



Localising the SDGs

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Outline for this presentation...



- 1. Background on the SDGs*
- 2. Reflections on progress on localisation of SDGs*
- 3. Are cities on track to achieve the SDGs?*
- 4. Emerging examples on localising SDGs*
- 5. Some of the challenges*
- 6. Decentralisation and localising the SDGs*

1. Background on the SDGs ...



- Agreed in September 2015 in the UN, ambitious agenda 17 Goals, 169 targets, over 200 indicators*
- Differences with MDGs: Universal, integrated agenda, emphasising 'Leave no one behind'*
- Unlike MDGs, the SDGs emphasise role of local governments in delivering the goals*
- SDGs also emphasise impact of urbanisation (SDG 11 on cities)*



1. Background on the SDGs... (cont.)

The commitment to 'leave no one behind'

- Leave no one behind – eradicating extreme poverty but also 'vertical' and 'horizontal' inequality.*
- Address group-based discrimination; pro-actively include populations at risk of being left behind.*
- Reach the furthest behind first.*

Source: Stuart and Samman, 2017

<https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11809.pdf>

1. Defining localising

- *Taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of SDGs.*
- *Making the SDGs relevant and specific and applying them effectively at levels below central government*
- *Consists of a number of sub-processes*
- *Not to be misconceived as local implementation of programs and strategies determined at a higher level (requires two-way approach)*





1. Steps towards localising

- *Appropriation*

Awareness-raising

Adaptation

Prioritisation

- *Institutional anchoring*

- *Implementation*

- *Monitoring*

- *Capacities and resources (inc. donor support/dec. programmes)*

2. Progress on localising SDGs...

Close to first 1000 days...

- Less than half of Voluntary National Reviews included local government (UCLG, 2018)*
- Quality of local government involvement differed*
- Speed of progress needs to be stepped up to realise ambitious goals*
- Some initiatives seeking to help with this, particularly raising awareness*



DISCOVER TOOLS

LIBRARY

DISCUSS & ENGAGE



TOOLBOX FOR LOCALIZING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Discover powerful tools and resources, together with the real experiences and opinions of many development actors

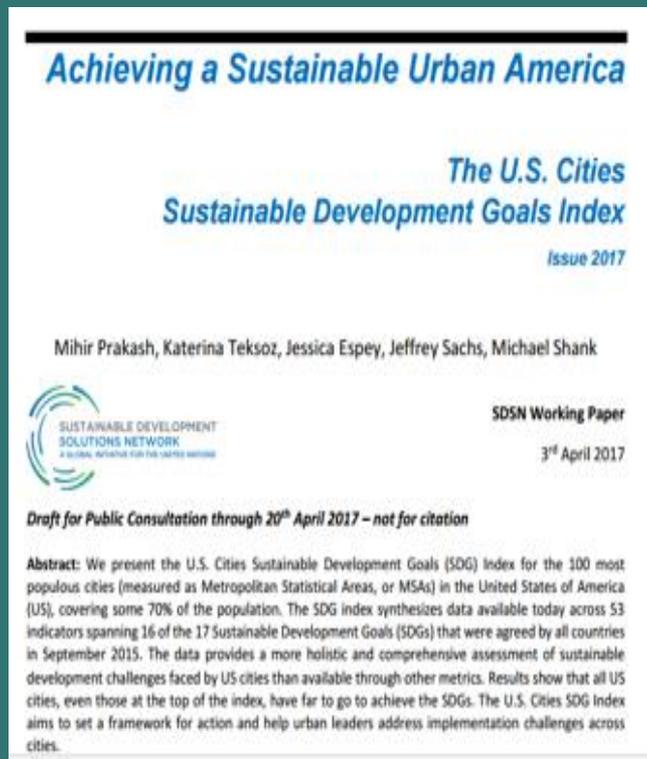
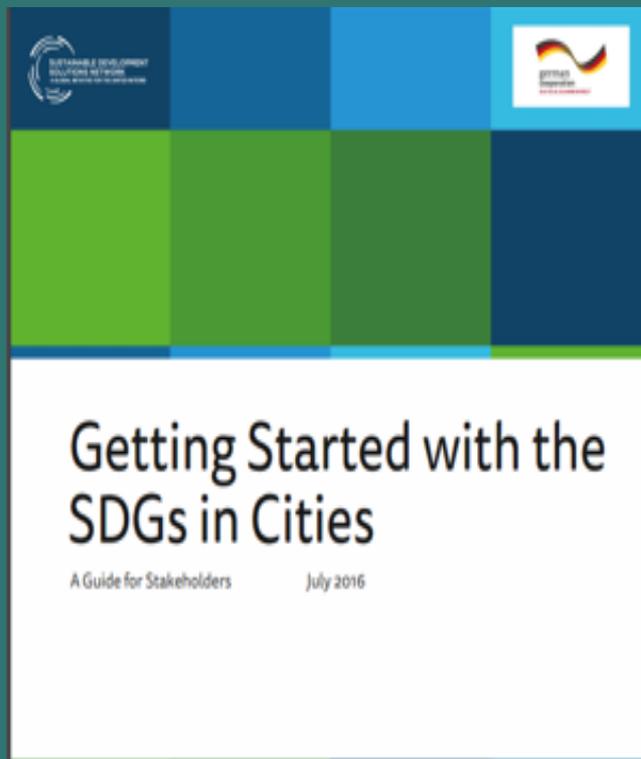
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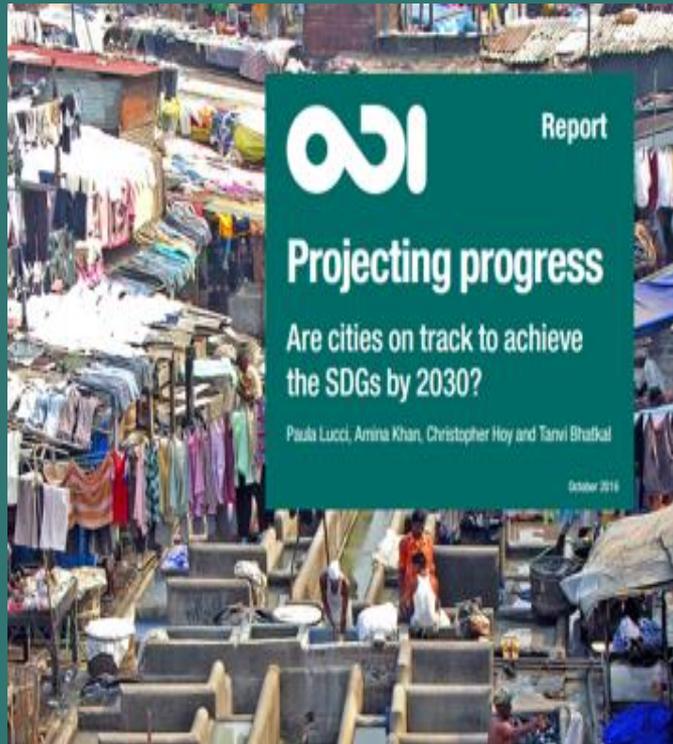
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Examples of
initiatives:
localizing.org



