

# LOCAL 2030 Agenda

How to address Sustainable Development

Goals from local level

Practical guide



# CONTENTS



PAGE	
<u>02</u>	Opportunities of the Local 2030 Agenda
<u>04</u>	Presentation and structure of the guide
<u>08</u>	<b>STEP 1:</b> how to approach the process to prepare the Local 2030 Agenda
<u>16</u>	<b>STEP 2:</b> Establish the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the local reality
<u>22</u>	<b>STEP 3:</b> Formulate the Local 2030 Agenda strategy
<u>30</u>	<b>STEP 4:</b> Preparing the Local 2030 Agenda Plan
<u>42</u>	<b>STEP 5:</b> Measure the contribution of the municipality to the Sustainable Development Goals

© Ihobe S.A., April 2019

**Published by:**

Ihobe, Environmental Management Agency  
Ministry of the Environment, Territorial Policy and Housing  
Basque Government

[www.ingurumena.eus](http://www.ingurumena.eus)  
[www.udalsarea2030.eus](http://www.udalsarea2030.eus)

Alda. Urquijo, 36 6º Planta  
48011 Bilbao  
Tel: 900 15 08 64

**Contents:**

This document has been prepared by Ihobe in conjunction with ENEA, Estrategias de Sostenibilidad, S.L.

**DL:** Bi-952-2019

# LOCAL 2030 AGENDA OPPORTUNITIES

The 2030 Agenda provides all levels of government with a level playing field to plan sustainable development. In the case of local authorities, the 2030 Agenda and its different sectoral policies can lead to the change required to ensure coordinated and mainstreamed local policies contributing to sustainable development.

Each local authority may embark on its own reflection process regarding the opportunities offered by the 2030 Agenda. However, the conclusions of a reflection group, consisting of technical staff from **Udalsarea2030, Basque Network of Sustainable Municipalities**, the local authorities (municipalities and supramunicipal districts), conducted to identify the main opportunities offered by the 2030 Agenda at local level, is set out below as a preliminary approach.



## RENEWING THE COMMITMENT TO GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The 2030 Agenda encourages the renewal of the local sustainable development roadmap by expanding its commitment to global sustainable development.



## EXPANDING THE BENCHMARKS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda worldwide and at the different territorial levels provides local authorities with new frameworks to find benchmarks and to establish synergies.



## DECISIVELY REINFORCING MAINSTREAMING

The fact that the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs addresses all the inherent issues of Sustainable Development offers a new scenario for a multidisciplinary approach to decisively reinforce the mainstreaming of local plans and policies.



## POSITIONING THE LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

In the case of local authorities that have consolidated local sustainable development policies, adopting the 2030 Agenda may help them to reposition their plan to become more strategic without it ceasing to be operational.



## STRENGTHENING POLITICAL INVOLVEMENT

The 2030 Agenda provides an indisputable international and common Sustainable Development benchmark, which fosters greater political involvement.



## FROM AGENDA 21 TO LOCAL 2030 AGENDA

The Agenda 21 concept emerged from the 1992 Rio de Janeiro Summit (Earth Summit) and made way for the 2030 Agenda approved by the United Nations in 2015. Even though the Agenda 21 was highly consolidated by many local authorities, the 2030 Agenda offers the opportunity to rekindle and update the Sustainable Department concept from a wider approach.



## ACHIEVING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION

Society is increasingly more knowledgeable about SDGs, which makes it easier to improve communication and ensure it is more understandable.



## GENERATING A NEW LANGUAGE FOR SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Society's growing awareness of the SDGs means a more popular and attractive new language can be generated to rekindle social participation.



## INCREASING FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Adopting the 2030 Agenda will foster access to funding related to the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

# GUIDE PRESENTATION AND STRUCTURE

## PRESENTATION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the plan adopted by the UN General Assembly for People, Planet and Prosperity, which also seeks to strengthen Universal Peace, Partnership and access to justice.

The 2030 Agenda approved in 2015 considers essential commitments regarding the Sustainable Development of the Planet, including the **Paris Climate Change Agreement**. It is also coherent with other local-level benchmarks, such as the **New Urban Agenda**, which in turn addresses the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, with a special focus on **SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements** inclusive, safe and resilient.

In addition to SDG 11, the 2030 Agenda sets a total of **17 Sustainable Development Goals** with **169 targets** that address the environmental, social and economic spheres, and will regulate global development programmes over the coming years. In turn, a total of **232 monitoring indicators are set for those goals**.

Even though the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to embrace and adopt them. They should use them as a compass to harmonise the goals with global commitments, which can be extended local and regional level, **while always considering the need to adapt the scope and content of the SDGs and their targets to the local context and to its jurisdictions**.

Furthermore, when adopting the SDGs, the United Nations considers as fundamental the monitoring and examining the progress achieved to meet the targets, by means of appropriate, accessible and reliable data.

**Therefore, this Guide seeks to provide the necessary guidance to prepare a Local 2030 Agenda by adapting the SDGs and their Targets to the local authority context. Furthermore, the Guide also shows how to adapt the Sustainable Development Indicators to the local context and provides guidelines to measure local authority contribution to SDGs.**

Local authorities have spent years working on strategic and sectoral planning for Sustainable Development. Therefore, this Guide starts from the premise of showcasing the work already carried out and refocusing efforts on the challenges set by the 2030 Agenda.

At state level, the Spanish Network for Sustainable Development (REDS) has prepared the first **“Sustainable**

**Development Goals in 100 Spanish cities”** report. Its conclusions highlight the essential role of cities and municipalities in achieving the international goals and urges mayors to implement effective actions to foster change.

**In the Basque Country**, the 2030 Agenda is already being addressed through the **Euskadi-Basque Country 2030 Agenda**, which has also been adopted and is being driven by the Provincial Councils.

In turn, **Udalsarea2030, the Basque Network of Sustainable Municipalities**, through the *Contribution of the Basque Network of Municipalities for Sustainability to the Sustainable Development Goals* Report, published in 2018, analysed the contribution of Basque municipalities to the SDGs, taking the year 2015 as the benchmark (the year the 2030 Agenda was approved).

## STRUCTURE OF THE GUIDE

This guide is structured in 5 steps, which once completed will provide the local authorities with a Local 2030 Agenda. The local authority's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals can then be monitored.

Depending on the baseline and approach at the start of the process, local authorities will not strictly need to begin with step 1 and end with 5, as the steps can be implemented in a different order or even partially according to the needs in each case.

This Guide comes with a series of annexes referred to throughout and which will support the process.

# HOW TO PREPARE THE LOCAL 2030 AGENDA STEP BY STEP



**STEP 1**  
How to approach  
the Local 2030  
Agenda preparation  
process

**STEP 2**  
Establishing  
Sustainable  
Development  
Goals (SDGs) at  
local level

**STEP 4**  
Preparing the  
Local 2030 Agenda  
Plan

**STEP 3**  
Formulating the  
Local 2030 Agenda  
strategy

**STEP 5**  
Measuring the  
local authority's  
contribution to  
the Sustainable  
Development Goals

STEP

1



# How to approach the Local 2030 Agenda preparation process

This step facilitates decision marking regarding the approach to the Local 2030 Agenda preparation process

This chapter proposes **mapping SDGs goals** in order to establish how to approach the Local 2030 Agenda preparation process.

