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***Session 2.2* SDGs – What are the implications for local governments and their inclusive service delivery?**

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Outline of the Presentation

- I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach**
- II. Local governments essential for SDG implementation**
- III. Localizing the SDGs**
- IV. Participatory governance at local level**
- V. 2016 & 2017 HLPF on localizing SDGs**



I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

The SDGs: three meanings of integration

1. Economic, social and environmental dimensions.
2. Human rights, climate, peace and sustainable development
3. Interrelations of the SDGs through targets



United Nations DPI 31 March 2016

I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

- 1) The SDG framework – cross-cutting and integrated and indivisible in nature: advancing one goal will trigger progress on the others
- 2) W-O-G approach allows governments to pursue sustainable development more effectively by taking into account interrelations between three dimensions as well as between sectors and subsectors
- 3) SDG 16 - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

- 4) Governments must address institutional constraints to policy integration - imperative to change traditional mind-set and working in silos
- 5) Collaboration with local governments - localization of the SDGs and engagement of local authorities is limited

OECD – identified eight building blocks needed for policy coherence including: political commitment and leadership; integrated approaches to implementation; intergenerational timeframe; analyses and assessments of potential policy effects; policy and institutional coordination; **local and regional involvement**; stakeholder participation; and monitoring and reporting



I. Adapting the institutional framework for SDG implementation – W-O-G approach

- 6) Engagement with parliaments and supreme audit institutions
- 7) Mobilizing civil society organizations and the private sector
- 8) Regular and inclusive reviews of progress towards the SDGs at the national and subnational levels



II. Local governments essential for SDG implementation

- 1) All development is local. Local authorities are not merely service providers, but also complex systems that can play a central role in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN General Assembly resolution 70/1).
- 2) All SDGs have targets directly related to the responsibilities of local and regional governments, particularly to their role in delivering basic services – they are closer to citizens and often have a better understanding of their needs and particularities.

Leaving no one behind – depending on local service delivery



II. Local governments essential for SDG implementation

- 3) The 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Samoa Pathway, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the New Urban Agenda are all closely related to the day-to-day responsibilities of subnational governments, including: combating poverty and hunger, providing access to essential public services, fighting inequalities, building peaceful and inclusive societies, *enhancing resilience, localizing development assistance*, protecting human rights and promoting gender equality.
- 4) SDG 11 on a subnational approach, and represents an unprecedented advance towards the recognition of the role that local and regional governments have to play in the Agenda.



II. Local governments essential for SDG implementation

- 5) **SDG 16 – Local governments as public institutions for combating all forms of violence, particularly in urban spaces, reducing corruption and unethical practices, entrenching dynamic, open, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making processes (participatory budgeting)**
- 6) **New Urban Agenda – engages and affects local and regional governments as hubs and drivers of balance and sustainable urban and territorial development that is integrated at all levels**



II. Local governments essential for SDG implementation

- 7) Paris Agreement – all provisions requests actions from local governments, especially in mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, financing, technology development and transfer, transparency in operations and support, capacity-building or follow-up and evaluation mechanisms.
- 8) Local and regional governments and the most vulnerable cities are the front lines when it comes to preventing, adapting to or combating the effects of climate change, and raising the awareness of the population from the bottom
- 9) Over the past weeks, Australian local governments (35 local councils); California, US; and Spain's autonomous community of Catalonia undertook mitigation actions through GHG emissions reductions and emissions trading, among others.



II. Local governments essential for SDG implementation

10) Strengthening capacity development at local level essential – local development continues to encounter a multitude of obstacles, multidimensional challenges and constraints

Local and regional officials are important actors in the process of developing policies and projects aligned with SDGs at subnational level.

11) Clearly defining roles and responsibilities between national and local governments – to provide local authorities with adequate access to resources and promote the coherence of initiatives in support of the implementation of the Goals at the local level.





III. Localizing the SDGs

“Localizing” is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda



- **Awareness-raising** – *getting to know the SDGs at subnational level*
- **Advocacy** – *including a subnational perspective in national SDG strategies*
- **Implementation** – the SDGs go local
- **Monitoring**





III Localizing the SDGs - Participatory governance

1

Deepen democracy *

2

Shared ownership of the SDGs and trust in their governments

3

Informed and effective strategies for poverty eradication

4

Mobilize new resources, capacities and ideas

5

Sustainability and long-term progress



III. Localizing the SDGs - Holistic, Innovative and Inclusive



Holistic

Innovative

Inclusive

✓ Critical for effective SDGs implementation at local level



IV. HLPF - localizing SDGs



The High-level Political Forum, United Nations central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, provides for the full and effective participation of all States Members of the United Nations and States members of specialized agencies.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>



IV. HLPF - Localizing SDGs



IV. HLPF - Localizing SDGs

#HLPF 2017

* Updated 19 July 2017



**VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS
TO BE PRESENTED (2017)**



IV. 2016 HLPF - localizing SDGs

- 1) Successful implementation of SDGs will depend on local authority actions and effective national-local collaboration and coordination (**Australia, Colombia, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Slovenia, UCLG**).
- 2) Many activities in implementing SDGs will take place at the sub-national level and will be led by local authorities (**Italy, World Bank**).
- 3) Important to bring the global agenda down to the local agenda (**Belgium, European Commission, major group for Local Authorities, Mexico, UN-HABITAT, UCLG**). This importance is illustrated in Australia's case, where the State governments are tasked to deliver most of the social support to indigenous people, showing that policies for indigenous population require integration across different government levels.