3. *Are cities on track to achieve the SDGs?*

ODI Projecting
Progress
[odi.org/cities-
scorecard](https://odi.org/cities-scorecard)



[https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-
documents/11001.pdf](https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11001.pdf)



Bogota, Colombia

Lima, Peru

Bamako, Mali

Conakry, Guinea

Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Brazzaville, Republic of Congo

Kinshasa, Dem. Rep. Congo

Lusaka, Zambia

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Accra, Ghana

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Nairobi, Kenya

Kigali, Rwanda

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Harare, Zimbabwe

Maputo, Mozambique

Mumbai, India

Manila, Philippines

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Jakarta, Indonesia



Moving toward the last mile

These targets are more than halfway to being achieved on current trends.



Slow gains mean falling short

Progress is in the right direction, but current trends get us less than halfway there.



Changes in direction are needed

Current trends would need to be completely reversed to reach these targets by 2030.



Table 4: Total number of cities in need of reform, revolution or reversal

Target and associated indicators	No. of cities in need of reform	No. of cities in need of revolution	No. of cities in need of reversal	No. of cities with data (out of 20)
2.2 End child malnutrition	2	13	2	17
3.2 End preventable deaths of children under 5 years of age	15	3	0	18
4.1 Ensure all girls and boys complete secondary education	7	6	0	13
6.1 Achieve universal access to drinking water based on indicator: access to piped water in premises	8	10	1	19
6.2 Achieve universal access to adequate sanitation based on indicator: access to flush toilets	5	12	0	17
7.1 Ensure universal access to modern energy	17	3	0	20
8.5 Achieve full and productive employment for all women and men based on indicator: male employment (M)	12	3	0	15
8.5 Achieve full and productive employment for all women and men based on indicator: female employment (F)	6	13	0	19
11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate housing based on indicator: quality of flooring material	13	2	4	19
11.1 Ensure access for all to adequate housing based on indicator: overcrowding	2	7	2	11

Note: In the case of 'reform' and 'revolution', we highlight the targets where the majority of cities fall under that category. In the case of 'reversal', given that only a minority of cities fell under this category, we highlight those that did so. Green = reform, purple = revolution, red = reversal.