Given the different types of plans coexisting at local level, many of which already contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals, and their period of validity, and also taking into account the different local authority contexts depending on their size, the Guide provides the following **different possible benchmarks and approaches** to embark on the Local 2030 Agenda:



## ALIGNING THE MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PLAN WITH THE 2030 AGENDA

A local authority's strategic plan may be different in nature, particularly depending on the size of the municipality. However, it generally has a series of specific characteristics, such as a future baseline year, and is accompanied by a vision, values, targets...

In this case, especially if the plan has been recently approved or has a long time to run, the local authority may opt to construct its Local 2030 Agenda by aligning it strategic plan to the Sustainable Development Goals, and adapting and completing its content to meet them.



## ALIGNING THE AGENDA 21 PLAN WITH THE 2030 AGENDA

A large number of local authorities currently have or have had Agenda 21 Plans. In the Basque Country, for example, those plans have involved a second or even third stage, which apart from focusing on their consolidation, that has allowed aspects to be integrated to tackle more specific areas. In some cases, the scope of the Plan has even been expanded by ensuring a more integral approach, even if it had initially started from a mainly environmental focus.

As in the previous case, and depending on the implementation phase of the Agenda 21 plan, it can be used as the basis for alignment with the 2030 Agenda in order to adapt the Agenda 21 to the Sustainable Development Goals and thus set up the local authority's Local 2030 Agenda.



## PREPARING THE LOCAL 2030 AGENDA FROM SCRATCH

If there is no benchmark scenario for alignment to the 2030 Agenda, either because it does not exist or the existing one is outdated, the other possible approach will be to prepare the Local 2030 Agenda from zero.



The guide provides support and guidelines to prepare the Local 2030 Agenda for any of the three cases. However, each local authority should always map and identify its plans, projects and initiatives, which already contribute to the 17 SDGs or to any of them, as the starting point before deciding on its approach and how to embark on the Local 2030 Agenda.

## Mapping local action with respect to the SDGs which current municipal plans and policies contribute to the SDGs?

Several planning instruments of different types and scope coexist in the municipalities. However, they often end up needing to be coordinated and even, sometimes, to be integrated in more far-reaching plans to guarantee efficient management both from the perspective of the plans themselves and of the accompanying monitoring and coordination mechanisms. The size of the municipality is also an important factor as there is usually a correlation between its size and the number of plans currently in force.

This section provides general mapping guidelines on how the different plans contribute to the SDGs, an analysis that can be used as a benchmark when mapping each municipality.

In the case of small municipalities, it must also be noted that many of those plans are approached from a supramunicipal authority and their consideration in terms of contribution to the SDGs is also valid.

The mapping involves two types of plans:

### CROSS-CUTTING PLANS

These include, on the one hand, plans that are clearly cross-cutting given the sphere of areas addressed, such as the Legislature and Strategic Plan, and, on the other hand, those that are cross-cutting due to the theme considered, such as Equality Plans or Climate Change Mitigation Plans.

In the case of the Agenda 21 Plan, two different types are very common in Basque municipalities: those that are environmental and those that are integral in nature, in other words, the ones that also include economic and/or social aspects. Furthermore, it should be noted that in both cases some local authorities have already integrated aspects addressing more specific areas, such as sustainable mobility or noise pollution, in their Agenda 21 Plans.

### PLANS THAT ADDRESS SPECIFIC AREAS

Plans that address specific areas of local authority management, including those that are markedly sectoral in nature, whose actions are mainly addressed at a specific sphere.

The specific case of Urban Planning has not been included as its structure is different to the other municipal plans, even though it is undeniably an essential instrument to make important changes locally. Many plans incorporate actions that foster the incorporation of specific criteria in Urban Planning.

**N.B.:** The list of plans, along with the way in which they have been classified in the following tables, does not seek to be exhaustive. It aims to provide guidance when mapping the plans in each municipality that may already be contributing to the SDGs.



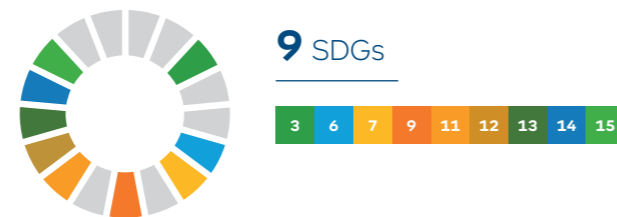
## CROSS-CUTTING PLANS

Potential contribution of Cross-Cutting Municipal Plans to the SDGs.

