Local Government and the Sustainable Development Goals - Global Citizenship Education creating sustainable communities

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WORKSHOP AGENDA

IDEA
IRISH DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

- Welcomes and introductions
- Global Citizenship Education (GCE)
- What are the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- Local Government and the SDGs
- Discussion

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Workshop Objectives

IDEA
IRISH DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

1. To explore the pivotal role of Local Government in delivering the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and localising the UN 2030 Agenda.
2. To examine the importance of embedding the SDGs and Global Citizenship Education principles in County and City Development Plans, Corporate Plans, Local Area Plans and Local Economic and Community Plans.
3. To consider how the elected Members can provide oversight and direction to ensure that the SDGs are integral to Council policy development across all departments

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IDEA
IRISH DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

- National network for Development Education in Ireland
- Represent and support members involved in Development Education in formal, non-formal and informal settings.
- IDEA's 2019-2023 Strategy promotes the essential role of Development Education in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Mission & Vision

Our Vision: A world where all people are active global citizens

Our Mission: To advance and champion global citizenship and sustainable development by supporting and representing our members' development education work

Development Education

Development Education enables people to understand the world around them and to act to transform it. It engages people through a process of interaction, reflection and action towards supporting Global Justice.

IDEA members use the terms:

Development Education,
Education for Sustainable Development,
Global Citizenship Education, and others..

SDG 4: Quality Education

SDG Target 4.7

By 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development

SAOLTA

Saolta is a Global Citizenship Education strategic partnership for the Adult and Community sector in Ireland.

Strategic Goal:
Increase accessibility, quality and effectiveness of GCE in the Adult and Community Education Sector

- SDG Advocate Training
- Training of Trainers
- Public Participation Networks
- Local Authority SDG workshops
- FEI & ITE
- Research and Resources

Irish Aid
Department of Foreign Affairs
An Roinn Gnóthai Eachtracha

AONTAS A50
Celebrating Fifty Years

IRL
Irish Rural Link
Nasc Tuaithe na hÉireann

CONCERN worldwide

Maynooth University
National University of Ireland Maynooth

development dp perspectives

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

development dp perspectives

DP is an independent development education NGO that works with the adult and community sector both nationally and internationally.

OUR VISION & MISSION

- **Our vision:** To live in a equitable, just and sustainable world

- **Our mission:** To tackle poverty, inequality and climate change through transformative education and active global citizenship.

Local Authority Research

Important Context

- Reform of Government Act 2014
- PPNs LCDCs and Elected Representatives
  - "the need to integrate sustainable development considerations into policy development and implementation, and the need to promote social inclusion."
- National Implementation Plan (for the SDGs)
- County Development Plans
- Policy and Charter Documents
- IPCC

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

- Global Citizenship Education is an active and creative educational process to increase awareness and understanding of the world we live in. It challenges perceptions and stereotypes by encouraging optimism, participation and action for a just world (Trócaire, 2017).

Critical Thinking

Problem Solving

Systems Thinking

Active Citizenship

EVOLUTION OF SDGS

- 1972: UN Conference on Human Environment
- 1983: Brundtland Conference (World Commission on Environment and Development)
- 1992: UN Conference on Environment & Development (Rio Earth Summit)
- 2000: Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- 2015: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 Goals

