.</p> 	
<p>12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p>	<p>25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.</p> <p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p> <p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>

<p>12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p>Indicators: 12.4.1</p>	<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p> <p>Indicators: 12.5.1</p>	<p>29.3: States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.</p> <p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>29.3: States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.</p>
<p>12.8: By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.</p>	<p>15.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p>
<p>12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>	<p>11.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.</p> <p>11.2: States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.</p>

<p>12.b: Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.</p>	<p>12.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.</p>
	<p>31.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	
<p>13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p>
<p>13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	<p>5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</p> <p>15.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p>

<p>13.3: Improve education, awareness- raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.</p>	<p>18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.</p>
<p>13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p>	<p>5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</p>
	<p>18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.</p>
<p>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.</p> 	
<p>14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.</p>	<p>25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.</p>
	<p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>
	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>

<p>14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.</p> <p>Indicators: 14.5.1</p>	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
<p>14.B: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.</p>	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>
	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
<p>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> 	
<p>15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>	<p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>
	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>
	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>

<p>15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p>	<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.</p> <p>Indicators: 15.2.2</p>	<p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>
	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>
	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>	
<p>15.3: By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a landdegradation- neutral world.</p>	<p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>
	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>

<p>15.3: By 2020, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a landdegradation- neutral world.</p>	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
<p>15.4: By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.</p> <p>Indicators: 15.4.1, 15.4.2</p>	<p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>
	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>
	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p>
	<p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p> <p>Indicators: 15.5.1</p>	<p>26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.</p>
	<p>26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.</p>

<p>15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.</p> <p>Indicators: 15.5.1</p>	<p>29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.</p> <p>29.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p>15.6: Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.</p>	<p>31.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>
<p>15.a: Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainable use biodiversity and ecosystems.</p> <p>Indicators: 15.a.1</p>	<p>39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>
<p>15.b: Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.</p>	<p>39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>

<p>15.c: Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.</p>	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p> <p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p> 	
<p>16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.1.1, 16.1.3</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>7.2: Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.</p> <p>22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p>
<p>16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.2.1, 16.2.2</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>7.2: Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.</p>

<p>16.2: End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.2.1, 16.2.2</p>	<p>17.2: States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.</p>
<p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.7.1</p>	<p>22.2: States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.</p> <p>5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</p> <p>18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.</p>
<p>16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.9.1</p>	<p>6: Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.</p> <p>33.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.</p>
<p>16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p>	<p>7.1: Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.</p> <p>16.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.</p>

<p>16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.</p>	<p>16.2: States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.</p>
<p>16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.b.1</p>	<p>3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p>
	<p>5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.</p>
	<p>15.2: States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.</p>
	<p>20.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p>
	<p>20.2: Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>
	<p>21.1: Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p>

<p>16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>Indicators: 16.b.1</p>	<p>21.2: States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  </div>	
<p>17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.</p> <p>Indicators: 17.3.2</p>	<p>39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.</p>

AIPP at a glance

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1988 by indigenous peoples' movements as a platform for solidarity and cooperation. AIPP is actively promoting and defending indigenous peoples' rights and human rights, sustainable development and management of resources and environment protection. Through the years, AIPP has developed its expertise on grassroots capacity building, advocacy and networking from local to global levels and strengthening partnerships with indigenous organizations, support NGOs, UN agencies and other institutions. At present, AIPP has 48 members from 14 countries in Asia with 18 indigenous peoples' national alliances/networks and 30 local and sub-national organizations, 6 indigenous women's organisations, 4 indigenous youth organizations, and 1 indigenous persons with disabilities organization.

Through our Indigenous Women (IW) programme, AIPP aims to empower indigenous women through networking, education and capacity building activities with the overall goal for indigenous women to assert, promote and protect their rights as women and as indigenous peoples.

Our Vision

Indigenous peoples in Asia are living with dignity and fully exercising their rights, distinct cultures and identity, and enhancing their sustainable management systems on lands, territories and resources for their own future and development in an environment of peace, justice and equality.

Our Mission

AIPP strengthen the solidarity, cooperation and capacities of indigenous peoples in Asia to promote and protect their rights, cultures and identities, and their sustainable resource management system for their development and self-determination.

AIPP Programmes

Human Rights Campaign and Policy Advocacy
Communication and Development
Regional Capacity Building
Environment
Indigenous Women

AIPP is accredited as an NGO in special consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and as observer organizations of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

AIPP is also a member of International Land Coalition (ILC), Global Environment Facility (GEF) NGO Network, International Network for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR-Net) and an affiliated network of the Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI).

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