



The 2030 Agenda & the Sustainable Development Goals: a disability-inclusive perspective

Marion Steff, PhD, SDGs Coordinator, EDF
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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development




What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

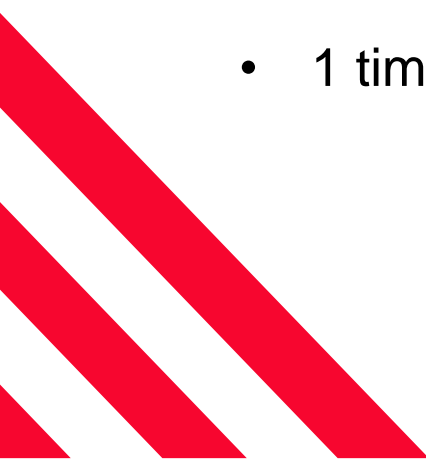
Also called the [2030 Agenda](#) ...

- It is an **universal commitment** made by 193 world leaders of this planet to:
 - **end poverty,**
 - **reduce inequality**
 - **and save the earth.**
- It is the **Agenda of the people, by the people and for the people.**
- Ban Ki-Moon, the UN Secretary General said in 2015: *“This is the people’s agenda, a plan of action for ending poverty in all its dimensions, irreversibly, everywhere, and leaving no one behind.”*

When and why was the 2030 Agenda was created?

- The 2030 Agenda was adopted in **September 2015**, after three years of strong and non-stopped advocacy, heated discussions, unavoidable tensions from civil society organizations and governments so everyone could see their priorities included.
 - It is the successor of the **Millennium Development Goals**.
 - The motto of the 2030 Agenda is: **“Leave no one behind!”**
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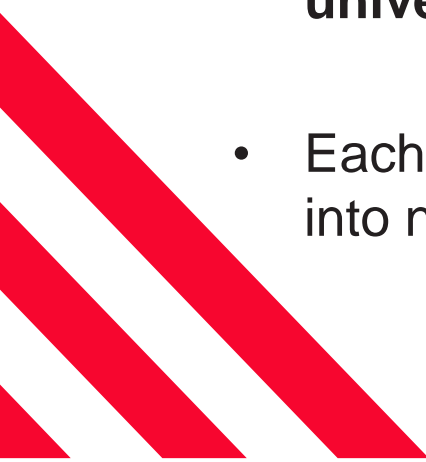
What are the references to persons with disabilities in the 2030 Agenda?

- Persons with disabilities are referenced **11 times in the 2030 Agenda.**
 - 3 times in the Declaration (paragraphs on human right, vulnerable groups and education)
 - 7 times in the targets of SDGs (goals on education – 2 ref., employment, reducing inequalities, inclusive cities – 2 ref. and means of implementation/data)
 - 1 time in Follow-up and review (paragraph on data disaggregation)
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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)




What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, 1/2)?

- Also known as the [Global Goals](#)...
 - The SDGs are actually the chapter 3 of the 2030 Agenda, among:
 - the Preamble
 - the Declaration
 - the Means of Implementation and the Global Partnership
 - - and the Follow-up and Review
 - The SDGs are integrated and **indivisible**, global in nature and **universally** applicable.
 - Each government must decide how the SDGs should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.
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What are the Sustainable Development Goals (2/2)?

- The SDGs are **not legally binding**
 - However countries are expected to take **ownership and establish a national framework** for achieving the 17 Goals
 - Countries have the primary responsibility for follow-up and review of the SDGs **with quality, accessible and timely data collection.**
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Should we prioritize one goal over another? (1/2)

- No, the SDGs are a set of **indivisible** goals, **interconnected** to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions while leaving no one behind.
 - We recognize however that the different stakeholders would like to focus on different aspects of the goals so we recommend to:
 - Support goals and targets focusing on **the most vulnerable**
 - Support the most transformational goals and targets, the ones where **urgent action** is needed (ex: the situation of refugees with disabilities in Greece)
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Should we prioritize one goal over another? (2/2)

- Support the goals by using **existing policies and human right frameworks** such as the CRPD
 - Encourage governments to prepare a **transparent roadmap**
 - **Work with partners** to address the goals and targets, since not everyone has the capacity to focus on each goal.
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What are the targets and the indicators? (1/2)

- To measure progress towards the 17 SDGs, a framework of **169 quantifiable targets** with approximately **230 indicators** was set up by a consensus of experts. This is the link to [the full list](#).
- The experts are called the [Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDGs Indicators \(IAEG\)](#).
- The IAEG is composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. CSO can influence the IAEG.

