



*Annual High-Level Consultation on SDG
Localization and Efficient Use of Ocean Resources
Date: 12-14 December 2021*

*Presentation on
Technical Session 1: SDG Localization: National and International
Experience
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The Context

- ❑ The SDGs in general are aligned with the National Development Agenda- Either the National Plans/ (Five-Year Plans) or Agenda as defined sector specific missions.
 - ❑ At the Sub national level (States) - supported by their Vision and Sub National Programs
 - ❑ The targets and investments are aligned with the flow of funds as per the Plan
 - ❑ Allocation of SDG targets is defined by the delegation of functions as adopted by the Constitution of the Country
 - ❑ This arrangement reflects the allocation of functions, finances, and functionaries in achieving the Goals
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- 'Localization is the process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 agenda, from setting the goals and targets to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.' Relates to the role of local / regional governments in achieving the targets.
 - An approach that's bottom up.
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Requirements of Localization

- Essentially, subnational/ regional, or local authorities (District/Block Local Governments- varying levels of delegation between urban and rural settlements) need to have:
 - A strategic document that converts national goals into achievable local agenda followed by Sectoral Plans – (most plans are towards Transport, Water and Sanitation- prepared by State Departments, subject to priority and resource availability)
 - Delegation of functions by the National / Sub National Government
 - Defined Local programs and indicators
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□ The Status

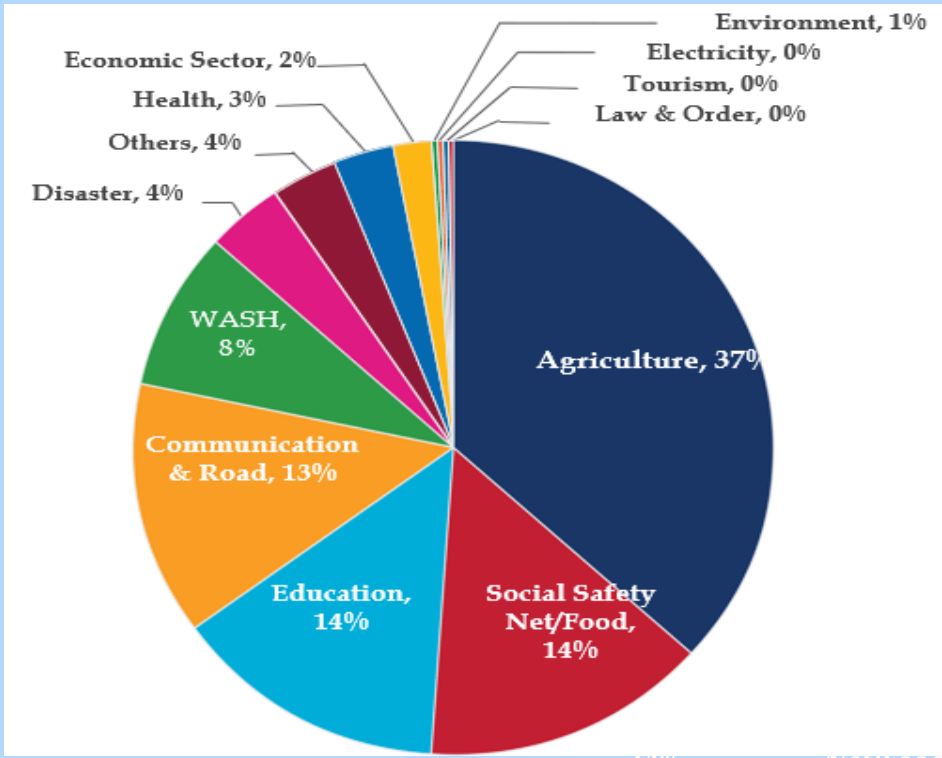
- The local governments in general do not plan and most decisions are based on infrastructure cycles than a long-term view of developments.
 - In the region, Select districts have a development plan, select local bodies have a master plan – primarily a statement of land use allocation, associated development controls including levies for permits/ betterment charges and broad set of development priorities
 - Most city strategic planning has been driven by programs and donor supported initiatives (City Development Plan under the World Bank Program & Gol Programs requiring village development plans)
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Constraints

- Ability of the local governments to plan and contextualization- of translation of goals into indicators and align with local priorities-
 - Ability to convert demand/targets in terms of actionable program- Constrained by skills and resources;
 - Access to finance to implement the actions- Given the fact that they depend on the State/ Provincial Governments for about 1/3rd of their finances, the State's power to defer revisions to the tax proposals and in regularity of transfers.
 - Tied grants that limit local government initiative and capacity to leverage
 - Legal, managerial and administrative controls by higher levels of government over HR, contracts and borrowings.
 - Capacities to manage complex projects/ actions
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Approaches

