Learning Module 2: Territorial Planning to Achieve the SDGs
Structure of the Module

Chapter 1: Introduction to localizing the SDGs
Chapter 2: Introduction to development planning process
Chapter 3: SDGs principles strengthening development planning process
Chapter 4: The implementation process - executing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting local development plans based on the SDGs principles

Module Wrap-up
Objective of the Module

The Module 2 aims to stimulate a reflection on how the SDGs and the principles of the 2030 Agenda can be integrated into local and regional development planning exercises. The goal is to inform participants on:

- how SDGs can be instrumental for improving local development planning processes and,
- how local development planning can become a key driver for achieving the SDGs at all levels.
Introduction to localizing the SDGs
Chapter 1

This Chapter offers a brief introduction to the SDGs and the localizing process

Learning outcomes

• Improving knowledge of SDGs
• Understanding of the concept of Localization of SDGs
• Understanding of the current stage of the localization process

Tools

• Lectures
• Trainers insight’s
• Survey
• 2 exercises
WE THE PEOPLE

THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development
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.
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.
Global Goals & LRG competences Exercise
Wrap Up

• The vast majority of the 169 targets are directly linked to LRGs’ competences. Looking at the given examples, do you think that we are talking about exclusive competences or shared competences?

• Do you think that meeting the goals requires strong cooperation between the LRG’s departments? How can we foster this collaboration? Do you know of any mechanism in your organization that promotes joint work amongst different departments?

• According to the target, list the different levels of government which have (shared) competences on the issue and explain which mechanisms have been set up in your country to guarantee coordination and complementarity between these different levels of government.

• How can you engage local stakeholders in the process? Which local stakeholders would you involve?

• What challenges might a LRG encounter when doing this exercise (i.e. lack of financial resources to engage local stakeholders, blurry distribution of competences...)?
Introduction to development planning processes
Chapter 2

Short introduction to key concepts of development planning with a focus on integrated development plans.

Learning outcomes

• Understanding of the key concepts of development planning processes, including its stages and key elements

Tools

• 3 Lectures
• Trainers insight’s
• Best practices
• Resources
Public Policy Circle

PLANNING
- Prioritizing
- Programming

IMPLEMENTING
- Needs assessment
- Assigning resources
- Evaluating
- Executing
- Monitoring
Key cross-sectoral elements of the planning process:

- Multi-stakeholder governance
- Development effectiveness
- Policy coherence
- Integrated planning approach
- Inclusiveness
- Monitoring & reporting
- Assigning resources
- Programming
- Needs assessment
- Prioritizing
- Participation
- Territorial dimension
- Multi-level coordination

CROSS-SECTORAL ELEMENTS
SDGs principles strengthening development planning process
Chapter 3

This Chapter explores how the SDGs can inspire and improve local development planning processes. It highlights various SDG principles and explores their relation with key stages of the planning process. It offers guidance on how local development planning can be aligned with the SDGs.

Learning outcomes

• Improving knowledge of SDGs
• Understanding of the concept of Localization of SDGs
• Understanding of the current stage of the localization process

Tools

• 3 Lectures
• 2 Exercises
• Trainers insight’s
• Best practices
• Resources
Chapter 3

**Lecture 1:** Local and regional development plans as catalysts for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda
- Linkages between the SDGs and local development planning processes

**Lecture 2:** The SDG principles for planning
- Set of fundamental principles that can orient the entire planning process

**Lecture 3:** Alignment of current public policies to the SDGs
- Recognition of real life examples of alignment of public policies to the SDGs
Local and regional development plans as catalysts for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda
SDG principles for planning

1. Leave no one behind
2. Integrated nature
3. Partnership-based approach
4. Multi-level governance
5. Accountability
The Square: Applying SDG principles
The challenge

You need to redevelop a square in a neighborhood ensuring that the SDG principles are taken into account throughout the entire planning process.