169 Targets

235 Indicators

193 Countries

8 million entities

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MEANINGFUL REPRESENTATIONS

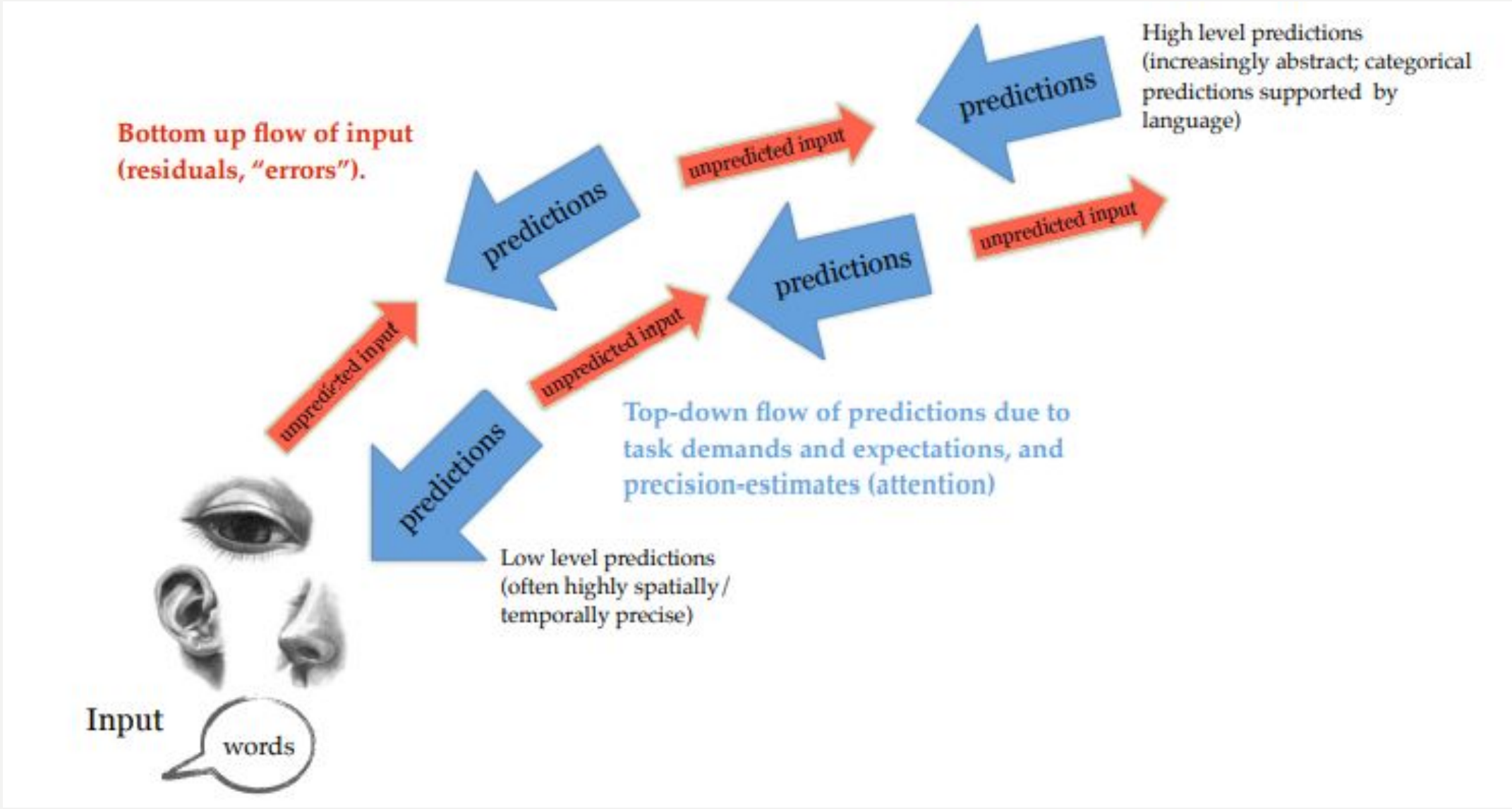
Elizabeth Loftus & John Palmer

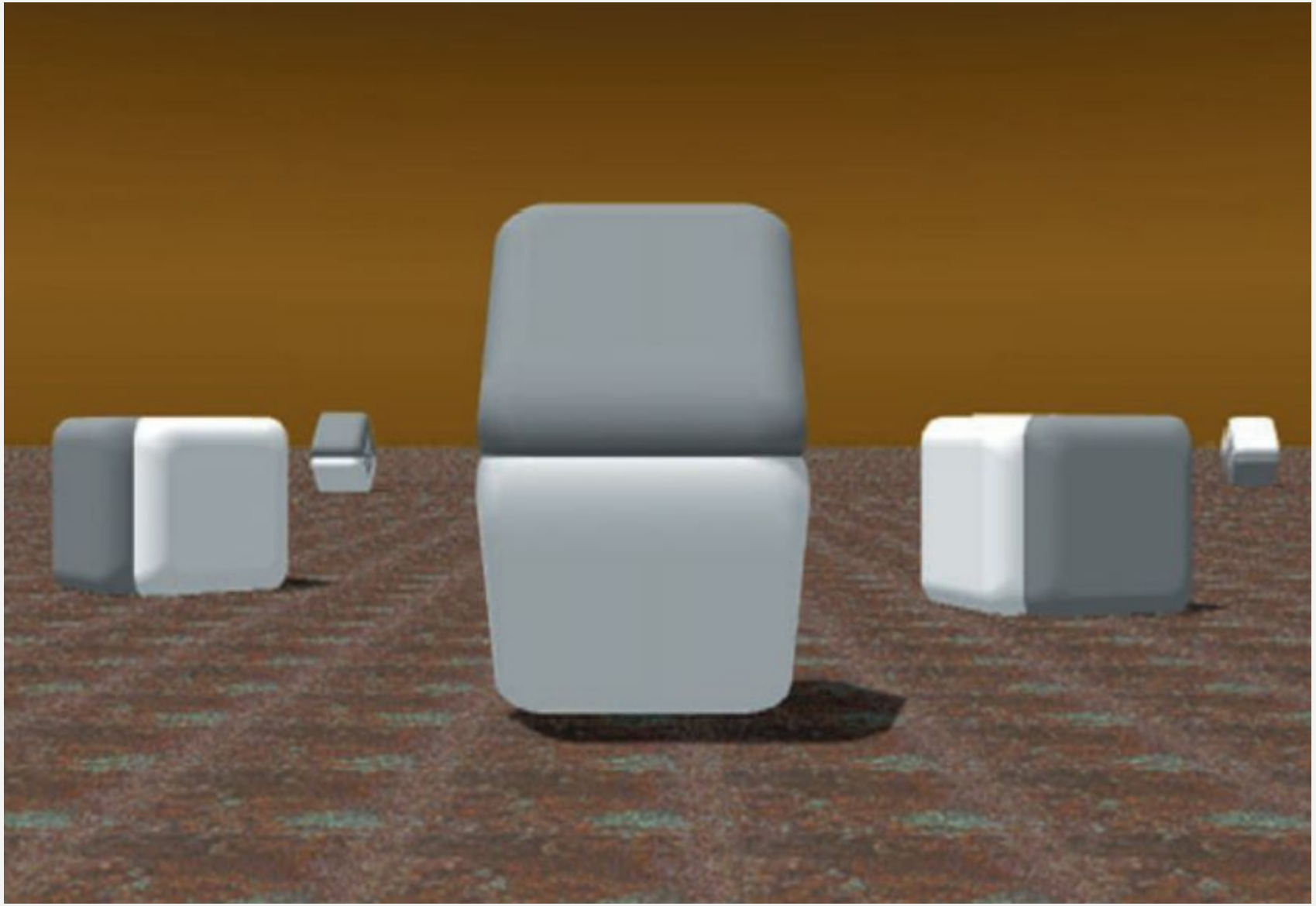
HIT

or

SMASHED

LUPYAN AND CLARKE





Contributing to meaning,
Creating more democratic paths

SENSE MAKING: THE 5 PS

- Planet
- People
- Peace
- Prosperity
- Partnership

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SDG CATEGORIES

SDG PYRAMID

SDG PYRAMID
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
SPIRITUAL
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
ECOLOGICAL
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
PEOPLE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IRELAND AND THE SDGS

Department responsible: Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment. Host 4 National Stakeholder Forums annually.

National Implementation Plan: 2018 - 2020. Areas of focus = Awareness, Participation, Support and Policy Alignment.