Cox's DDGP: ADMINISTRATION VS. PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES



People's Priorities

Priority 1: Communication & Roads

Priority 2: Disaster

Priority 3: Health

What the District Administration think as Required

An Extract of Sub National Urban Targets

Mapping of Schemes - MA & WS				
SDG Targets	Schemes(Central)	Implementing Department(Central)	Schemes(State)	Implementing Department(State)
COMMISSIONERATE OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION				
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	9. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation for Urban Transformation (Housing & Urban Affairs)			Commissioner of Municipal Administration
	Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)			Commissioner of Municipal Administration
2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	1.Food Subsidy (procurement, transport, distribution etc.) (Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution)		2.Amma Unavagam	Commissioner of Municipal Administration
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Swachh Bharat Mission - Rural		13. Solid Waste Management	Commissioner of Municipal Administration
	7.Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Commissioner of Municipal Administration	14. Water Supply Improvement Schemes	Commissioner of Municipal Administration
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination			8. World Bank assisted TN Sustainable Urban Development Program (TNSUDP)	Commissioner of Municipal Administration

An Extract of Sub National Rural Targets

Mapping of Schemes -Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department				
SDG Targets	Schemes(Central)	Implementing Department	Schemes(State)	Implementing Department
Directorate of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj				
1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) (Ministry of RD & PR)	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department		
	4.Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana.(Rural) (Ministry of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department)	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department	Chief Ministers Solar Powered Green Housing Scheme.	Directorate of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) (Ministry of RD & PR)	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department		
	3.Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana.(Rural) (Ministry of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department)	Rural Development & Panchayat Raj Department	Chief Ministers Solar Powered Green Housing Scheme.	Directorate of Rural Development & Panchayat Raj

Kudumbashree- Focus on Goal 1 Primarily

- ❑ Kudumbashree is the poverty eradication and women empowerment programme implemented by the State Poverty Eradication Mission (SPEM) of the Government of Kerala.
- ❑ Kudumbashree was set up in 1997 in the context of the devolution of powers to the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Kerala
- ❑ Kudumbashree has a three-tier structure for its women community network, with Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) at the lowest level, Area Development Societies (ADS) at the middle level, and Community Development Societies (CDS) at the local government level.
- ❑ Kudumbashree community network has 2,94,436 NHGs affiliated to 19,489 ADSs and 1064 CDSs with a total membership of 45,85,677 women.
- ❑ Aligned with National Missions and PRI institutions

Georgia

□ Goals

- 11.1 Ensure safe living conditions for displaced persons in Georgia
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