4. Examples of what cities are doing

- *Mapping assessments of targets and indicators (e.g. Medellin c.70% of indicators for relevant SDGs)*
- *Proposals for implementation (e.g. Medellin holding consultations w/ wider stakeholders last year)*

“The SDGs provide an opportunity to inform policy & priorities using evidence rather than short-term political interests”

Interview with local government official



4. Leave no one behind & localising Some examples of practice & analysis

- Belo Horizonte: University, CSO, local government partnership to monitor SDG indicators, including in peripheral marginalised areas aiming to reduce inequalities.*
- Zimbabwe: piloting marginalised community participation to prioritise needs for SDG 3 in 3 rural districts (Machagura & Nicolai 2018)*
- Ghana: Leave no one behind stocktake in education & health. Shows mismatch between allocations & need in regions and districts (Blampied et al. 2018).*



5. Some of the challenges

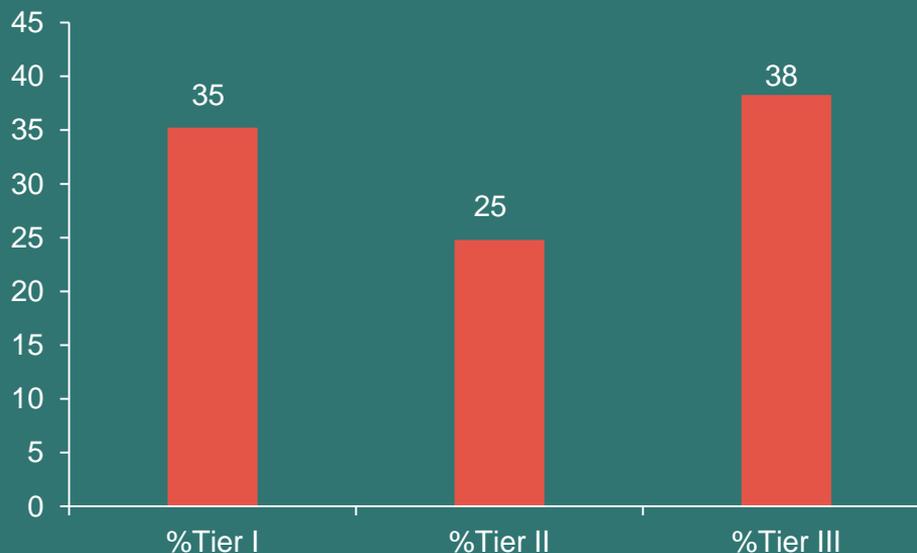
- *Feasibility/relevance/prioritisation of targets*
- *Complexity of monitoring framework and availability of data/analytical capacities*
- *Institutional challenges and finance
(working across-sectors; government levels)*

Example of
challenges:
availability of data



'The challenge of monitoring the SDGs'

- *Only about 35% of global indicators have data and established method (Tier 1)*



Example of
challenges:
availability of data



City level example

ODS 11 (6 targets 'Tier 1' in our analysis)	Nairobi	Mumbai	Bogota	London
Available indicators (of a total of 8)	2 / 8	2 / 8	3 / 8	4 / 8
Targets with data (of a total of 6)	2 / 6	2 / 6	2 / 6	3 / 6

Fuente: Lucci et al. (2016). *Projecting Progress: Are cities on track to achieve the SDGs by 2030?* London: ODI. <https://www.odi.org/publications/10592-projecting-progress-are-cities-track-achieve-sdgs-2030>