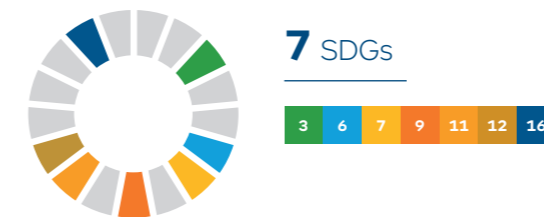
### STRATEGIC PLAN



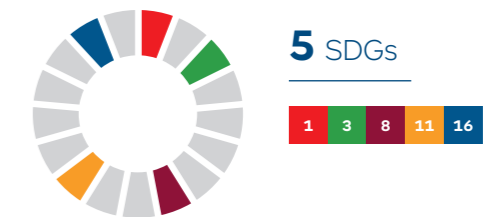
### AGENDA 21 (ENVIRONMENTAL) PLAN



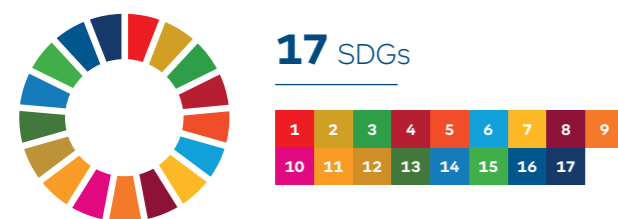
### SMART CITY PLAN



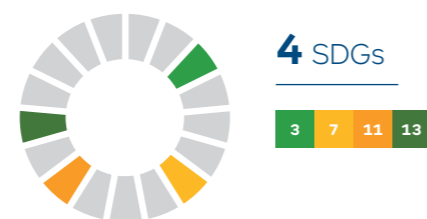
### YOUTH PLAN



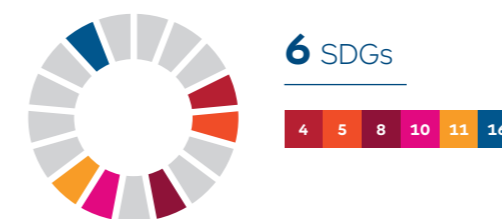
### LEGISLATURE PLAN



### CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION PLAN



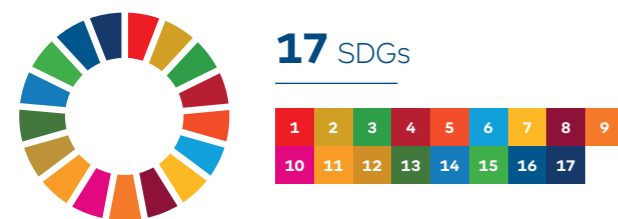
### EQUALITY PLAN



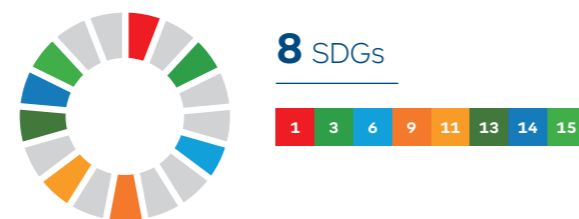
### BASQUE COUNTRY PLAN



### AGENDA 21 (INTEGRAL) PLAN



### CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN



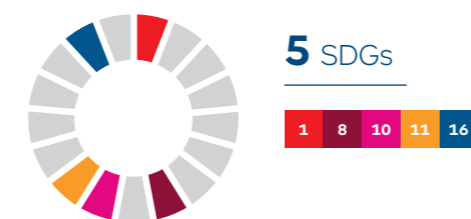
### SOCIAL INCLUSION PLAN



### EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION PLAN



### IMMIGRATION PLAN

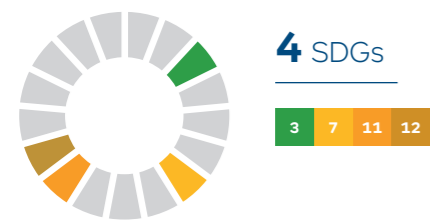


- |                              |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 No poverty                 | 7 Affordable and clean energy             | 13 Climate action                         |
| 2 Zero hunger                | 8 Decent work and economic growth         | 14 Life below water                       |
| 3 Good health and well-being | 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure | 15 Life and land                          |
| 4 Quality education          | 10 Reduced inequalities                   | 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions |
| 5 Gender equality            | 11 Sustainable cities and communities     | 17 Partnerships for the goals             |
| 6 Clean water and sanitation | 12 Responsible consumption and production |   |

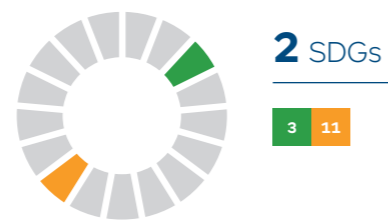
## PLANS ADDRESSING SPECIFIC AREAS

Potential contribution of Specific Areas Municipal Plans to the SDGs.

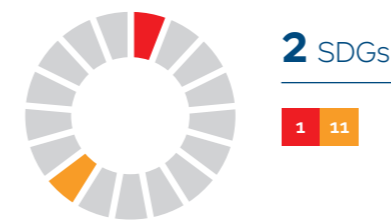
### SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN (SEAP)



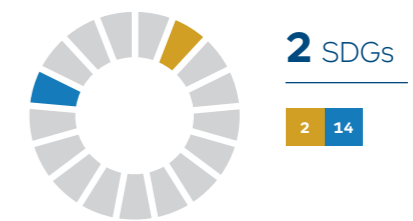
### NOISE POLLUTION PLAN



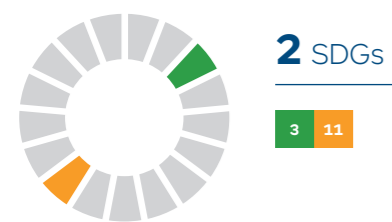
### HOUSING PLAN



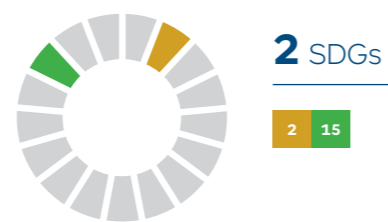
### PLAN TO PROMOTE THE PRIMARY SECTOR



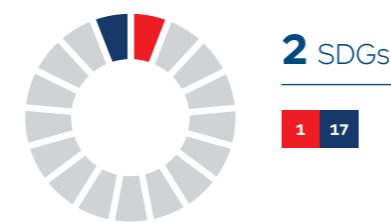
### SUSTAINABILITY MOBILITY PLAN



### BIODIVERSITY PLAN



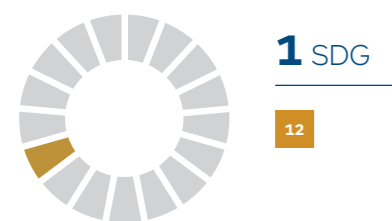
### COOPERATION PLAN



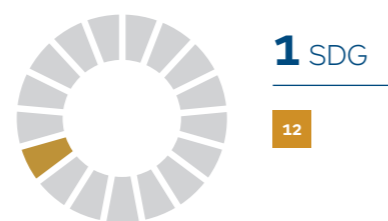
### TOURISM PLAN



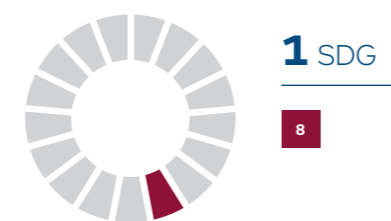
### WASTE PLAN



### RESPONSIBLE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT PLAN



### SPECIAL PLAN FOR REINVIGORATING TRADE (PERCO)



- 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
- 11 Sustainable cities and communities
- 12 Responsible consumption and production
- 13 Climate action
- 14 Life below water
- 15 Life and land
- 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions
- 17 Partnerships for the goals

# STEP 2

## Establishing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at local level

This step will allow the local authority areas addressed by each SDG to be pinpointed

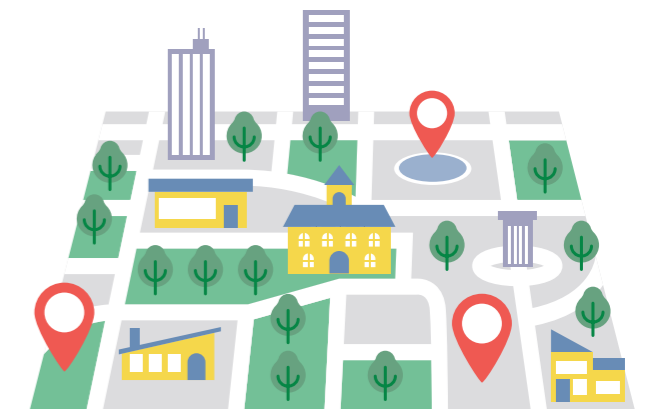
The **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**, approved in 2015, are the heirs of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and seek to expand on the success achieved by the latter, as well as to accomplish the pending goals.

These new goals highlight the importance of calling on all countries, whether rich, poor or middle-income, to adopt measures to **foster prosperity while protecting the planet.**

This section considers adapting the scope and content of the SDGs and its targets to the context and specific jurisdictions of the local authorities.

Consequently, **80 benchmark targets** for the local authorities have been identified out of the 169 TARGETS set by the 17 SDGs.

The following two tables set out, first, the number and specific targets identified for each SDG and, then, a summary of the areas addressing those targets.