What are the targets and the indicators? (2/2)

Indicators are divided in 3 Tiers:

- **Tier 1:** Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards **available** and data regularly produced by countries
- **Tier 2:** Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but **data are not regularly** produced by countries
- **Tier 3:** Indicator for which there are **no established methodology** and standards or methodology/standards are being developed/tested.

What are the references to persons with disabilities in the SDGs, targets and indicators?

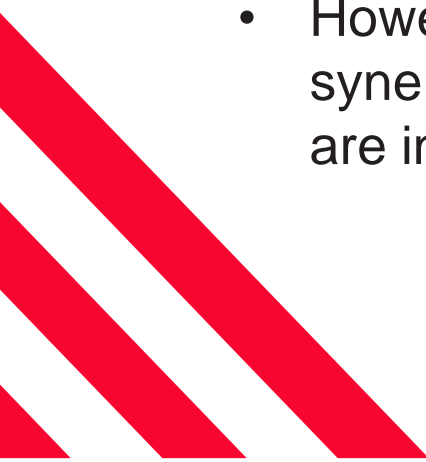
- Persons with disabilities are mentioned **19 times in the SDGs, targets and indicators:**
- once in the introduction (data disaggregation by disability)
- seven times in targets
- and 11 times in the indicators:
 - One indicator is in Tier I
 - Four indicators are in Tier II
 - Five indicators are in Tier III (for instance, two indicators on accessibility)
 - One indicator (4.5.1) is in all three tiers depending on indice.

What is the link with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities?




CONVENTION
ON THE RIGHTS
OF PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES

The link between SDGs and CRPD (1/3)

- The SDGs are **not legally binding**, contrarily to the [CRPD](#)!
 - The SDGs and the CRPD have to be **used together**!
 - The SDGs are a **roadmap/platform** to implement the CRPD.
 - Through the implementation of the SDGs, **more data** will be available for the CRPD.
 - However, it is often **up to DPOs and allies** to provide this connection and synergy between the CRPD and SDGs to ensure persons with disabilities are included.
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The link between SDGs and CRPD (2/3)

- Similarly to the CRPD, the SDGs have to be integrated in **laws, policies and budgets**
 - The CRPD focuses on disability, the SDGs **mainstream** the human rights of persons with disabilities
 - Actors of the SDGs: not “just the disability movement” but **all stakeholders**
 - From a national perspective, there is considerable **overlap between the provisions of the CRPD and the SDGs**
 - **Only three goals** that do not have some specific links to articles within the CRPD (12: consumption, 14: life below water and 15: life on land)
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The link between SDGs and CRPD (3/3)

Figure 1 - Link between the SDGs and the CRPD



CRPD
Applies to all articles



CRPD
Article 28



CRPD
Articles 10, 11, 23, 25, 26



CRPD
Article 24



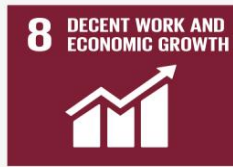
CRPD
Applies to all articles



CRPD
Article 28



CRPD
Article 28



CRPD
Article 27



CRPD
Articles 9, 20, 21



CRPD
Article 5



CRPD
Articles 9, 11, 19, 29, 30



CRPD
Articles 21, 25



CRPD
Articles 4, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 29



CRPD
Article 32


The High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

- The [HLPF](#) is **every July** in New York, at the United Nations.
 - Global structure set up to assess progress, achievements and challenges faced by all countries as they implement the 2030 Agenda.
 - Each country encourages to report on their progress **twice in 15 years** to the HLPF.
 - In 2018, **47 countries** will showcase their progress including Ecuador, Paraguay, Spain and Sudan. Burkina Faso will present in 2019 while Ethiopia and Italy presented in 2017. Austria has not plan yet while discussions are ongoing about the possibility for the European Union to present its progress in 2019.
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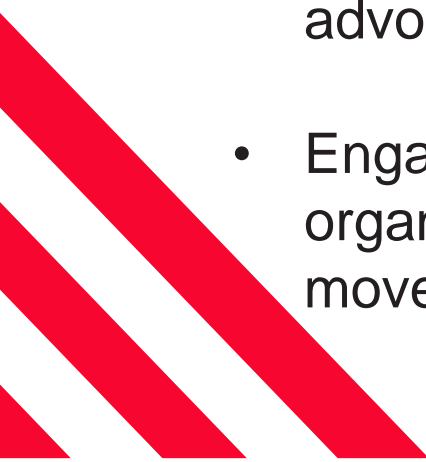
The Voluntary National Review