6. *Localising and decentralization nexus*

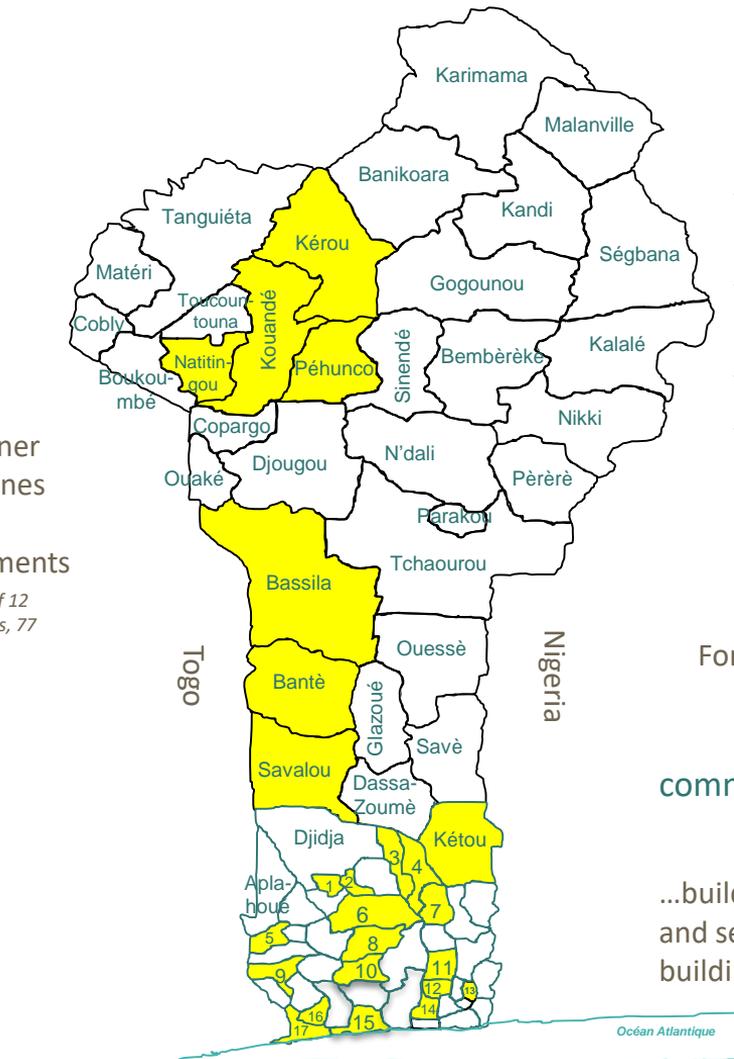
- *Relevance of subnational levels for A2030/SDGs*
- *Ways of interaction and coordination between government levels influence whether and to what extent national goals and targets can be achieved*
- *Decentralisation as "enabling environment"*
- *SDG localisation can reveal limitations and deeper institutional problems of the decentralisation process as implemented in the country*
- *Opportunities for decentralisation arising from A2030/SDGs*
- *Risks for decentralisation arising from A2030/SDGs*





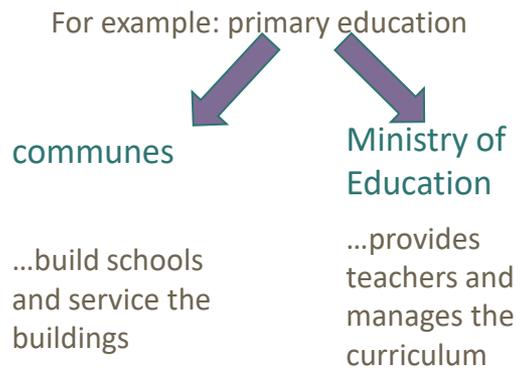
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Thank you!



25 partner communes in 9 departments
(of a total of 12 departments, 77 communes)

- LDC in West Africa (HDI : 163/189, budget of 2.9 bn €)
- 11.5 m. inhabitants, fast population growth (2.7%)
- mostly rural
- French administrative system: collaborative decentralisation (delegated authorities with close central state control)



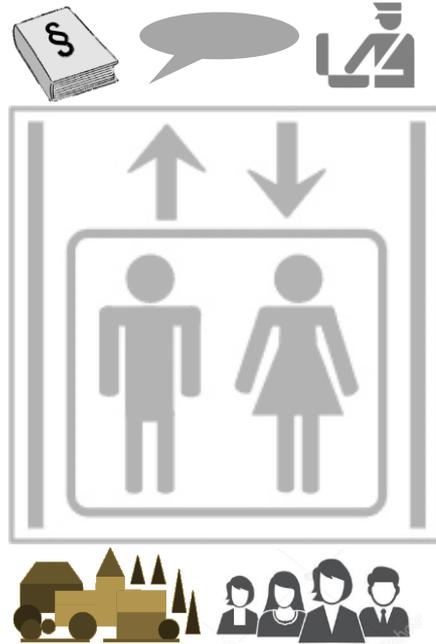
National priorities:
selected targets of
16 SDGs + SDG
17



Most of these
prioritised targets
contain
decentralised
authorities



Role of the
communes?



- Good practices and local needs to be included in national strategies/policies (chapter in Benins 2018 HLPF report)
- Linking the local development plan to prioritised targets: towards more impact-orientation
- Index of Local Governance as official indicator for target 16.6

 ur support: fostering an
elevator approach

From « localising SDGs » to
« *localising the 2030 Agenda* »

Supporting the implementation of key principles

-  **Universality:** supporting participation of representatives from communes and civil society in international fora (HLPF, partners for revue, DecNet forum on 'localising' ...)
-  **Integrated approach:** analysis of social, environmental and economic impact of measures (e.g. of policies to increase local own revenue)
-  **Common responsibility:** supporting multi-actor solutions (e.g. for climate adaptation actions); strong interlinkages between GIZ-supported programs (water, environment, climate change adaptation...)
-  **Leave no one behind, LNOB:** support communes to integrate marginalised groups in the planning and actions
-  **Accountability:** support to civil society to strengthen social accountability; support to the national « House of Civil Society » as actor in the 'elevator'