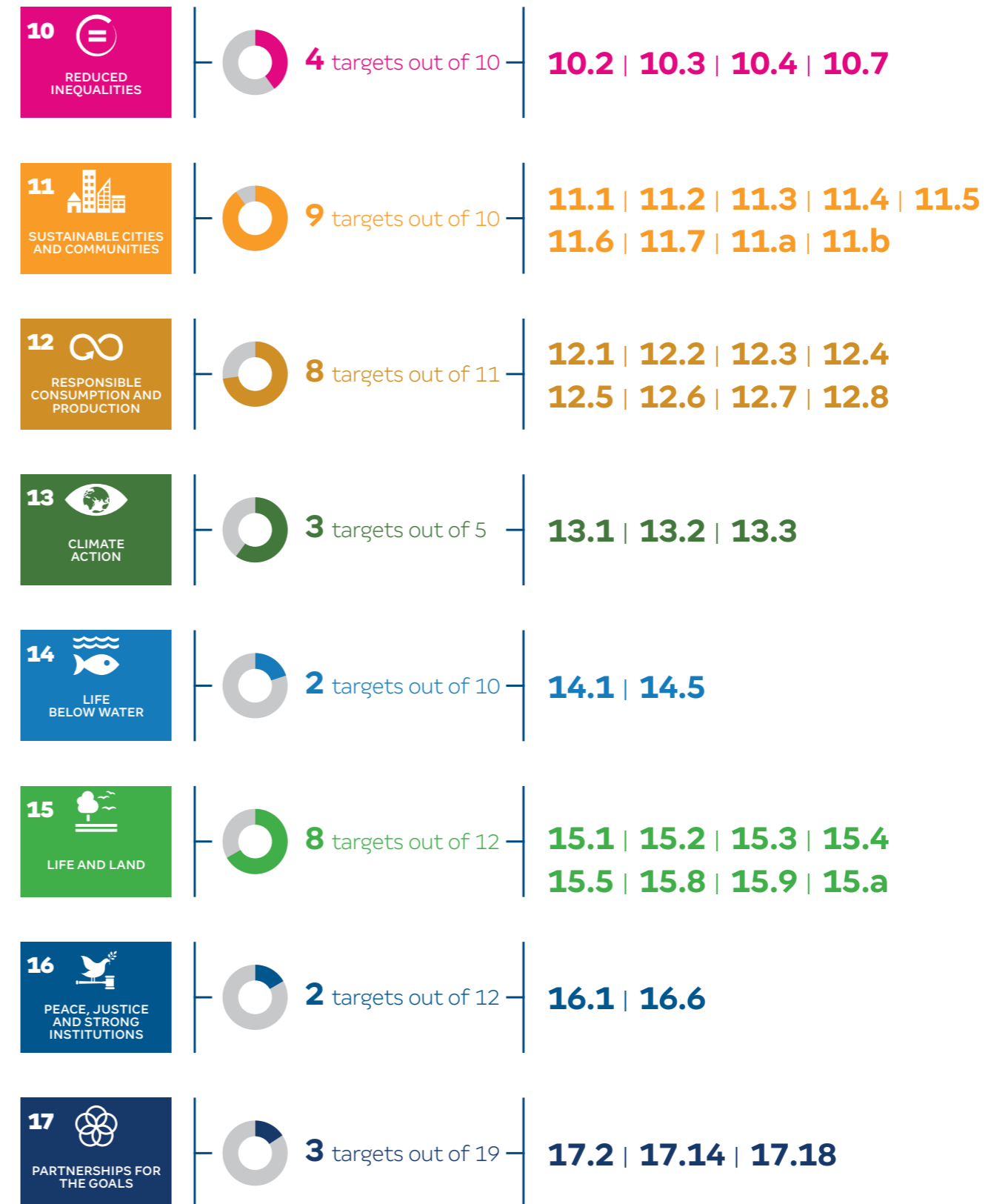
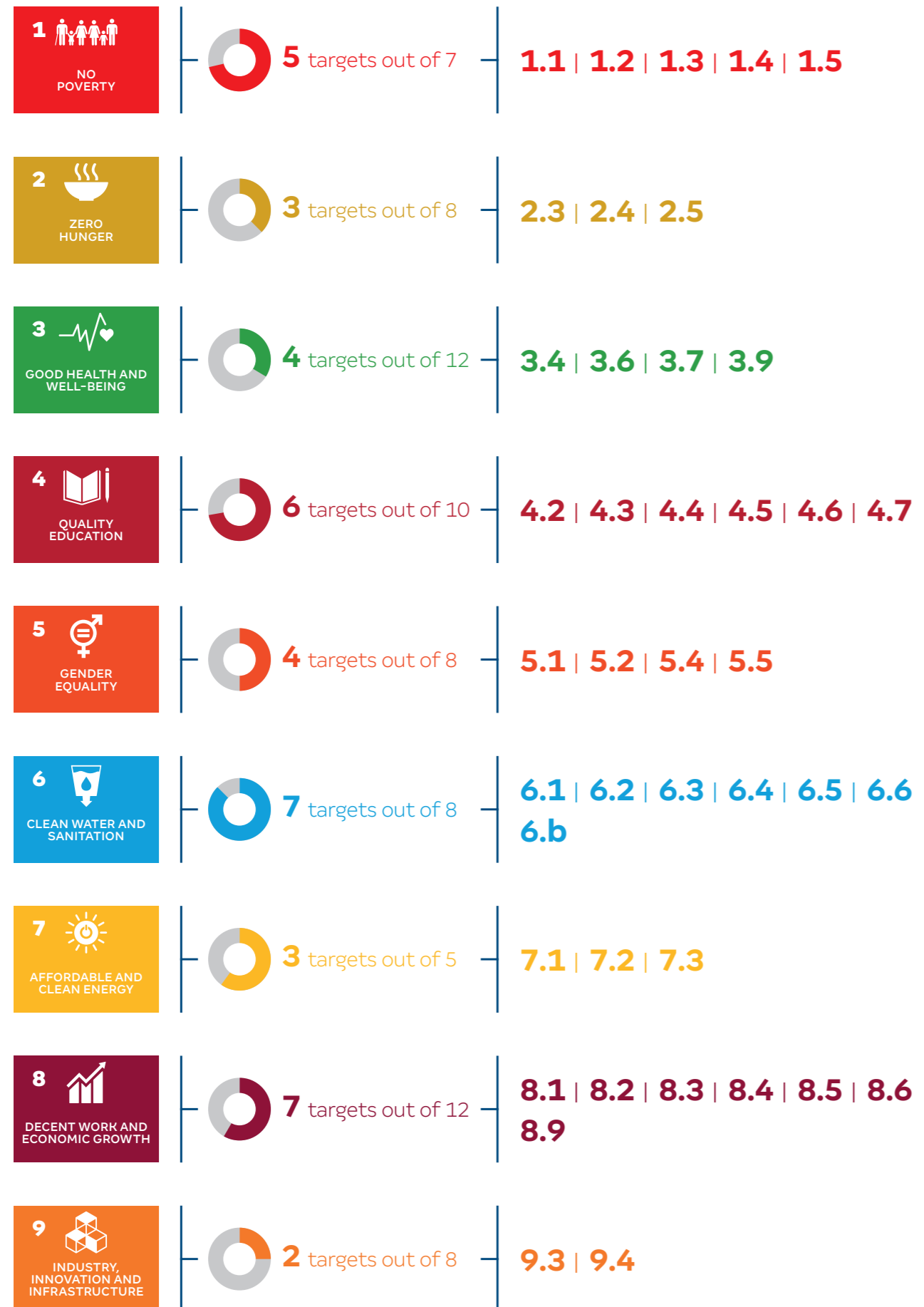


In the *Contribution of the Basque Network of Municipalities for Sustainability to the Sustainable Development Goals Report*, these 80 Targets are classified into two groups: those that are generally already underway in the BAC and those that may involve new challenges for the local authorities (Section 4 of the Report)

**Annex I - Aligning the SDGs to the context of Basque local authorities** it provides a more detailed and contextualised analysis arising from the assessment in the aforementioned Report. This annex is highly useful for Basque local authorities that have or have had an Agenda 21 Plan.