The square

“There is a square in the middle of a suburban neighborhood with heavy traffic throughout the day. Almost no locals or visitors use the small area of green space in the center of the square due to the lack of infrastructure present, such as benches, lighting, or sidewalks. Shop owners have complained to the local government about the lack of clients that they are receiving. Also, many residents avoid the square due to the air pollution from the cars and the trash lining the streets.”
• Leave no one behind
• Integral nature
• Partnership-based approach
• Multi-level governance
• Accountability
Leave no one behind

Account of the needs of all, and especially of disabled citizens, minorities, children, women... this is, the needs of the different vulnerable groups in the society. This focus on inclusiveness underscores the need to identify who is being left behind and in what ways, and to address patterns of exclusion in order to reduce inequalities. Hence, this also refers to leaving no territory behind, meaning that the implementation of the SDGs has to take into account the needs and priorities of the outermost territories, as well as of those most deprived.
Integral nature

Holistic approach (whole of government as well as whole of society approach) to the redevelopment of the square taking into account local planning, mobility, climate, commerce, security, technology, gender, social needs etc. in a multi-dimensional approach. This means that different levels of government have direct competences concerning the redevelopment of, say, a square (planning, traffic, lighting, security, accessibility, youth, gender, commerce, etc.).
Partnership-based approach

Alliances with local stakeholders (private companies, trade unions, associations, foundations, citizenship, international organizations...).
Multi-level governance

Alliances, coordination and joint work with other levels of government (local, regional, national levels of government) as well as with the neighboring territories.
Accountability

Establishing mechanisms of monitoring and evaluation (indicators, data), reporting and keeping all stakeholders informed (social media, local news, information boards), and being transparent and accountable to the citizenship and local stakeholders.
Checklist: aligning the public policy cycle to the 2030 Agenda
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Principles for Planning</th>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>How can we improve it?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Leave no one behind</td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ Yes, but . .</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. Integrated nature       |       | ☐ Yes           |                       |
|                             |       | ☐ Yes, but . .  |                       |
|                             |       | ☐ No            |                       |

| 3. Partnership-based approach |       | ☐ Yes           |                       |
|                               |       | ☐ Yes, but . .  |                       |
|                               |       | ☐ No            |                       |

| 4. Multi-level governance   |       | ☐ Yes           |                       |
|                             |       | ☐ Yes, but . .  |                       |
|                             |       | ☐ No            |                       |

| 5. Accountability          |       | ☐ Yes           |                       |
|                             |       | ☐ Yes, but . .  |                       |
|                             |       | ☐ No            |                       |
20 key tasks

1. Diagnosis
2. Data collection mechanisms
3. Data management mechanisms
4. Use of territorial data
5. Analysis of the national framework
6. Analysis of the resources
7. Determination of priorities
8. Establishment of expected results, general aim, goals and targets
9. Definition of lines of intervention
10. Scheduling
11. Definition of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms
12. Communication strategy
13. Awareness-raising strategy
14. Advocacy strategy
15. Budgeting
16. Assigning economic, human, material and technical resources
17. Mobilization of public and private resources
18. Commitment of human resources
19. Strengthening of capacities
20. Mapping stakeholders
Then implementation process executing, monitoring, evaluating and reporting local development plans based on the SDG principles
Chapter 4
The implementation process with the SDGs comes into play when the planning process is finalized. This Chapter briefly presents the execution, monitoring, evaluating and reporting stages for the alignment with the 2030 Agenda. Moreover, it gives special attention to the way how monitoring is carried out through tailor-made indicators.

Learning outcomes
- Understanding of the mainstreaming of the SDGs throughout the execution, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the designed local development plans
- Going into deep as regards monitoring and the utilization of easy-to-use indicators

Tools
- 1 Lectures
- 2 exercises
- Trainers insight’s
- Best practices
- Resources
Tracking progress through the Brazilian indicators
Brazilian Mandala
## Brazilian Indicators / Answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRAZILIAN INDICATOR</th>
<th>UN INDICATOR ALIGNED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional dimension</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff costs</td>
<td>16.6.1: Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, disaggregated by sector (or by budget codes or similar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiscal balance</td>
<td>17.1.1: Total government revenue as a percentage of GDP, by source / 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in consortia</td>
<td>17.17.1: Amount of US$ committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social dimension</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate / 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School dropout during the first years of education</td>
<td>4.3.1: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of female homicides</td>
<td>16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Brazilian Indicators / Answers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>BRAZILIAN INDICATOR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic dimension</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local GDP per capita</td>
<td>8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of access to fast internet</td>
<td>17.6.2: Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evolution of formal employment</td>
<td>8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment by sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environmental dimension</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of urban water losses during distribution</td>
<td>6.4.1: Change in water use efficiency over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of urban wastewater treatment</td>
<td>6.3.1: Proportion of wastewater safely treated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of urban household waste collection</td>
<td>11.6.1: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Module wrap-up
Thank You!

Has been a pleasure to learn through your experiences!