Public consultation on the second plan closed Aug 2021

Information platform: Geo-hive is Ireland's SDG data hub.

Coalition 2030: An alliance of over 70 civil society organisation working together to achieve the SDGs both at home and abroad.

Social Justice Ireland: Yearly data collected. In 2022 Ireland ranked 10th out of the EU 14.

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Empowerment for a better world through Adult and Community Education.

ECONOMY

The Economy SDG Index – Ranking by Country

Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Netherlands	0.8011	1
Sweden	0.7962	2
Denmark	0.7718	3
Germany	0.7231	4
Finland	0.6140	5
Belgium	0.6101	6
Austria	0.5999	7
Luxembourg	0.5295	8
Ireland	0.3984	9
France	0.3368	10
Portugal	0.2380	11
Spain	0.2341	12
Italy	0.2073	13
Greece	0.1242	14

ıthors' analysis

Social Justice Ireland: Measuring Progress 2022

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SOCIETY

The Society SDG Index – Ranking by Country

Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Sweden	0.7009	1
Denmark	0.6554	2
Netherlands	0.6194	3
Finland	0.5923	4
Belgium	0.5372	5
Austria	0.5247	6
France	0.5008	7
Ireland	0.4946	8
Luxembourg	0.4823	9
Germany	0.4809	10
Portugal	0.4059	11
Italy	0.3748	12
Spain	0.3502	13
Greece	0.2738	14

thors' analysis

Social Justice Ireland: Measuring Progress 2022

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ENVIRONMENT

The Environment SDG Index – Ranking by Country

Country	Index Score	Country Rank
Sweden	0.6050	1
Finland	0.5892	2
Netherlands	0.5576	3
Austria	0.5359	4
Denmark	0.5321	5
Germany	0.5191	6
France	0.5048	7
Luxembourg	0.4804	8
Ireland	0.4741	9
Portugal	0.4660	10
Belgium	0.4448	11
Spain	0.4340	12
Italy	0.4317	13
Greece	0.4077	14

ıthors' analysis

Social Justice Ireland: The Sustainable Progress Index 2022

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OVERALL IN EU 14

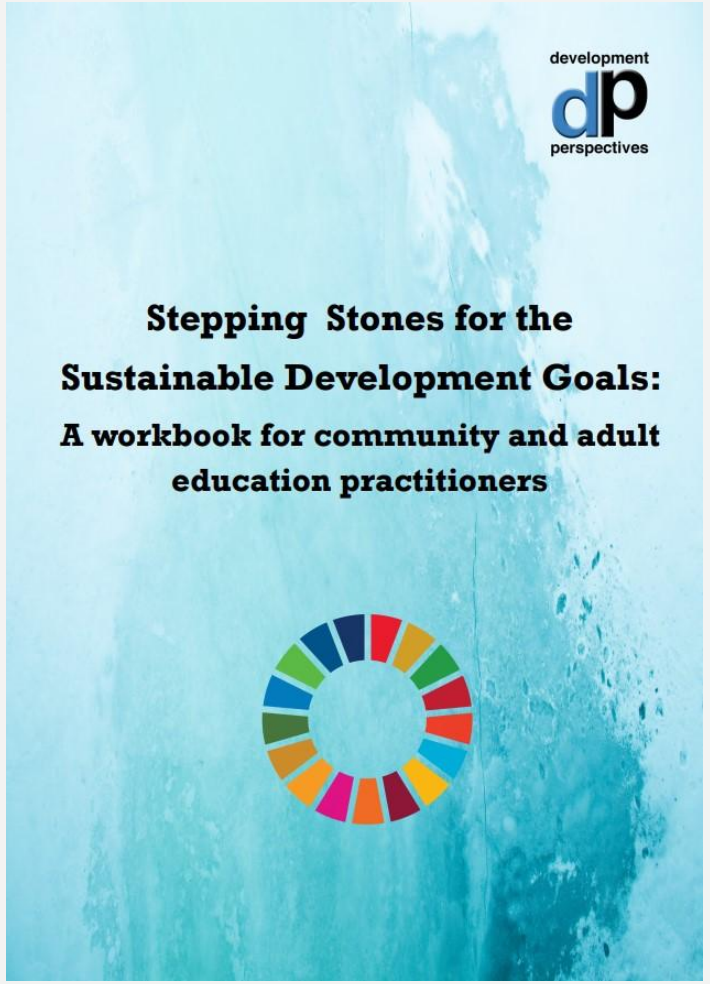
Table 10 Ireland's Rank by Dimension and by SDG

Economy		**9**
SDG 8	Good Jobs and Economic Growth	
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	
Society		**8**
SDG 1	No Poverty	11
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	12
SDG 3	Good Health and Wellbeing	6
SDG 4	Quality Education	1
SDG 5	Gender Equality	10
SDG 10	Reduced Inequality	7
SDG 16	Peace and Justice	6
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	9
Environment		**9**
SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	10
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	11
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	4
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	11
SDG 13	Climate Action	10
SDG 14	Life Below Water	4
SDG 15	Life on Land	8

Source: Authors' analysis

Social Justice Ireland: Measuring Progress 2022

RESOURCES


development
dp
perspectives
Stepping Stones for the
Sustainable Development Goals:
A workbook for community and adult
education practitioners

BE PART OF INFORMED MEANINGFUL CHANGE

- Inform yourself
- Map the goals to your group/organisation
- use the language of GCE and SDGs
- Align activities with the SDGs
- Use the goals to measure success.
- Make a submission to Dev Plan

Local Authorities & The SDGS

- Local Authorities closest to the people are at the heart of creating sustainable communities
- Local Authorities in a unique position to identify and respond to development needs and gaps - supporting local goals and national objectives.
- They are crucial actors in tackling the climate crisis
- Their political leadership is instrumental in achieving consensus among different stakeholders and institutional actors focusing on tangible results
- They are pivotal in developing and promoting civic pride and active citizenship across their communities

National Planning Framework

"There is significant alignment between the UN SDGs and the National Planning Framework's National Strategic Outcomes (NSOs) in areas such as climate action, clean energy, sustainable cities and communities, economic growth, reduced inequalities and innovation and infrastructure, as well as education and health."