**Annex II - The 80 Benchmark Targets for Local Authorities** provides the full text of the 80 targets.

**THE 80 BENCHMARK TARGETS FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES  
OUT OF THE 169 PROPOSED BY THE UNITED NATIONS**



## SUMMARY OF THE AREAS ADDRESSED BY THE BENCHMARK TARGETS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

### GOALS

1



#### NO POVERTY

This Goal addresses questions such as poverty and the vulnerability of different groups, and in this regard raises the need to identify and act against poverty. It also considers the wellbeing of people, active ageing, access to social resources or welfare benefits for people in social exclusion situations. Furthermore, this Goal seeks to identify groups that are vulnerable to climate threats.

2



#### ZERO HUNGER

This Goal seeks to improve livestock and agriculture productivity and impetus for organic initiatives, diversification of native plant and seed banks, along with promoting personal consumption allotments and local production. It also raises increasing agriculture productivity and the income of small-scale food producers.

3



#### GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

This Goal focuses on promoting healthy habits and lifestyles, improving noise quality, controlling and monitoring electromagnetic pollution and everything related to mobility and transport. It also addresses the prevention of certain diseases and traffic accidents and fosters access to reproductive and sexual health services.

4



#### QUALITY EDUCATION

The aspects that can be tackled from the municipalities in this Goal are facilitating access to sport, cultural and educational amenities, educating on sustainable development, peace and interculturality and stimulating the cultural fabric of the municipality. Fostering the Basque language has been associated with this Goal.

5



#### GENDER EQUALITY

This Goal advocates driving the development of equality policies, supporting and incentivising the empowerment of women and girls at political, social, collective and personal level, involving all stakeholders to guarantee the rights and contribute to a more sustainable and fairer social model. Furthermore, it includes the prevention and comprehensive care of for victims of violence against women.

6



#### CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

This Goal addresses the control and management of water resources, by rationalising water consumption, reducing the risk of pollution and guaranteeing the quality of water used for festive, sports and recreational purposes. It also envisages, as appropriate, cross-border cooperation in integrated water resources management and supporting and strengthening the involvement of local communities to improve water management and sanitation.

7



#### AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

This Goal addresses making progress in the use of local energy sources, which are clean and renewable, rationalising consumption and increasing energy efficiency, in addition to reducing the impact of the poverty and energy vulnerability of the population.

8



#### DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

This Goal must be addressed by local authorities by means of local economic development based on the entrepreneurship culture, innovation and environmental quality of the business fabric. It also includes fostering the social economy and sustainable tourism, promoting access to the job market, with special focus on disadvantaged groups. It also considers targeting young people who are unemployed and who are not studying or receiving training.

9



#### INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

This Goal seeks to guarantee compliance of risk prevention legislation affecting local authority activities, and to foster better environmental performance of the activities and their legal adjustment.

10



#### REDUCED INEQUALITIES

This Goal addresses social inclusion and the full integration of the immigrant population, fosters equal opportunities for all sectors of the population, guarantees children's right, along with promoting an adequate combination of free and protected housing.

11



#### SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

This Goal targets local authorities by addressing aspects such as air pollution, knowing, controlling and preventing risks, fostering the participatory culture, driving housing renovations and urban renewal and ensuring sustainable urban planning that provides amenities and green areas, in addition to protecting the conservation of the natural, industrial, architectural and historical heritage. It also raises reducing the social and economic impact of potential disasters.

12



#### RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

This Goal addresses the environmental management of the local authority, including green public procurement, promoting sustainable consumption and preventing and managing waste. It also considers combatting food waste in all sectors.

13



#### CLIMATE ACTION

This Goal addresses the planning and active management of climate change local action, by adopting firm commitments to advance in the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and planning to adapt the municipality to the impacts arising from the climate threats.

14



#### LIFE BELOW WATER

Even though municipalities do not have authority regarding the majority of the targets of this Goal, they can address aspects such as reducing the risk of pollution of the water resources that end up in the sea, showcasing the marine environment and its culture, protecting the competitiveness of the fishery sector and raising awareness among the population of the importance of its conservation.

Furthermore, this Goal seeks to prevent and significantly reduce the marine pollution produced by activities on land, and to conserve marine and coastal areas pursuant to national legislation and on the basis of the best scientific information available.

15



#### LIFE AND LAND

This Goal addresses the protection, maintenance and restoration of ecosystems and their services, efficient and effective management of the natural heritage and promoting knowledge and culture of nature. Furthermore, this Goal considers controlling potentially polluted soils. It also approaches the sustainable management of all types of forests, ensuring the conservation of mountain ecosystems, and integrating the values of the ecosystems and the biodiversity in local planning.

16



#### PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

This Goal addresses aspects related to coexistence and citizen security, multiculturalism and peace. Furthermore, it deals with accountability, institutional transparency, and access to information along with interdepartmental coordination and coordination with other entities or initiatives related to sustainability, particularly to the School Agenda 21. Furthermore, this Goal seeks to significantly reduce all types of violence.

17



#### PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The majority of the aspects covered by this Goal do not come under municipal areas of jurisdiction and the municipalities can basically contribute to it by maintaining and consolidating the coherence of policies for sustainable development, while also reinforcing coordination with other entities and networking. On the other hand, the municipalities can foster solidarity activity, promote international cooperation actions and encourage solidarity, cooperative and cultural exchanges.

# STEP 3



## Formulating the Local 2030 Agenda strategy

This step will lead to a Local 2030 Agenda municipal strategy



This section contains recommendations for drafting and adapting two elements that are usually part of the strategic formulation: the vision and the targets. However, once the **vision** and **targets** exercise has been performed, it can be extended to other aspects, as appropriate, such as mission, values or challenges.

Furthermore, a possible **strategic scorecard**, arising from the List of Local Sustainable Development Indicators [Annex IV], is proposed.

Those elements, defined when preparing the plan, are usually the outcome of a shared reflection by different types of stakeholders, including political staff, technical staff and social agents. Each local authority will therefore be able to assess when to review its draft to align it to the 2030 Agenda.

## VISION

The vision is usually a synthetic statement consisting of a set of general ideas to provide the reference framework for the municipality in the coming years. The future vision indicates the course, a goal that may not be literally achievable, but which sets the sought-after direction for the deployment of the Plan overall.

The following criteria can be considered when preparing the Local 2030 Agenda.



### BENCHMARK YEAR

Whenever possible, 2030 should be taken as the benchmark year in order to coincide with the 2030 Agenda.

If the municipality has taken a later year as the benchmark, such as, for example, 2050, the latter can be left as the benchmark in the Vision and 2030 as an interim benchmark for the targets.



### KEY WORDS

Some key words that can be considered when drafting the Vision are suggested below:

- Persons
- Prosperity
- Planet
- Peace
- Partnership.
- Sustainable development
- World
- Well-being
- Vulnerability
- Resilience
- Healthy life
- Sustainable food
- Learning opportunity
- Gender equality
- Sustainable water management
- Affordable and sustainable energy
- Decent and sustainable employment
- Innovation
- Sustainable and inclusive industrialisation
- Inequality between countries
- Sustainable resilient, safe and inclusive municipality
- Sustainable production and consumption
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Terrestrial ecosystems
- Inclusive and peaceful society
- Development assistance



### EXAMPLE

An example of a BEFORE and AFTER Vision is set out below

#### BEFORE

By 2020, the municipality will enjoy **social development** that fully meets the **needs of its population**, with an **innovative and dynamic economy** and **significant landscape and natural values**, contributing both to the **quality of life of its citizens** and the **competitiveness of its economy**.

