

## **Indigenous Peoples Major Group: Statement on Monitoring and Review**

Delivered by Agnes Leina, *Illaramatak Community Concerns*, May 20, 2015

*(Check Against Delivery)*

Thank you esteemed co-chairs; we commend your work moving this process forward and offer respectful greetings to all.

A robust, effective, and transparent monitoring and review framework is critical for ensuring implementation of the sustainable development goals and Post-2015 Development Agenda. However, for successful implementation this framework needs to build upon existing or develop solution-oriented mechanisms for the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples at the national, regional, and global level.

Learning from MDG gaps, Indigenous Peoples need specific, appropriate, and well-defined global, regional, national and thematic indicators. This means full recognition of our cultural identities, ongoing dialogue, and engagement. While Rio + 20 and the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples call for our participation in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the recent report presented by the UN Statistical Commission, does not contain a single indicator on Indigenous Peoples, despite two SDG targets that specifically reference indigenous peoples.

For effective monitoring and review, we stress the importance of data disaggregation not only on the basis on gender, age, disability, etc., but also ethnic origin/ indigenous status. Imagine you are a young indigenous woman with a disability living in poverty and in a rural far away settlement with no access to clean water, basic education and health services? This is not a hypothetical proposition. 15% of the world's poorest are indigenous peoples who are facing not only double and triple, but multiple discrimination, and indigenous women and girls (who I represent here) are the most disadvantaged and discriminated against. Therefore, it is crucial to extrapolate data in order to uncover the true situation with indigenous peoples across the globe so governments can allocate appropriate resources to tackle those issues.

Indigenous peoples have their own ways of monitoring and review based on their traditional knowledge and have adapted new methods and technologies for generating information and evaluation within their lands and territories. However, there is a need to empower and build capacity of indigenous communities to act on the basis of the information they have gathered, and analyzed. This information can significantly contribute to action plans and strategies for monitoring and review processes at local, subnational, national and global levels.

In closing, we recommend the recognition and inclusion of community-based monitoring data collection with full respect for Free, Prior and Informed consent of Indigenous Peoples in reports by the UN and national governments. Additionally, implementation of international agreements such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), ILO Convention 169, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) with strengthen the Post 2015 Development Agenda and will also contribute to better decision making by national governments. Participatory and integrated approaches are the only way to “to leave no one behind”.

Thank you.

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