IV. 2017 HLPF - Localizing SDGs

Ministerial declaration of the 2017 HLPF –

Emphasize the need to take appropriate action towards localizing and communicating the SDGs at all levels, from the national to the community and grassroots level.



IV. 2017 HLPF - VNR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 1) Nepal - Min Bahadur Shrestha, National Planning Commission, highlighted the challenge of provincial- and local-level implementation
- 2) Brazil - José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho, Ministry of Environment, Energy, Science and Technology, described the establishment of a 16-member National Commission for the SDGs, with 8 members from government and 8 from civil society. He welcomed efforts by Brazilian civil society to disseminate and localize the SDGs.
- 3) Kenya - Irungu Nyakera, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, highlighted the establishment of an interagency technical committee that works with civil society organizations and the private sector, and an SDGs Liaison Office working with sub-national governments.



IV. 2017 HLPF – VNR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 4) Malaysia – Abdul Rahman Dahlan, Minister in the Prime Minister’s Department, highlighted: the adoption of a multi-stakeholder participatory governance structure; development planning mapping exercises involving NGOs and private sector
- 5) Benin – Abdoulaye Bio Tchané, Minister of State for Development and Planning, highlighted areas of progress including the creation of a “smart” city that allows education, research, and entrepreneurship to flourish
- 6) Peru – Javier Abugattás Fatule, President of the Board of Directors of the National Center for Strategic Planning, noted his country’s geographical, topographical, and cultural diversity, and stressed the importance of accounting for this diversity at the local level in implementing the SDGs.



IV 2017 HLPF - VNR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 7) Italy – Gian Luca Galleti, Minister for the Environment, Land and Sea, highlighted a forthcoming action plan containing quantified objectives for 2030 and stated that regions and local governments will also define sustainable development strategies
- 8) Jordan – Imad Fakhoury, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, highlighted pilot projects in two regions to inform sub-national planning
- 9) Thailand – Don Pramudwinai, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi, Thai Beverage Public Company, and youth delegate Potcharapol Prommatat, highlighted the importance of localizing the SDGs



IV. 2017 HLPF – NVR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 10) Argentina – Gabriela Agosto, National Council of Coordination of Social Policies; Mabel Bianco, Foundation of Women’s Study and Investigation, and Andrea Avila, Randstad, highlighted the commitment of 10 provinces and the city of Buenos Aires to implement the SDGs, and stated that they hope to have specific data on implementation in 14 of the 23 provinces by 2018
- 11) Belarus – Marianna Shchetkina, Council of the Republic of the National Assembly, highlighted several institutional and policy mechanisms, including sector- and region-based programmes
- 12) Portugal – Teresa Ribeiro, Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, highlighted: a public consultation process led by civil society; and support for adapting the UN development system to follow up on, and improve effectiveness of, the 2030 Agenda.

IV. 2017 HLPF – NVR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 13) Sweden – Ardalan Shekarabi, Minister for Public Administration, Carola Lemne, Confederation of Swedish Enterprise, Katrin Stjernfeldt Jammeh, Mayor of Malmö, and Björn Fondén, Swedish Youth Delegate to the UN, highlighted municipal-level efforts to implement the SDGs; the private sector as the bearer of solutions; and the need for young people to be given resources and space in decision-making
- 14) Nigeria – Adejoke Orelope-Adefulire, Presidential Senior Special Advisor on the SDGs; Priscilla Achakpa, Civil Society Strategy Group; and Mories Atoki, Private Sector Advisory Group, highlighted progress towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including efforts to establish a baseline for tracking performance across national and sub-national government levels



IV. 2017 HLPF – NVR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 15) Ethiopia – Yinager Dessie Belay, Minister of the National Planning Commission, said civil society contributed to a three-layered process of consultation at the local, regional, and national levels**

- 16) India – Arvind Panagariya, National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, said that sub-national governments are keenly involved in SDG implementation; and consultations with local bodies and states have been carried out to discuss indicators to monitor progress on SDGs**



IV. 2017 HLPF – NVR Country cases on localizing SDGs

- 17) Afghanistan – Abdul Sattar Murad, Minister of Economy, highlighted an ongoing process of prioritization, alignment, and localization of the SDGs
- 18) Botswana – Slumber Tsogwane, Minister of Local Government and Rural Development, described three guiding principles for development of his country's national roadmap: coordination, implementation, and data use

The Netherlands – Mayor of Utrecht, underlined that full ownership of the 2030 Agenda at the local level is a decisive factor in ensuring the Agenda's implementation.



Questions?

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