#### AFTER

By 2030, the municipality will guarantee access to services that ensure the **well-being of its citizens** and **significant landscape and natural values** contributing to a **healthy life** and **balance with its environment**.

The **economic prosperity model is inclusive, sustainable and** committed to the **sustainable development of the planet**.



### WHAT HAS CHANGED?

The benchmark year has changed from 2020 to 2030, given that this process may in itself update the Plan allowing its validity to be extended.

References to strategic areas have been kept, but the language adapted to the key words associated with the 2030 Agenda, including concepts such as **people's wellbeing, economic prosperity and sustainable development of the planet**.

## TARGETS

The targets are usually set in the form of quantitative goals that complement qualitative challenges and that are proposed to be reached by the end of the implementation of the Plan. The targets are usually associated with indicators to guarantee their monitoring. The targets must be consistent with the strategic goals and challenges.

The following can be taken into account for this task:

- **ANNEX II The 80 benchmark targets for local authorities**, whose text in full may be used as reference to draw up the local authority targets.

- And the **STRATEGIC SCORECARD**, whose definition is discussed below.

During the Local 2030 Agenda preparation process, the following criteria can be considered when drafting new targets or reviewing existing ones:



### BENCHMARK YEAR

The 2030 Agenda takes 2030 as the benchmark year for many of its targets. It is therefore recommended to use 2030 as the benchmark year for the targets to showcase the adoption of the SDGs.



### MONITORING INDICATORS

The following section sets out 32 indicators that could configure the strategic scorecard of the Local 2030 Agenda, and which are part of **Annex IV** of this Guide. The targets marked should be part of that scorecard as far as possible.



### DRAFTING MODEL

When drafting the targets, **Annex II** of this Guide can be used as reference, which sets out the 80 TARGETS identified as benchmark targets for local authorities.



### EXAMPLE OF DRAFTING A NEW TARGET BASED ON THE UNITED NATIONS TARGETS

#### GLOBAL TARGET

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

#### TARGET ADAPTED TO LOCAL LEVEL

To reduce the number of victims of violence against women to 0 by 2030.

In this case, the benchmark Target would be **Target 5.2 (Annex II)**, and the Indicator quantifying the target would be No. **10. Victims of violence against women** (Table 5 Strategic Scorecard).



### EXAMPLE OF ADAPTING AN EXISTING TARGET

#### BEFORE

Cutting the municipality's water consumption by 10%.

#### AFTER

By 2030, considerably increase efficient use of water in the household sector, to achieve a 10% cut in household water consumption.

In this case, the benchmark Target would be **Target 6.4 (Annex II)**, and the Indicator quantifying the target would be No. **11. Household water consumption by inhabitant and day** (Table 5 Strategic Scorecard).



### WHAT HAS CHANGED?

By replacing the **Water Consumption of the municipality** Indicator by the 11 Household water consumption by inhabitant and day indicator, a more understandable and comparable figure is being used, which can also be compared to the average published in the **Contribution of the Basque Network of Municipalities for Sustainability to the Sustainable Development Goals** Report.

Furthermore, the benchmark year, 2030, has been added and making the use considerably more efficient has been incorporated, which is text adopted from Target 6.4 of the SDGs (Annex II).

## STRATEGIC SCORECARD

The focus is on a selection of **32 indicators** to provide a global vision of the Local 2030 Agenda strategy and build the **strategic scorecard** in order to have a scorecard based on local sustainable development indicators. It should be considered as a high proposal subject to each municipality assessing and selecting those on which it will intervene through the Local 2030 Agenda.

the 32 proposed indicators come from **Annex IV list of Local Sustainable Development Indicators associated with the SDGs**, which sets out the full list of existing Sustainable Development Indicators and which are available for the local authorities belonging to the Udalsarea2030 Network.

### THE 32 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS THAT CAN BE PART OF THE STRATEGIC SCORECARD

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poverty and Social Exclusion.</li> <li>2. Poverty level - Recipients of Emergency Social Assistance.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15. Unemployment rate.</li> <li>16. GDP per capita.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Gross Added Value of the primary sector.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17. Degree of implementation of environmental management instruments.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Life expectancy of women.</li> <li>5. Life expectancy of men.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Public housing stock.</li> <li>19. Immigration rate.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. People with university studies.</li> <li>8. Knowledge of the Basque Language.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20. Artificial land.</li> <li>21. Area occupied by parks, gardens and urban green areas.</li> <li>22. Concentration of suspended particulates PM10<sub>10</sub>.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Percentage of women in the local council.</li> <li>10. Victims of violence against women.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>23. Generation of commercial and household waste per inhabitant.</li> <li>24. Separate collection rate of commercial and household waste.</li> <li>25. Green public procurement: amount of the tendering processes with environmental clauses.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Household water consumption per inhabitant and day.</li> <li>12. Drinking water health status.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Greenhouse gas emissions of the municipality per inhabitant and year (without industry and without primary sector).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13. Household electricity consumption per inhabitant and year.</li> <li>14. Production of renewable energies.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>27. Quality of estuary water: environmental status.</li> <li>28. Quality of coastal water: environmental status.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>29. Special protection areas with respect to the total surface area of the municipality.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30. Participatory budgets.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>31. Municipal budget allocated to international development cooperation.</li> <li>32. Number of sustainable development related network and alliances in which the municipality participates.</li> </ul>

# STEP 4

## Preparing the Local 2030 Agenda Plan

**This step will lead to a Local 2030 Agenda Action Plan, along with an indicator system for its monitoring**



The actions included in a local plan are usually part of a structured plan at different levels. The top-down structure seeks to embody the challenges and targets defined in measurable and executable actions.

The number of levels in which a plan is structured is usually variable. This Guide adopts a three-level structure, made up of strategic lines, policy programmes and actions, as a benchmark structure.

The following graphic shows the match between the deployment of the Global 2030 Agenda, with its 169 targets and 232 indicators, and the implementation of a Local 2030 Agenda after adapting and limiting those targets and indicators to the local context.

