Learning Module 1: Localizing the SDGs /Introduction
• Introduction
• Awareness raising & advocacy
• How to align the development plans with the SDGs?
• Monitoring & reporting
• Feedback
WE THE PEOPLE

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development
From MDGs to SDGs

MDGs

1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
8. GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

SDGs

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
Transition from MDGs to SDGs
MDG progress by number of countries (2015)

Sustainable Development

PEOPLE
End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality

PLANET
Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations

PROSPERITY
Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature

PARTNERSHIP
Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership

PEACE
Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies
SDG Principals

1. Based on experience
2. Multi-dimensional
3. Leave no one behind
4. Global in nature
5. Universal
6. Integral
7. Inclusive
8. Measurable
“Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities”

Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General
What does localizing the SDGs mean?

Localizing is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.
Localization relates both to:

1. how local and regional governments can support the achievement of the SDGs at national level through action from the bottom up

2. how the SDGs can provide a framework for local development policy
Learning about SDG 11
SDG 11

is the lynchpin of the localizing process. Its inclusion in the 2030 Agenda is the fruition of the advocacy work of the broad urban community. Linking SDG 11 up with the urban and territorial dimensions of the other 16 goals will be an essential part of the localization of the SDGs.
Why does localizing matter?

All of the SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services.
“Many of the investments to achieve the sustainable development goals will take place at the subnational level and be led by local authorities.”

Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary General
Why does localizing matter?

Local spaces are ultimately the key site of delivery and development and as such local government is central to the success of sustainable development.

South African Local Government Association – SALGA

Subnational governments should not be seen as mere implementers of the Agenda. Subnational governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best-placed to link the global goals with local communities.

What Local Governments need to know, UCLG
10 reasons why SDGs are important for LRGs

1. Shared narrative
2. Integral framework
3. Involvement in the global community
4. Recognition and legitimation of LRGs as key actors of the global sustainable development
5. Enables LRGs to claim for better political and economic frameworks at national level
6. Recognizes LRGs leadership at territorial level
7. Mobilize domestic and international financial resources
8. Access to capacity building initiatives
9. Reinforcement of statistical institutions
10. Roadmap for decentralised cooperation
Awareness raising & Advocacy
As the closest level of government to the people, local and regional governments are well-placed to raise awareness about the importance of the SDGs and their relevance to local communities.
Awareness raising: what for?
Awareness raising: what for?

to increase the engagement of citizens and local communities and empower them in order to promote their sense of ownership of the Agenda and their participation in the achievement of the SDGs at local level.

to foster the involvement of civil society organizations, the private sector (micro, small and medium enterprises), academia and other community-based organizations.

Locally elected leaders, in particular, have a democratic mandate to lead local development and can be held accountable by citizens if they fail to do so.
Local and Regional Governments:

- Embrace the SDGs as their own policy framework
- Elaborate a strong awareness-raising and communication campaign
- Involve both existing and new platforms
- Reach all sectors of society
- Harness the power of culture to make the SDGs engaging
- Take advantage of the power of education
- Include a gender perspective
- Promote champions to maximize efforts
Local and regional government associations and networks can carry out awareness-raising campaigns to mobilize their members to understand their role in the achievement of the SDGs.

The awareness-raising and communication campaigns of local government associations are a relevant tool to support their national and international advocacy work.
SDGs can be a fresh start to engage with a broader cross-section of actors, and to launch new forms of collaboration and participation.
Stakeholder Mapping Exercise
Who are the stakeholders?
Give 3 examples of projects that engage stakeholders?
What are the stakeholders roles?
Advocacy: what for?
Advocacy: what for?

1. Building national consensus from a bottom-up approach

2. Building enabling environment for localization
Bottom-up approach to build national consensus

**LRGs**
- Conduct needs assessment
- Gather data
- Build evidence

**CSOs**
- Private sector
- Knowledge-based org.
- Citizens

**LRGAs**
- Join evidences
- Join forces

**ONE VOICE**

**PARTNERSHIP**
- Multi-stakeholder platforms

**ADVOCACY**
- Multi-level gov. platforms

**National strategies ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS:**
- Decentralisation
- Adequate fiscal schemes
- Human resources
- National territorial policies
Networking
Joining forces

Transparency & Accountability
Building alliances with stakeholders

Multi-level Governance
Building alliances with other levels of government

Knowledge & Data
Building evidence

Communication
Making evidences visible

Advocacy
Forms of state and decentralization, 1970-2016

Devolution indices
- Centralized country
- Low level of centralization
- Medium-low level of decentralization
- Medium-high level of decentralization
- High level of decentralization

Level of decentralization by country, 1970

Level of decentralization by country, 2016
How to align the development plans with the SDGs?
Set up local institutional arrangements and governance frameworks to support the implementation of the SDGs

Involve all local stakeholders in implementation to promote ownership
Mobilize local and international human, technical and financial resources. This includes reallocating own resources, setting up partnerships with universities and other stakeholders, looking for alternative finance channels, pooling and upscaling services and developing capacity building programs.