Project Ireland 2040, National Planning Framework, p. 19

SDG National Implementation Plan:

- The local government system …… has a crucial role to play in translating national policies into tangible practical actions that can help to concretise the SDG objectives into our individual and communities' behaviours and goals.

SDG National Implementation Plan

- Local authorities are well placed to integrate high-level SDG objectives and targets into their various plans and programmes.
- Public Participation Networks (PPNs) can also play an important role in this process through their engagement with all aspects of local government. They can also raise the awareness of the general public and community groups to the SDG process and how it can improve their quality of life and wider environment.

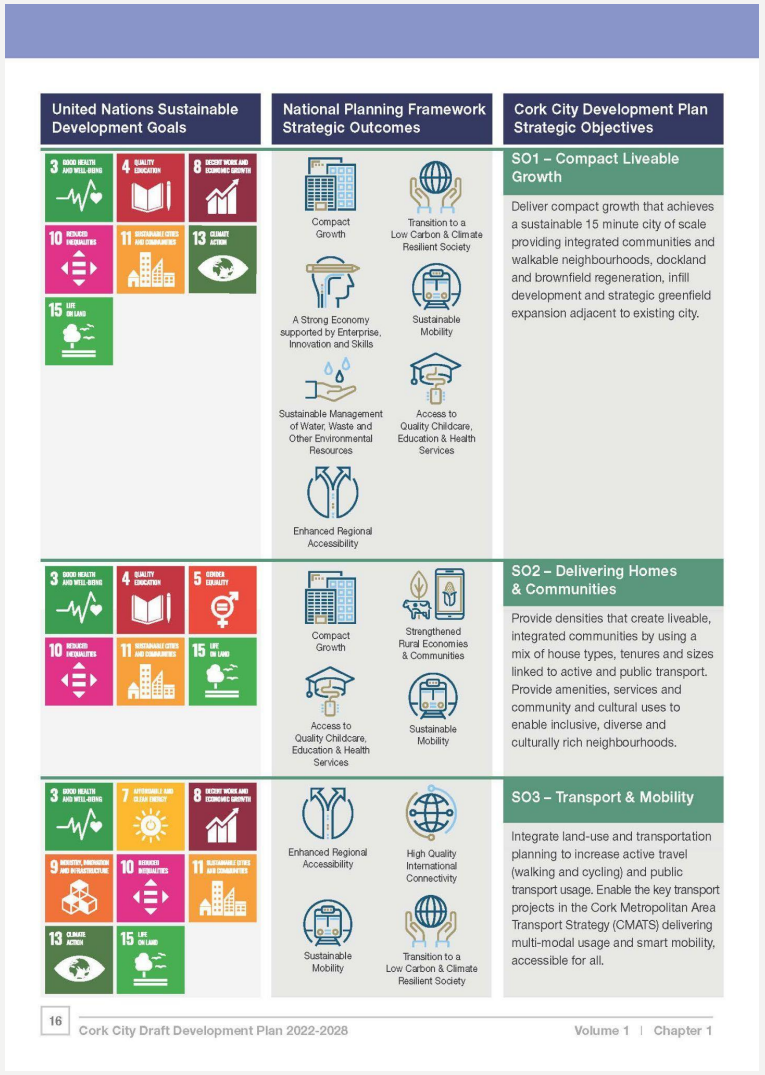
Irish Aid Global Citizenship Education Strategy

We will expand our support to Local Authorities to encourage the inclusion of global citizenship themes in City and County Development Plans, building on our work with Public Participation Networks through Saolta.

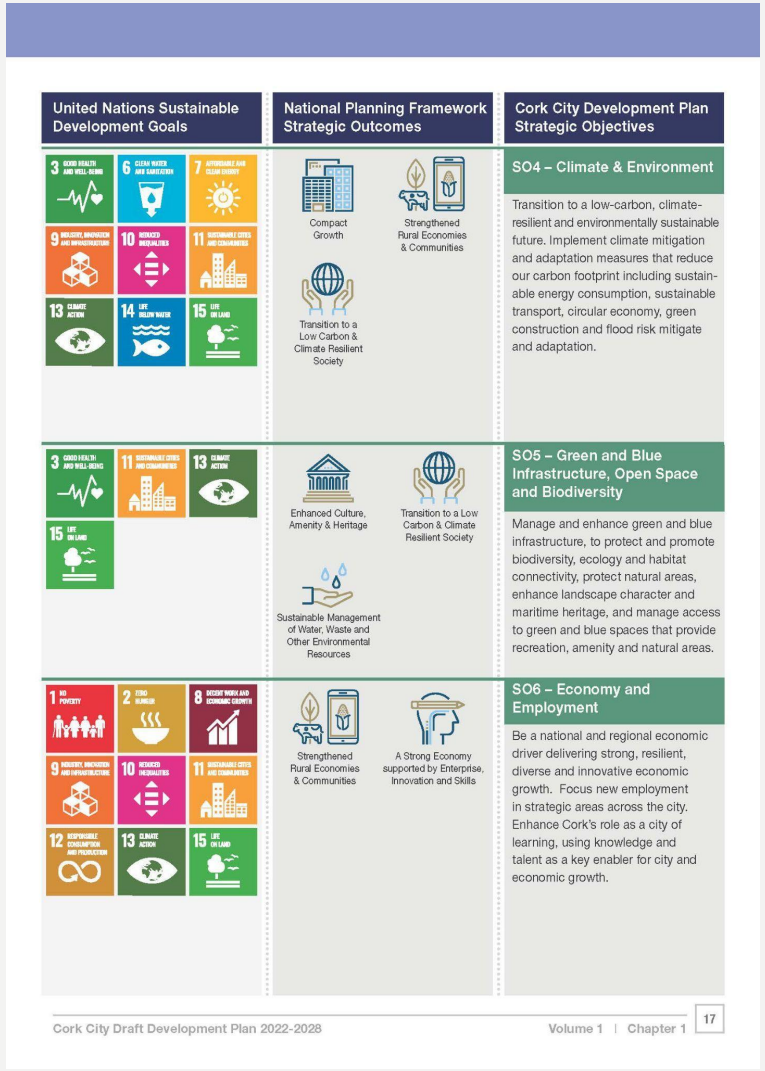
SDGs and Local Authority Plans

- City and County Development Plans
- Corporate Plans
- Local Economic and Community Plans (LECP)
- Local Area Plans (LAP)
- Local Environmental Improvement Plans (LEIP)

