

Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** provides a comprehensive and universal framework, comprising 17 **Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) and 169 **targets** to be achieved by all countries by 2030.

With its overall commitment to ‘realize the human rights of all’ and ‘leave no one behind’, the 2030 Agenda can potentially be used to address indigenous peoples’ needs and priorities.

The Agenda stipulates that **follow-up and review** (FUR) processes should be open, inclusive, participatory and transparent, and support reporting by all relevant stakeholders. States are encouraged to conduct **regular and inclusive reviews of progress** at the national and subnational levels, which should explicitly draw on **contributions from indigenous peoples**, among others.

The two main challenges for adequately monitoring whether indigenous peoples benefit from the SDGs are that:

- Indigenous peoples are not specifically mentioned or addressed in any of the global indicators adopted by the UN Statistical Commission to monitor the SDGs;
- Most countries do not disaggregate data with regard to indigenous identity, although progress is seen in some regions and countries. Hence, indigenous peoples remain invisible in many official statistics.

Community-based monitoring is one way of generating the data needed to close the information gaps and achieve the evidence base needed for robust implementation of the SDGs.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED IN 2 SDG TARGETS:

- Target 2.3. aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular for indigenous peoples, among others, including through secure and equal access to land.
- Target 4.5. aims to ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training, including for indigenous peoples.

In global dialogues on SDG monitoring, there is an increasing awareness of the need to include citizen-generated data in the official SDG monitoring and work with a broader ‘eco-system of data’. It is recognized that national statistical systems are simply not able to deliver the wide range of disaggregated data that is needed to fully capture progress on all the SDG targets. Therefore, in March 2017, the UN Statistical Commission adopted a resolution recommending that national statistical systems explore ways to integrate new data sources into their systems to satisfy new data needs of the 2030 Agenda.

Approaching the SDGs through the UNDRIP

The Indigenous Navigator Questionnaires are structured around 13 thematic domains, which reflect a holistic approach to indigenous peoples’ rights and development, but also reflect important aspects of the SDGs. Hence, the **Indigenous Navigator data is generally relevant for a broad range of SDGs and targets, and can feed into monitoring of the SDGs from an indigenous peoples’ perspective.**

LINKAGES BETWEEN INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS AND THE SDGs



More than 1/3 of the SDG targets reflect specific articles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The specific linkages between the UNDRIP and the SDG Goals and targets are outlined in detail in the **Indigenous Peoples' Sustainable Development Matrix**. The matrix can therefore serve as a tool to:

- Show how the data collected to monitor UNDRIP through the Indigenous Navigator can *also* be used to monitor implementation of the SDGs.
- Show how UNDRIP can be used to guide and design the specific strategies and programmes that are necessary to reach the SDGs for indigenous peoples.

Incorporation of global SDG indicators into the Indigenous Navigator monitoring framework

While the Indigenous Navigator framework is, first and foremost, designed to monitor the implementation of UNDRIP, a number of the SDG indicators that have been adopted globally for official monitoring of SDG achievements have also been incorporated into the indicator framework of the Indigenous Navigator.

The global SDG indicators are supposed to be measured through recurrent data collection. However, many National Statistical Offices do not have capacity to generate data on all the global indicators – or to disaggregate data based on indigenous identity.

When collecting data in their communities against the indicators included in the Indigenous Navigator framework, indigenous peoples can:

- Measure the level of implementation of the SDGs in their community;
- Measure discrepancies in the level of implementation of the SDGs in their communities as compared to other sections of the national population, and thereby document gaps and patterns of discrimination. Even small data collections by indigenous communities can compare the specific situation of indigenous peoples to the situation of the general population.

Three criteria were used to determine which SDG indicators to include in the Indigenous Navigator monitoring framework:

- The relevance of the indicator for monitoring key aspects of indigenous peoples' rights and development;
- The feasibility of indigenous peoples generating data based on the indicator; and
- The probability that some National Statistical Offices have generated disaggregated data on indigenous peoples at the basis of the indicator.

In short, **the Indigenous Navigator data can keep track of whether indigenous peoples are reached – or left behind – in the efforts to achieve the SDGs.**

Finally, where Statistical Offices already have disaggregated data on indigenous peoples based on the global indicators, this data can be integrated into the Indigenous Navigator Data Portal and thus **contribute to the global monitoring of indigenous peoples' rights and development.**

Navigator tools and resources

Leaving no one behind! Integration of global SDG Indicators in the Indigenous Navigator monitoring framework – provides an overview of global SDG indicators integrated into the Indigenous Navigator framework.

Where are indigenous peoples' rights in the sustainable development goals? Indigenous Peoples' Sustainable Development Matrix – Shows the links between SDG targets and UNDRIP articles.

Other useful resources

DIHR, 2016: *Human Rights in the Follow-up and Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (report) + Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (short introduction)*

DIHR, 2017: *Human Rights and Data (report) + Human Rights and Data (short introduction)*