- Improving organization schemes
- Tax management
- Budgeting (including participatory budgeting)
- Public procurement
- Transparency and the fight against fraud and corruption
- Providing new and enhanced skills in local and regional government staff through capacity building initiatives in fields as diverse as public debt management and access to private loans.
How to align the development plans with the SDGs?

- Identify and build on synergies and links with national SDG strategies
- Identify synergies and links within local or regional administrations and adapt existing initiatives and strategies to the SDGs and their targets
Align existing plans with the SDGs:

• Baseline diagnosis of the socioeconomic and environmental context
• Local or regional priorities and links with SDGs and targets
• Shared targets
• Coherence with SDG-based national (and regional) plans
• Strategic projects
• Budget and financial strategies
• Implementation timeline
• Cooperative governance mechanisms
• Monitoring and assessment tools, including a set of local and regional indicators aligned with the indicators established in the 2030 Agenda
How to align the development plans with the SDGs?

• Establish priorities relating to the 17 SDGs based on local contexts, needs and resources

• Identify needs by analyzing existing plans and programmes

• Set priorities through multi-level and multi-stakeholder mechanisms, placing particular emphasis on inter-regional, inter-municipal and municipal-regional cooperation, in order to involve as many actors as possible
Aligning a development plan
MADRID 2015-2019
Strategic Focus

1. A close, united and habitable city
2. A person-centred, supportive & inclusive city
3. A sustainable economy providing quality employment
4. Democratic, transparent & efficient government
## A close, united and habitable city

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<tr>
<th>STRATEGIC FOCUS</th>
<th>PROJECT EXAMPLE</th>
<th>SDG NUMBER</th>
<th>TARGET</th>
<th>SDG INDICATOR</th>
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<td>Urban action strategies to combat climatic change</td>
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| An efficient and sustainable mobility policy |                                      |            |        |               |
What are the key resources to implement the 2030 Agenda?

1. Aligning local budgets
2. Mobilizing endogenous resources
3. Finding new forms of financing
4. Capacity building
5. Performance management
6. Decentralised cooperation
7. Improving tax management
8. Access to international cooperation
9. Transparency and fighting against fraud and corruption
10. Making public procurement more efficient
What are the key resources to implement the 2030 Agenda?

- Aligning local budgets & mobilizing endogenous resources
- Finding new forms of financing & capacity building
- Performance management & decentralised cooperation
- Improving tax management & access to international cooperation
- Transparency and fighting against fraud and corruption & making public procurement more efficient
Monitoring & Reporting
Monitoring

The SDGs will be monitored and assessed through a system of 232 indicators. Many of these indicators can be localized by gathering data at territorial level.
Monitoring

- Ensure that the information gathered by the local and regional governments is used in national monitoring and reporting. Enable the participation of local and regional governments and stakeholders.
- Develop a set of localized indicators, specific to each territory aligned to SDGs.
- Use SDG indicators to monitor and assess local or regional plans.
- Ensure that local achievements are recognised and part of the national SDG progress reports.
Monitoring

Many local and regional governments lack adequate mechanisms to gather information and data at territorial level and local data sets are often not consistent with national data collection systems. However, there are examples of cities and regions that have created their own statistical institutions to complement planning services. Strengthening these institutions will be essential in order to monitor and assess the achievement of the SDGs at territorial level.
Reporting

At the international level, the follow-up and reporting processes have been conceived as a responsibility of national governments and UN agencies.

However, the involvement of LRGs in this process is suitable. In some countries, LRGs are participating in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) that their national governments are preparing for the UN.
Colombia
Inclusion of SDGs in Capital Cities Development Plans

Level of aligning with SDGs
- High
- Medium
- General

- High: 26%
- Medium: 32%
- General: 42%
Inclusion of SDGs in Territorial Development Plans
UCLG is inviting their members to develop LRG-based Country Reports as an instrument to present and assess their contribution to the achievement of these ambitious goals.

Guidelines for Local and Regional Governments’ Country Reports
Thank You!

Has been a pleasure to learn through your experiences!