- The progress report presented at the HLPF is called the [Voluntary National Review \(VNR\)](#).
 - National governments must incorporate SDGs into their national development plans and budget.
 - VNR process becomes a significant opportunity to share progress, challenges and innovations at the global level even though it is focused on national outcomes.
 - Critical opportunity for civil society to engage with national governments over ensuring equitable planning.
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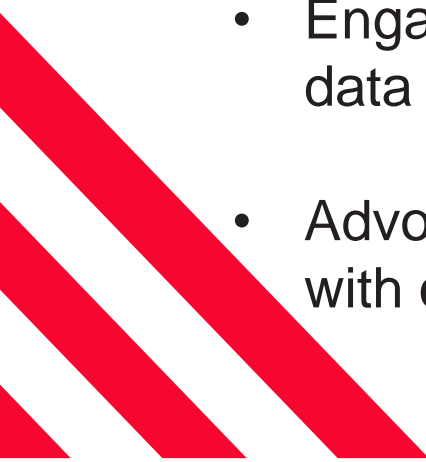
What is the impact of the SDGs on our work?

- The SDGs is a **powerful tool and a clear roadmap** to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality and save the planet.
 - Governments, private sectors, civil society organizations, donors have started to **align to the SDGs**.
 - It is where **funding** have started to be allocated; it is how CSO will **hold governments to account**, in addition to human rights frameworks.
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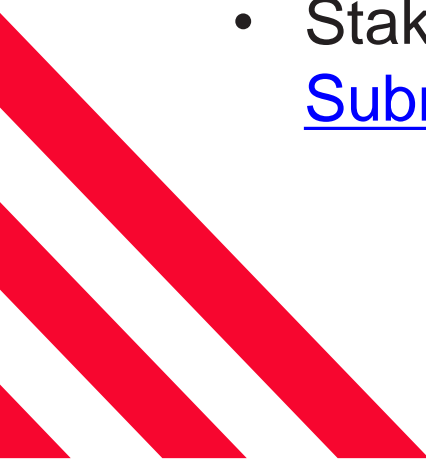
Suggestions to engage in the SDGs (1/2)

- Find out what your **government** has done so far and what is it planning to do
 - Find out what **civil society organizations** (CSOs) are doing and consider collaborating with CSOs we would not necessarily engage with (e.g. environmental)
 - Engage with the **national civil society coordination** or other coordination fora of the SDGs
 - Find out who the **government focal point is for the CRPD** and advocate for SDGs awareness
 - Engage in **goal 17 (partnership)** by cooperating with other organizations of persons with disabilities (DPOs), the disability movement, CSOs, academic and governments
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Suggestions to engage in the SDGs (2/2)

- **Raise awareness, build capacity and share information** with national members
 - **Train experts** on the SDGs within your organization
 - Use the materials/tools of [EDF](#), the [International Disability Alliance](#) and the [Stakeholder Group of Persons with Disabilities](#)
 - Use the **SDGs and CRPD links** to influence actions plans in all sectors
 - Engage with your **National Statistic Office** and find out what type of data is being collected
 - Advocate for **SDGs indicators to be translated at national level** with **data disaggregated by disability**
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Suggested material

- EDF (2018). [The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs: An European perspective to respect, protect and fulfill the UNCRPD](#)
 - EDF (2018). [SDGs Resolution](#)
 - IDA (2018). [Toolkit for Engagement of Organisations of Persons with Disabilities \(DPO\) in the Voluntary National Review Process](#)
 - Stake Holder Group of Persons with Disabilities (2018). [Submission Paper to the HLPF](#)
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Thank you!

marion.steff@edf-feph.org

www.edf-feph.org

Twitter: [@MyEDF](https://twitter.com/MyEDF)

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