Cork City Development Plan



United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	National Planning Framework Strategic Outcomes	Cork City Development Plan Strategic Objectives
		SO1 – Compact Liveable Growth
	Compact Growth; Transition to a Low Carbon & Climate Resilient Society; A Strong Economy supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills; Sustainable Mobility; Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and Other Environmental Resources; Access to Quality Childcare, Education & Health Services; Enhanced Regional Accessibility	Deliver compact growth that achieves a sustainable 15 minute city of scale providing integrated communities and walkable neighbourhoods, dockland and brownfield regeneration, infill development and strategic greenfield expansion adjacent to existing city.
		SO2 – Delivering Homes & Communities
	Compact Growth; Strengthened Rural Economies & Communities; Access to Quality Childcare, Education & Health Services; Sustainable Mobility	Provide densities that create liveable, integrated communities by using a mix of house types, tenures and sizes linked to active and public transport. Provide amenities, services and community and cultural uses to enable inclusive, diverse and culturally rich neighbourhoods.
		SO3 – Transport & Mobility
	Enhanced Regional Accessibility; High Quality International Connectivity; Sustainable Mobility; Transition to a Low Carbon & Climate Resilient Society	Integrate land-use and transportation planning to increase active travel (walking and cycling) and public transport usage. Enable the key transport projects in the Cork Metropolitan Area Transport Strategy (CMATS) delivering multi-modal usage and smart mobility, accessible for all.

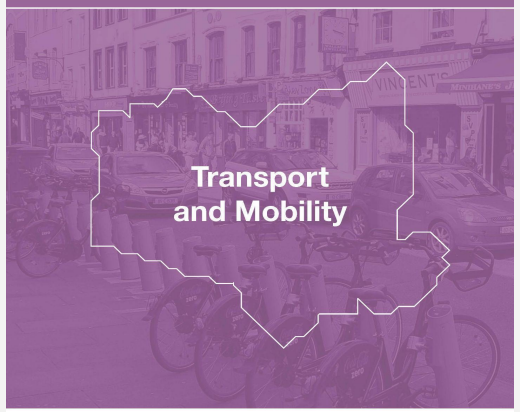


United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	National Planning Framework Strategic Outcomes	Cork City Development Plan Strategic Objectives
		SO4 – Climate & Environment
	Compact Growth; Strengthened Rural Economies & Communities; Transition to a Low Carbon & Climate Resilient Society	Transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable future. Implement climate mitigation and adaptation measures that reduce our carbon footprint including sustainable energy consumption, sustainable transport, circular economy, green construction and flood risk mitigate and adaptation.
		SO5 – Green and Blue Infrastructure, Open Space and Biodiversity
	Enhanced Culture, Amenity & Heritage; Transition to a Low Carbon & Climate Resilient Society; Sustainable Management of Water, Waste and Other Environmental Resources	Manage and enhance green and blue infrastructure, to protect and promote biodiversity, ecology and habitat connectivity, protect natural areas, enhance landscape character and maritime heritage, and manage access to green and blue spaces that provide recreation, amenity and natural areas.
		SO6 – Economy and Employment
	Strengthened Rural Economies & Communities; A Strong Economy supported by Enterprise, Innovation and Skills	Be a national and regional economic driver delivering strong, resilient, diverse and innovative economic growth. Focus new employment in strategic areas across the city. Enhance Cork's role as a city of learning, using knowledge and talent as a key enabler for city and economic growth.

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4



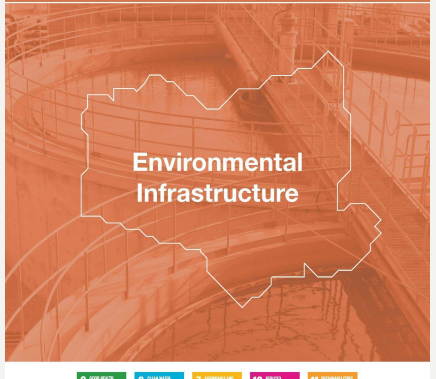
Chapter 5

Chapter 6

Chapter 7

Chapter 8

Chapter 9



Chapter 11

SDGs in Development Plans

Dun Laoghaire Rathdown Draft Development Plan

1.5.5 UN Sustainable Development Goals

The 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out a holistic approach to achieving a sustainable future for all. Ireland is committed to achieving the SDGs as set out in the Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment 'The Sustainable Development Goals National Implementation Plan 2018-2020' (2018).

Policy Objective UN1 – United Nations Sustainability Goals:

It is a Policy Objective of the Council to contribute, as practicable, via this Plan, towards achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

1.7 Development Plan Vision

The Vision for Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown is to embrace inclusiveness, champion quality of life through healthy placemaking, grow and attract a diverse innovative economy and deliver this in a manner that enhances our environment for future generations.

The Development Plan Vision has been crafted having regard to the National Strategic Outcomes set out in the NPF, the Regional Strategic Outcomes set out in the RSES, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the 8 Corporate Goals set out in the DLR 'Corporate Plan 2020 – 2024' and the unique character of DLR.

