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**SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the IYRP**

The **SDG framework (**[**Sustainable Development Goals**](https://sdgs.un.org/goals)**)** was adopted in 2015 by 198 countries of the United Nations (UN) and is the operational part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It covers 17 major goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators. The preamble of the 2030 Agenda (Paragraph 16) calls for integrated solutions and commits nations to a new approach to sustainable development, recognising that eradicating poverty and inequality, preserving the planet and creating sustained and inclusive economic growth are linked and interdependent.

The word “pastoralist” is mentioned once in the SDGs, in connection with promoting sustainable agriculture (Goal 2, Target 2.3). It took considerable lobbying by many countries with large populations of pastoralists, and by civil society, to succeed in gaining this recognition. The 2030 Agenda preamble (paragraphs 18, 22, 23) especially singles out indigenous peoples, which, in the case of some countries, includes pastoralists. The term “rangeland” is not mentioned explicitly but is understood to be included in the term “ecosystems” and is covered in Goal 15.

Sustainable pastoralism can potentially help achieve all SDG goals. But also implementing the SDGs can help transform pastoralism towards sustainability, especially if pastoralists are not forgotten or ignored. Sustainable pastoralism can promote healthier rangelands and help achieve Targets 15.2 (degraded forests), Target 15.3 (degraded lands), Target 15.4 (mountains), Target 15.5 (natural habitats and biodiversity) and Target 15.8 (invasive species). After decades of promoting sedentarisation of pastoralists and privatisation of common lands, some governments are recognising the importance of livestock mobility for maintaining ecosystem functions, higher biological diversity, lower incidence of invasive alien species and stronger compatibility with wildlife.

The [**High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development**](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf) replaced the Commission on Sustainable Development after Rio+20 as the main UN platform providing political leadership and guidance on sustainable development issues at the international level. Central to the HLPF are the **Voluntary National Reviews (VNR)** that it receives from Member States on their implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Regularly undertaken by both developed and developing countries, the VNRs provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of Major Groups and other stakeholders.

The [**Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR)**](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/globalsdreport/) is a UN publication aiming to strengthen the science–policy interface that focuses on the rate of implementation of the SDGs, and is reviewed periodically by the HLPF. It draws on information provided by regional commissions, the scientific community, and major groups and relevant stakeholders.

[**Major Groups and other stakeholders (MGoS)**](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/mgos) were integral to the development and adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and are independent of the UN. Since the adoption of the Agenda, MGoS have been actively working towards its implementation. They are also active in the annual follow-up and review process of the Agenda. Pastoralist organisations can register to join the self-organised MGoS.