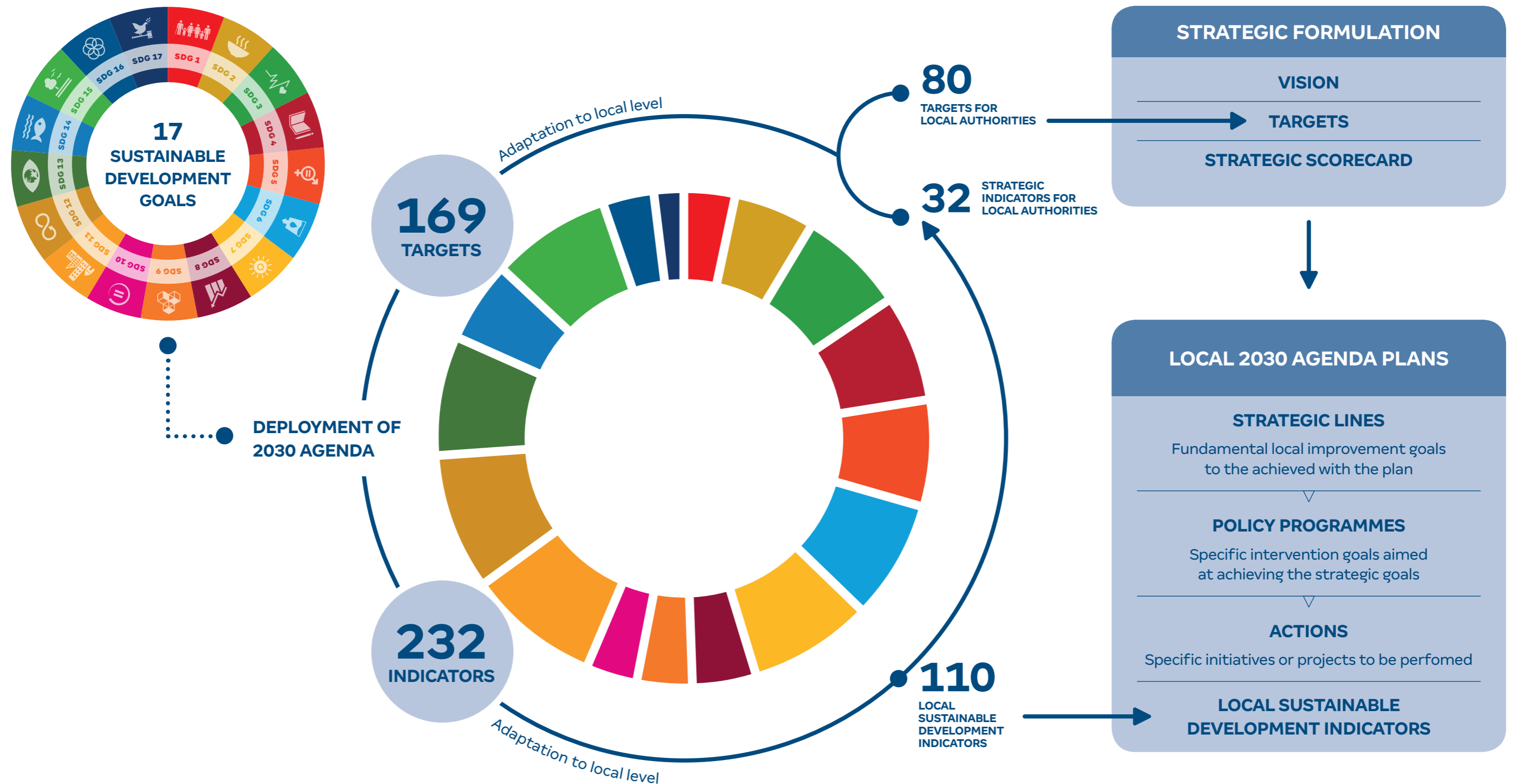
The implementation of the Local 2030 Agenda presented is coherent with the strategic aspects considered in Step 3 and the following guidelines for preparing the Plan.

In the same way as in the strategic formulation case, the involvement of technical and political staff must be considered when deploying the Local 2030 Agenda Plan, along with the participation of the local social stakeholders, who are increasingly more familiar with the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

## GLOBAL 2030 AGENDA



## LOCAL 2030 AGENDA



## STRATEGIC LINES

Once the elements of the strategic formulation have been reviewed and adapted, the Local 2030 Agenda preparation process must continue with the elements of the plan closest to the strategic formulation. That is the case of the strategic lines, which usually consist of goals or main lines that will steer the deployment of the Plan to the set of actions.

The goals setting the strategic lines must be understandable, specific, integrators and associated with improvements.

The strategic lines are, furthermore, usually the highest level in the local plan structure.



### EXAMPLE

An example of drafting a BEFORE and AFTER strategic line to adapt it to the 2030 AGENDA is set out below, which can be used both for adapting and drafting existing lines.

#### BEFORE

Consume resources responsibly and waste management based on prevention.

#### AFTER

Ensure **sustainable consumption and production patterns** ensuring waste management based on prevention to **significantly reduce its impact**.



### WHAT HAS CHANGED?

"Responsible consumption of resources" is replaced by "sustainable consumption and production patterns" (SDG 12) and "to reduce their impact significantly" is added as this is not limited to local level, but also impacts beyond the limits of the municipality.

## POLICY PROGRAMMES

The policy programmes are specific and operational goals aimed at achieving the strategic goals and which refer to large management and policy areas to be developed by the local authority.



### EXAMPLE

An example of drafting a BEFORE and AFTER policy programme to adapt it to the 2030 AGENDA is set out below, which can be used both for adapting and drafting existing policy programmes.

#### BEFORE

Ensure energy efficiency and savings and the implementation of renewables

#### AFTER

Ensure **access to sustainable and modern energy and considerably increasing the share of renewables in the municipality**.



### WHAT HAS CHANGED?

"Access to energy..." (SDG7) is included and reference is made to the 3 targets of the SDG 7 identified for the municipalities (7.1; 7.2 and 7.3)

## ACTIONS

The ACTIONS of a Plan are its operational element. The actions may be different in **nature**, meaning that an action plan may consider education and awareness-raising actions, regulatory actions, those relating to financing, subsidies and tax incentives, conducting studies, management actions, infrastructure and amenities actions, integrating criteria in urban planning, etc; and address different **thematic areas**, inherent to local authority management.

In general, the ACTIONS, as they are the most operational element of the Plan, need to be defined by aspects such as the timeline, priority, cost or who is mainly responsible for driving the action within the municipal structure.

The goal in this task will be to draft or adapt the actions to configure the Local 2030 Agenda Plan.

When starting from planned actions from one or several benchmark plans in order to align them the 2030 Agenda, the first step will be to identify to which SDG those actions contribute and review if their wording is already in line with that SDG. They must also be reviewed coherently with the strategic formulation in STEP 3.

The exercise to allot to which SDG each action mainly contributes will subsequently allow monitoring to be carried out, as will be seen in STEP 5. Given the cross-cutting nature of many of the SDGs, prioritising to which SDG each action contributes is also recommended, with only one SDG associated with each of the actions of the Plan.

As an initial approach to identifying the SDG to which an action contributes, Table 6 sets out a correlation between the most usual thematic areas of local authority management and the SDG.

In some cases, there may not be a direct correlation between a thematic area and SDG, or the thematic area to which an action is associated may not be clear. In such a case, this table is complemented by **Annex III Type of actions that contribute from local level to the SDGs** which envisages a wide deployment of type of structured actions by thematic areas within each SDG.

THEMATIC AREA	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS</b>		
TERRITORY AND PLANNING	11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	
BIODIVERSITY AND THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	2. Zero Hunger 15. Life on Land	
MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT	3. Good Health and Well-being	
SOIL	15. Life on Land	
WATER	6. Clean Water and Sanitation 14. Life Below Water	
ENERGY	7. Affordable and Clean Energy	
WASTE	12. Responsible Consumption and Production	
CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL IMPACT	13. Climate Action	
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF NON-MUNICIPAL ORGANISATIONS	9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	
<b>SOCIAL ASPECTS</b>		
HEALTH	3. Good Health and Well-being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	
WELL-BEING AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-being 10. Reduced Inequality	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal
HOUSING	10. Reduced Inequality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	
CULTURE	4. Quality Education	
BASQUE LANGUAGE	4. Quality Education	
EDUCATION	4. Quality Education	
EQUALITY	5. Gender Equality	
<b>ECONOMIC ASPECTS</b>		
JOB MARKET	8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth	14. Life Below Water
<b>GOVERNANCE ASPECTS</b>		
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	12. Responsible Consumption and Production	
AWARENESS RAISING AND COMMUNICATION	12. Responsible Consumption and Production	
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION	11. Sustainable cities and communities	
COORDINATION	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	
TRANSPARENCY	16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	

Some examples are set out below according to different alternatives:

## EXAMPLE 1.

### ACTION THAT IS ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO AN SDG



#### ACTION THAT IS ALREADY CONTRIBUTING TO AN SDG

In this case, to which SDG it mainly contributes will only have to be determined.