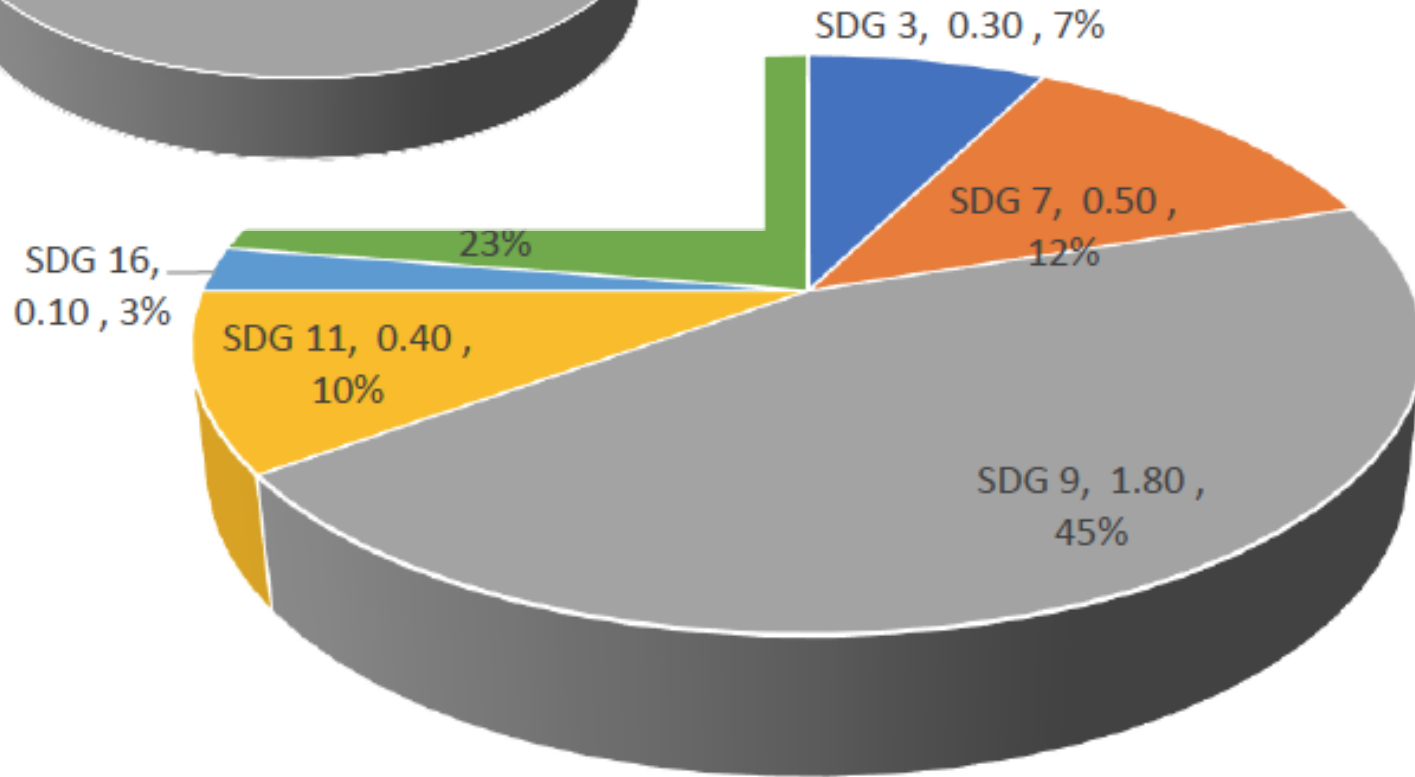
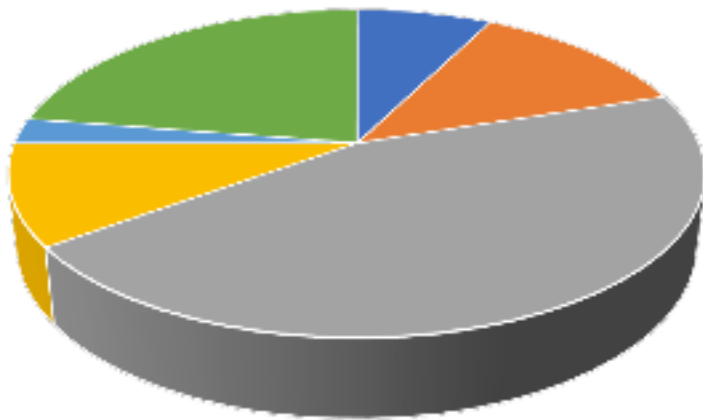
□ Actions

- Linked to annual budget and largely development partner programmatic support

□ Status

- Focus on Strategic priorities followed by SDGs, but integrated in some form..
 - Priorities- Economic Growth, Poverty Reduction and Education
 - Development Partners priorities- Gender, Growth, Governance, Poverty and Education
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Financing



Requirements and Response in Localization

Requirements & Response

- Major Shift from top down MDG to bottom Up SDG 2015, technological transformation- data management, IT enabled planning process, emerging private sector, decentralization & focus most important on Sustainability.
 - For effective localization, there's a need to:
 - The recognition that local public good, economic (paved roads etc.) social (maternal and child care etc.) and environmental green spaces etc.) are best designed, financed and maintained on the basis of local choices made by local governments.
 - Clear allocation of functions within localities – reduction of functional fragmentation (who does what?)
 - Clear criteria for governance units – reduction of geographic fragmentation (who is responsible for this area)= A combination of local and regional approaches to development
 - Grants from higher level of governments to incentivize strategic investments (carbon reduction etc.)
 - Financial framework that allows leverage of scarce grants so capital can be created by blending.
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- Financial framework that allows leverage of scarce grants so capital can be created by blending.
 - Convert Local Master Plan in terms of local development priorities (municipal/LG functions) – align with National Programs as well as SDG targets
 - Link Development Plan with an investment plan (need reliable costing to estimate gap);
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- Some of the Regional Sub National entities support localization actions, but limited as most programs prefer to preselect entities for support than a self-selection mode.
 - The National Capital Region Board (New Delhi) support investment actions that reflect the priorities of the NCR Regional Plan as well as sub regional plan as prepared by the respective States within NCR as well as functional plan for sector such as Transport.
 - The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority based on reflows from implemented Donor financed and National program operates three funds to support investments/ policy actions in local governments within the Metropolitan Region . Broadly to respond to the requirements of the Metropolitan Plan as well as plans of local plans (aligned to National / State/ Regional plans)
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- The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Fund- A development partner-initiated program supports project development and implementation (PMSC/ Transaction advisory etc) , support to weak local governments through a grant component (State funded- managed by the entity) and loan funds.
 - Access to the resources in the above three illustrations is through self-selection and is available 24x7 and iterative.
 - Programmatic support is available from National Programs / Select development partner supported programs too, but is more towards targeted class of settlements.
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