Waterford City and County Development Plan

As such, Waterford commits to a policy objective which places 'Learning' at its core; by learning from Cork City's journey as a Learning City[23] and Region, and taking measures to implement these and become a Learning City and County (joining the UNESCO Global Network of Learning Cities (GNLC)). Implementing measures towards 'building' a learning city will assist in ensuring that Waterford develops a culture of learning opportunity and support that is intended to lead to socially and economically sustainable communities, and will also support attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals at the local level and achieving aspects of the SRSES economic vision and principles.

Cork County Development Plan

12.6.5 The 10-minute town concept supports the delivery of Goals 3, 11 and 13 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals: Good Health and Wellbeing, Sustainable Cities and Communities, and Climate Action. Ireland is signatory to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals which frame national policy to 2030.

Figure 12.3 : UN Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs in LA Corporate Plans

Dublin City Council's Corporate Plan

"Over the course of this Plan, we will continue to develop ways to frame our work in the context of the SDGs. Linking the goals and priority objectives of this plan to the SDGs is the first step towards this."

High Contribution	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION; 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE; 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES; 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES; 13 CLIMATE ACTION; 14 LIFE BELOW WATER; 15 LIFE ON LAND
Medium Contribution	1 NO POVERTY; 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING; 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Low Contribution	2 ZERO HUNGER; 4 QUALITY EDUCATION; 5 GENDER EQUALITY; 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS; 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

01

To work towards achieving a green, low carbon city

PRIORITY OBJECTIVE	SUPPORTING STRATEGY
Improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Dublin City Council buildings and operations and make Dublin a more climate-resilient City with engaged and informed citizens	• Implement the Dublin City Council Climate Change Action Plan 2019 – 2024 • Incorporate "green", nature based surface water retention and treatment systems within all future public realm projects, where feasible, and encourage the adoption of similar practices in private developments
Work in partnership with adjoining authorities and relevant stakeholders to conserve, enhance and promote the biodiversity of Dublin City	• Implement and review the Dublin City Council Biodiversity Action Plan 2015 – 2020 and the Dublin City Invasive Species Action Plan 2016 – 2020 • Implement and review the Dublin City Tree Strategy 2016 – 2020 • Continue to lead the Dublin Bay UNESCO Biosphere Partnership to achieve conservation goals
Provide robust leadership in advancing climate action at local and regional level and by showing commitment to change in our own practices	• Deliver on our commitments under the Climate Charter for Local Authorities to embed de-carbonisation, sustainable development and climate resilience into every aspect of the work we do • Put in place and support a Climate Action Team to lead and coordinate climate action across the City Council • Support the Climate Action Regional Office and collaborate with neighbouring authorities to ensure it is as effective as possible • Empower communities to take responsibility for their local environments through programmes such as Tidy Towns and Dublin City Neighbourhoods Awards
ALIGNMENT WITH LECP GOALS	
ALIGNMENT WITH THE SDGS	

Localising the SDGs
Goals, Targets and Indicators

17 Sustainable Development Goals

169 Targets

232 Indicators

Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Localising the SDGs: Case Study

Bristol - Local Voluntary Review

Health and Wellbeing

By 2050 everyone in Bristol will have the opportunity to live a life in which they are mentally and physically healthy

Year	Theme	Goal	SDG Target(s)
2019	Health & wellbeing	Promote and facilitate a city-wide commitment to ending period poverty for girls and women	3.7, 5.1, 5.6
2020	Economy	Enable people in work, particularly women, to progress their careers through adapting the Ways To Work network	5.5, 8.5
2022	Health & wellbeing	Ensure all unpaid carers are identified, assessed, supported and valued in their caring role, recognised and respected as 'expert partners in care'	5.4
2023	Health & wellbeing	Take steps to ensure people living and working in Bristol will know and understand that there is a zero tolerance approach to domestic and sexual violence and abuse	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 16.1, 16.2,
2023	Learning & skills	Each child has the opportunity to receive age-appropriate information on gender identity and sexual orientation regardless of how they may identify, including examples of positive LGBTQ+ role models	4.b ,5.1
2026	Homes & communities	The incidence of forced marriage and FGM taking place in Bristol has reduced from the 2018 level	5.2, 5.3, 16.2,
2030	Homes & communities	Bristol is a city free of FGM and forced marriage	5.2 5.3, 16.2
2036	Health & wellbeing	All young carers will be identified, assessed and supported in their role as a carer, taking a 'whole family approach' to reduce the impact on their own health and wellbeing	
2040	Economy	There is no gender pay gap in Bristol, across all employment sectors	
2049	Health & wellbeing	Bristol will be a city free from domestic abuse and gender inequality	

Localising the SDGs: Case Study

Bristol Local Voluntary Review

	The proportion of children living in poverty increased between 2013 and 2018, and 32% of neighbourhoods had income poverty rates of 20% or more in 2015. More data is needed to monitor this goal effectively.
	Some areas of Bristol experience high levels of food insecurity and the percentage of underweight children has risen. Several large partnership-based initiatives have been launched to address these challenges.
	Mortality rates from cardiovascular disease and from preventable forms of non-communicable diseases have declined, but the life expectancy gap between the most deprived and least deprived has increased since 2012.
	Education attainment and early years readiness scores have increased, with notable convergence across ethnic groups, although the proportion entering higher education is below the UK average and varies significantly across wards.
	The proportion of female elected officials has been rising in Bristol, but the gender pay gap in the city has not been reduced and rates of domestic abuse and sexual violence have risen. More data is needed to monitor this goal effectively.
	Citizens enjoy near-universal access to clean water and sanitation, and Bristol is not currently at risk of water stress. There is scope to reduce per capita consumption to ensure sustainable resource consumption as the city grows.

