

Training and Peer Learning workshop on SDG Localization, VLRs and Infrastructure Asset Management for local and central government officials in South Africa

Overview of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Carol Pollack, Senior Sustainable Development Officer,
UN DESA

Towards Inclusive Development for All



**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?



- A comprehensive plan outlining how we can end poverty and transform the world into a peaceful, sustainable environment for all
- Developed over the course of several years, with extensive consultations with Member States and stakeholders around the world
- In 2015, unanimously adopted by all UN member states.

The 2030 Agenda includes:

- A **Declaration**, in which Member States set out
- their vision, shared principles and commitments
- **17 Sustainable Development Goals**; 169 accompanying targets
- Provisions for **follow up and review** at global, regional and national levels
- Means of **implementation** and global partnership

Core Principles of the 2030 Agenda

- Universality
- Leaving No One Behind
- Interconnectedness and Indivisibility
- Inclusiveness
- Multi-stakeholder Partnerships





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The 2030 Agenda and the 5 “Ps”



How can progress on the SDGs be measured?

Each Goal is accompanied by a series of targets and indicators



Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target: 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator: 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Global Assessment of SDG Implementation

- **Key reports:**

- Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR);
- Annual reports of the Secretary-General regarding progress in the implementation of the SDGs

- **Findings include:**

- Early efforts after the SDGs were adopted produced some favourable trends, though the world was off track even before onset of COVID19 pandemic.
- At the half-way point toward 2030, the SDGs were far off track
- There is a growing body of evidence on SDG interlinkages, international spillovers, and scenario modelling that can be used to help accelerate implementation.
- The reports set out key transformations and actions to be taken at different levels to drive SDG implementation.



Who has a role in implementing the SDGs?

- Member States:
 - “...all member states to develop as soon as practicable, ambitious national responses to the overall implementation of this Agenda. These can...build on existing planning instruments, such as national development and sustainable development strategies, as appropriate.”
- Regional and Local Authorities
- Sub-regional institutions
- International institutions
- Academia
- Philanthropic organizations
- Volunteer groups and others
- And many others...



Local Governments on the International Stage



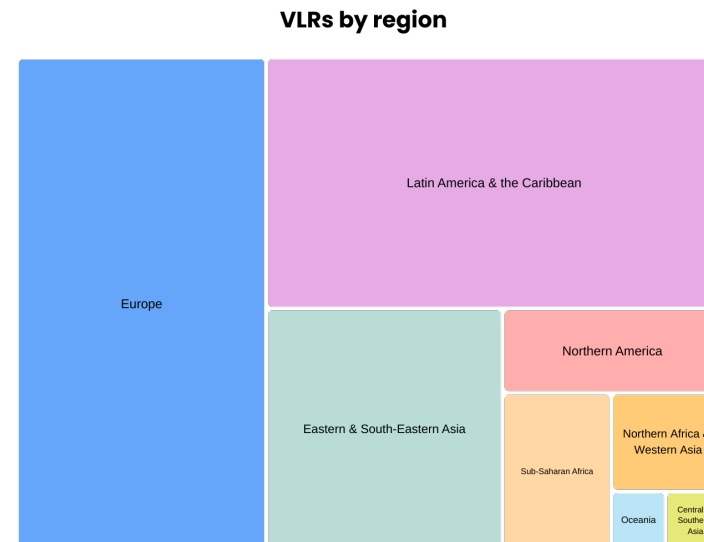
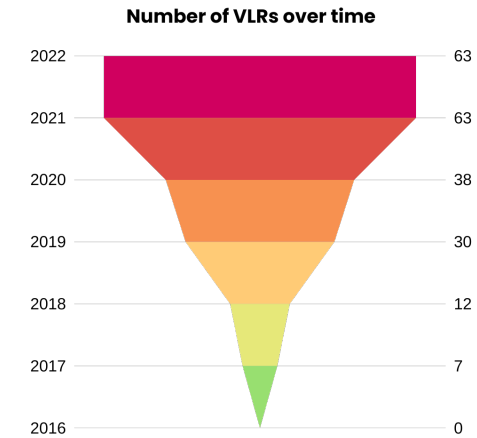
- Continued and growing recognition of the key role of local governments in the implementation of the SDGs.
- Official segment at the High-Level Political Forum, the Forum of Local and Regional Governments, side events, etc.
- Recognized as a High Impact Initiative at the SDG Summit.
- Pact for the Future: request to the Secretary General to submit recommendations on how engagement with local and regional authorities could advance the SDGs, in particular their localization, before the end of the current General Assembly period.

Growing number and recognition of VLRs

“



VLRs in the World





**United
Nations**

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs

Gracias.