#### ACTION ALREADY PLANNED IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Support and foster activities to promote the Peace culture (organising exhibitions, discussions, courses, seminars, cycles, encounters, campaigns)



#### TO WHICH SDG DOES THIS ACTION CONTRIBUTE?

16. Paz, justicia e instituciones sólidas.



#### WHY IS IT ASSOCIATED WITH THAT SDG?

If there is no thematic area in Table 6 that can be clearly allotted, check Annex III.

The types of actions contributing to SDG 16 on its datasheet in Annex III include actions relating to fostering a peace and coexistence culture.

## EXAMPLE 2.

### ACTION THAT NEEDS TO BE ADAPTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO AN SDG



#### ACTION THAT NEEDS TO BE ADAPTED TO CONTRIBUTE TO AN SDG

In this case, in addition to determining to which SDG it mainly contributes, the process is likely to be harnessed to adapt and update the action.

#### BEFORE

Primary sector impetus plan.

The impetus should take into account issues such as overlooking the rural environment of a highly industrial city, increasing employment opportunities in the rural areas by means of generating business projects and the development of micro-companies, among other considerations.

#### AFTER

Primary sector impetus plan.

The local council strengthening the **short marketing channels**, support for **local organic agriculture and livestock farming** or reinforcing the **climate change adaptation capacity of the producers** to be added as deployment proposals.



#### WHAT CHANGES?

It includes aspects related to the SDG2 (promoting short marketing channels to strengthen support for the primary sector of the municipal, supporting organic agriculture and livestock farming, and reinforcing the climate change adaptation capacity of the producers)



#### TO WHICH SDG DOES THIS ACTION CONTRIBUTE?

2. End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.



#### WHY IS IT ASSOCIATED WITH THAT SDG?

When consulting Table 6, we can see that the economic area with which this "ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT" action could be associated can be allotted to three possible SDGs according to their scope: SDG 2, SDG 8 and SDG 14.

The types of actions contributing to SDG 2 on its datasheet in Annex III include actions relating to driving the primary sector.

### EXAMPLE 3. NEW ACTION

Either because the set of actions deployed from the strategic formulation is being drafted when preparing the Local 2030 Agenda or new actions to be considered are identified when adapting an existing plan.



#### NEW ACTION

Identify more vulnerable collectives to heat waves and envisages coordinated measures between different services to reduce their impact.

In this regard, measures can be envisaged in the urban space to foster the existence of cool areas (shady squares and promenades, fountains, etc.), establish early warning protocols and specific recommendations for vulnerable collectives, or to facilitate better amenities, such as day centres, nurseries, or other places frequented by more vulnerable people.



#### TO WHICH SDG DOES THIS ACTION CONTRIBUTE?

11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.



#### WHY INCORPORATE THIS NEW ACTION?

Annex III includes the following “Foster actions that lower the social and economic impact caused by disasters in the municipality, identifying the most vulnerable threats and collectives and establishing measures that significantly reduce the risk”, associated with the field of HEALTH, as a type of actions that could produce new challenges.

Whether the local council conducts its own study or whether the results of the **Assessment of the Climate Change Vulnerability and Risk of Basque Municipalities** Report, published by Ihobe in 2019, are considered, it is clear that one of the main threats facing Basque municipalities will be heat waves, which will impact human health and particularly the most vulnerable groups. Different local authority services can identify and envisage measures to reduce the exposure of those groups to heat waves.

### INDICATORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLAN

Once the Local 2030 Agenda Plan has been defined, **the Local Sustainable Development Indicators** that enable monitoring according to the SDGs and interventions areas where actions have been planned should then be selected.

**Annex IV List of Local Sustainable Development Indicators associated with the SDGs** can be taken into account when selecting the Indicators. In total, the list contains **110 Sustainable Development Indicators** structured by SDG.

These also include the 32 indicators that can form part of the strategic scorecard and which are associated with the strategic formulation of the Local 2030 Agenda in step 3.

This list is what makes up the Udalsarea2030 system of sustainable development indicators and is available from the e-muği application for the Basque local authorities belonging to the network.

# STEP 5

## Measuring the local authority's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

This step will allow the local authority's contribution to be measured

When measuring the local authority's contribution to the SDGs, reliable **data** and **benchmarks** to analyse that data will be needed.

The **data**, all of which are organised by SDG, can be structured as follows:



Even though those three elements provide a more comprehensive view of a local authority's contribution to the SDGs, an initial analysis can be conducted just using the indicators.

In fact, as has already been mentioned in step 3, the local authorities of the Basque Country belonging to the Udalsarea2030 Network can use the indicators of the **Basque Local Sustainable Development Observatory** and available from the e-mugi application, and perform an initial analysis of their contribution as a baseline to start the process.

In any event, and once the process is completed and a Local 2030 Agenda has been produced, it will be interesting to analyse the contribution to the SDGs in order to prepare and publish voluntary reports, in order to communicate the results when deemed appropriate or to identify areas for improvement of the Local 2030 Agenda itself.

## THE DATA

### PLANNING BY SDG

Consistente en disponer de una visión sobre el número de acciones planificadas para cada ODS. Dado que las acciones estarán asociadas a ODS, desde el mismo momento de definir el plan de acción, se podrá analizar sobre qué ODS se han planificado acciones y, por lo tanto, se podrá contribuir, y además en que porcentaje en cada caso.

Aunque este análisis no cambiará de manera importante durante la vigencia del plan, servirá de base para analizar los resultados de los Indicadores.

### THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN BY SDG

Periodically assessing the implementation of the Plan will allow reliable information to be available about the actions being and not being implemented, according to what is planned.

Furthermore, and given that the actions will be associated with SDGs, it will also allow the SDG where most action is taken each year to be analysed.

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

In the same way, the annual calculation of the Local Sustainable Development Indicators selected in step 4, which will also include those that are part of the strategic scorecard in step 3, will allow the progress of the Local 2030 Agenda to be objectively analysed.

## THE BENCHMARKS

### CURRENT BENCHMARK INFORMATION FOR LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Once local authority's data are available, benchmark data being available will be of interest to assess and appraise the municipal data.

At state level, **“The Sustainable Development Goals in 100 Spanish cities”** report published by the Spanish Network for Sustainable Development (REDS) describes the a state of play of sustainable development at local level for all the provincial capitals of Spain, cities with over 80,000 inhabitants and the twelve main Metropolitan areas. Eighty-five indicators adapted to the Spanish context have been identified in order to be able to measure the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In the Basque Country, **the Contribution of the Basque Network of Municipalities for Sustainability to Sustainable Development Goals** report, published by Udalsarea2030 in 2018, provides the average results of many Local Sustainable development indicators considered in this Guide for each SDG.

Furthermore, the actions performed by Udalsarea2030 local authorities overall up to 2015, the year the SDG were approved, are analysed in each SDG.

In the future, and as other territories and local authorities adopt the 2030 Agenda, it is likely that there will be other documents referenced by many authorities that wish to analyse and compare their performance, as one of the main values of the 2030 Agenda is precisely its universal nature.



**EUSKADI**  
**BASQUE COUNTRY**