Localising the SDGs: Case Study

Bristol Local Voluntary Review

	Household energy consumption and the energy intensity of Bristol's economy have both fallen. Installed capacity of renewables has risen. An acceleration in these trends is required to achieve the 2030 target and fuel poverty persists
	Bristol's economy has grown strongly since 2010, unemployment is decreasing, and wages have risen. Youth and ethnic inequality within unemployment remain significant challenges.
	The carbon intensity of Bristol's diverse economy has been declining since 2010 while the proportion of commuters walking and cycling has increased, alongside the proportion of citizens accessing the internet.
	Bristol's Gini coefficient is slightly below the national average, but the gap in earnings between the top 10% and bottom 10% has been rising. Reported incidents of racial discrimination and harassment have also risen sharply.
	The ratio of income to house prices has increased significantly, and homelessness has risen since 2010. Public transport use and air pollution have both improved, but perceptions of safety have worsened.
	Recycling rates have increased and total waste production has decreased slightly over the past year, however food waste has increased. More data is needed to monitor this goal effectively.

Localising the SDGs: Case Study

Bristol Local Voluntary Review

	In 2018 Bristol was the first UK city to declare a climate emergency. Strong civic will to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 will need to be followed by ambitious action across sectors and support from higher levels of government.
	According to EU Water Framework Directive, 86% of Bristol's rivers are in 'moderate' ecological condition. Community based initiatives are working to improve conditions alongside larger organisations in the region.
	Bristol citizens benefit from extensive green spaces and tree canopy cover has increased since 2010. A recent award of £1 million will support the further development of sustainable management practices for parks and open spaces.
	Bristol is a safe city with strong judicial institutions, but violent crime and domestic abuse rates have risen in step with national trends. Reports of modern slavery have increased. There has been an encouraging reduction in young offending.
	The SDG Alliance has grown rapidly in the last two years and partnerships are forming across the city and across sectors to tackle specific challenges. A number of organisations are also operating internationally to tackle the SDGs.

Localising the SDGs - Case Study

Linking Policy Areas to SDGs - Flanders

Theme	SDG 1	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 4	SDG 5	SDG 6	SDG 7	SDG 8	SDG 9	SDG 10	SDG 11	SDG 12	SDG 13	SDG 14	SDG 15	SDG 16	SDG 17
Poverty	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X						
Childcare	X			X													
Residential care (e.g. Home care, Residential care centre, Local service centre, Elderly care)	X	X	X		X					X	X						
Housing	X					X	X		X	X	X	X	X				
Local food strategy		X										X					
Health	X	X	X			X		X			X						
Integration and diversity				X	X			X		X	X					X	
Leisure (youth, sport and culture)			X							X	X						
Education	X			X				X									
Energy	X		X				X		X		X	X	X				
Water						X							X				
Environment and nature management		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Waste policy								X			X	X		X			
Spatial planning						X			X		X		X		X		
Work and economy		X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Mobility			X						X		X	X					
Safety			X		X						X					X	
Local global policy				X				X		X		X					X
GIS (geographical information systems)						X				X			X				
Procurement policy								X				X					
Civil affairs											X					X	
Public Governance					X					X						X	
Human resources policy			X	X	X			X		X	X					X	
Finances	Finance is an essential part of every SDG. A number of indicators refer specifically to budget, namely SDG 8, 10, 11 and 17.																
Participation	Participation is part of every SDG. A number of indicators refer specifically to participation, namely in SDG 3, 10, 11 and 16.																
Service	Core task of local government. SDG 16 has a number of specific indicators relating to services.																

Localising the SDGs - Development Plans

- City/County Development Plan commits to the achievement of the SDGs
- Check each section of Development Plan against SDG targets
- Seek a role for PPNs and LCDCs through local engagement/awareness on SDGs
- Reference SDGs in your own submissions
- Advise constituents to seek greater references to SDGs in their submissions
- Put down amendments to CE's report to ensure SDGs are fully reflected in each chapter.

Localising the SDGs

- Undertake Voluntary Local Reviews
- Seek reports from CE on implementation - targets
- Questions/motions - at Council and Area Committee level
- Seek reports on relevant SDGs at your Strategic Policy Committee
- Ensure SDGs reflected in Local Economic and Community Plans
- Engage with LCDC/PPN and constituent organisations

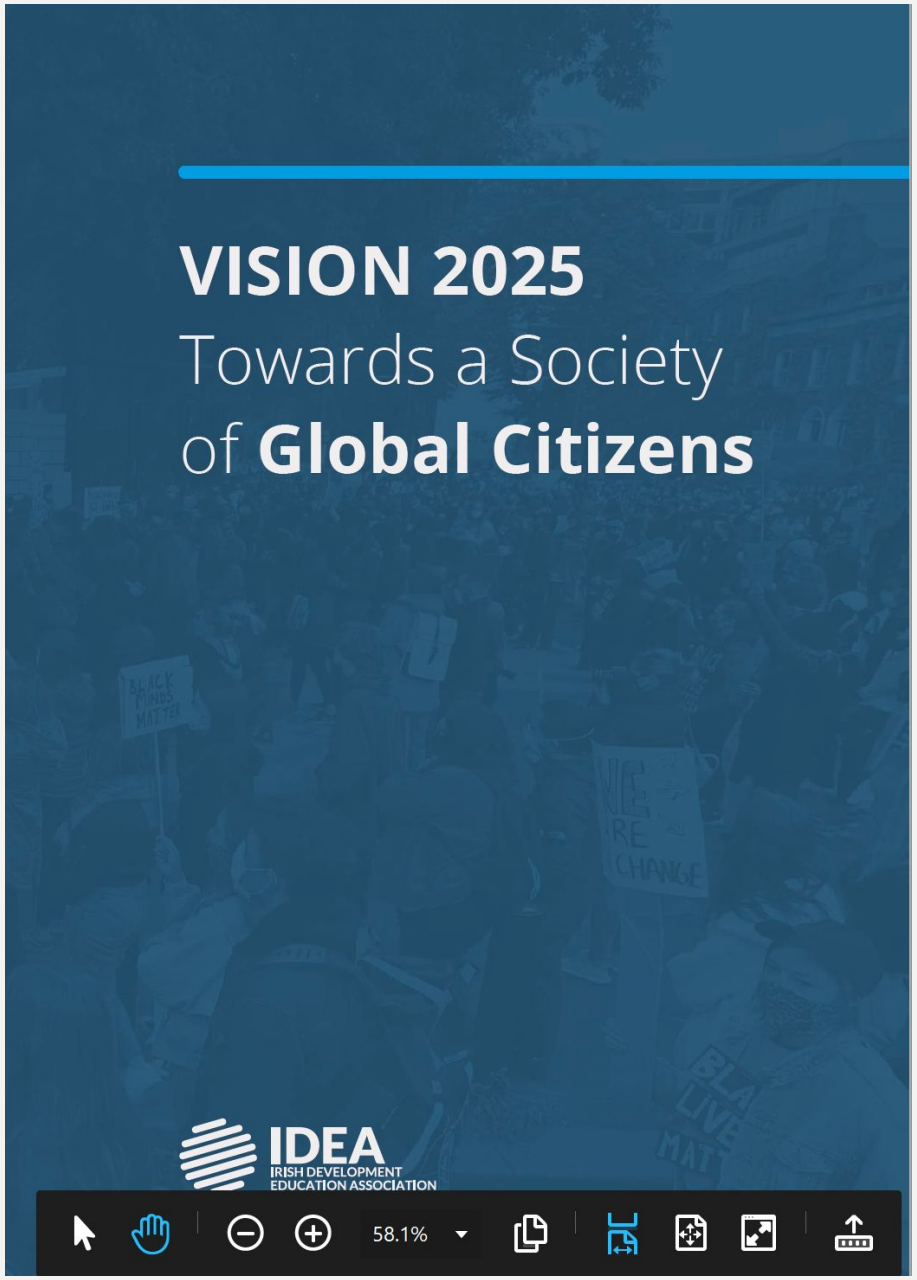
Localising the SDGs - AILG Actions

- Support greater participation of Local Government in reporting and follow-up mechanisms
- Make localisation of the SDGs an essential part of national strategies
- Support bottom-up monitoring process, such as Voluntary Local Reviews (See Bristol)
- Localisation requires that Local Authorities are provided with resources and capacities commensurate with their responsibilities in the implementation process.
- Boost international cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDG localisation.

Localising the SDGs: SJI Proposals for Local Authorities

SDG Number	Policy Proposals
1 NO POVERTY	• Support the development of social and affordable housing on State lands. • Seek to replace the Local Property Tax with a Site Value Tax and increase the tax-take while including hardship measures for those who cannot afford to pay it in full.
2 NO HUNGER	• Provide funding for research on local initiatives on sustainable food production.
3 GOOD HEALTH	• Support the integration of primary care networks and GP led community healthcare services.
4 QUALITY EDUCATION	• Enhance community education programmes and life-long learning through the library network. • Ensure full implementation of the 'Our Public Libraries 2022' strategy and ensure that its implementation is inclusive and supportive of smaller branch libraries as a hub for local communities.
5 GENDER EQUALITY	• Actively promote gender equality in Local Authority elections and on Boards and Committees of strategic importance. • Introduce family-friendly working hours and conditions for female councillors.
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	• Develop a Drinking Water Safety Plan, following EPA Guidelines, for each public water supply identifying all potential risks and detailing mitigation and control measures.
7 RENEWABLE ENERGY	• Invest in renewable energy transition programmes for Local Authority offices and community spaces.
8 GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	• Review the sustainability of jobs created through LEOs and develop plans to ensure the security of decent work.
9 INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	• Expedite the roll-out of the National Broadband Plan, commencing with those with the largest proportion of premises dependent on it.

SDG Number	Policy Proposals
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	• Utilise the full allocation for Traveller specific accommodation and support the development of sites for this purpose. • Implement the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy.
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	• Invest in a deep retrofitting programme for community spaces. • Ringfence continued funding to encourage sports participation and active lifestyle programmes. • Improve the primary road network across the country to support the increased provision of public transport.
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION	• Eliminate all single-use plastics from Local Authority buildings and public spaces. • Develop open consultation on ambitious waste management plans beyond 2021. • Adopt the principles of a circular economy, particularly for construction and demolition waste.
13 CLIMATE ACTION	• Develop Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in each Local Authority area, with the collaborative input of local communities and Public Participation Networks, supported by dedicated sustainable funding in the medium to long-term.
14 LIFE BELOW WATER	• Put a plan in place to tackle pesticides in drinking water. • Implement the 'Nature' programmes set out in the Climate Action Plan published by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment.
15 LIFE ON LAND	• Invest in programmes to rewet the boglands. • Implement the 'Nature' programmes set out in the Climate Action Plan published by the Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment.
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	• Develop a sustainable strategy for public participation, to include medium and long-term objectives and associated budget commitments; and a move from an annual funding model for PPNs to a 3-5 year renewable commitment.
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	• Develop strategic partnerships with Local Authorities and local government organisations, in Europe and Internationally, to support the implementation of the Goals.



Support the recommendations outlined in Vision 2025 - Towards a society of Global Citizens Proposals for the future of Global Ciizenship Education and the policy decisions required to fulfil this Vision

ManifestoForTransformativeChange

Saalta

LINKS AND REFERENCES

- Development Perspectives/Saolta Resources
- SDG Info resource https://sdgs.un.org/
- SDG Communication Materials
- Lupyan and Clarke Words and the World
- Loftus and Palmer Car Crash Experiement
- 2019 UN SDG Report
- https://geohive.ie/
- Local Authorities and the SDGs - Proposals for Local Government
- Measuring Ireland's Progress - Sustainable Progress Index 2021 | Social Justice Ireland
- Bristol and the SDGs - A Voluntary Review of Progress
- Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Towards the localisation of the SDGs - Report to UN High Level Political Forum

Thank You!

Questions / Discussion

Keep in touch

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