



The SDGs and Local Government

The United Nation's 2030 Agenda and SDGs

In 2015, the UN proposed and adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and identified 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on 169 targets and over 230 indicators. In January 2016, the SDGs came into force. The SDGS are designed to refocus efforts towards policies that directly help people and communities in the long run. They aim to provide both a pathway out of poverty for about a billion people in the world, and a pathway to a sustainable future for all countries and peoples. The World Bank, WHO, IMF, OECD and Eurostat have all committed to data collection efforts to support the monitoring of the SDGs.

Since the adoption of the SDGS, there have been several attempts to track countries' progress on achievement of the goals. In February 2019, Social Justice Ireland published its Sustainable Progress Index 2019 (authors: Clark and Kavanagh). It examines Ireland's performance on the SDGs in the context of its peers in the EU – the focus is the EU15 countries. Comparing relative performance among countries from a similar regional or income group is valuable. Variations observed in small groups of similar regions should encourage policymakers to better understand reasons for divergence and design strategies for achieving the SDGs by 2030.

Data and Method

Data collection for the analysis was far-ranging. The UN Indicator Set (2017) is the starting point for data selection and the final indicator set is as closely aligned as possible with this list. Simple but important rules are used to guide the selection of data³, including relevance, quality, coverage, etc. The criteria identify 65 indictors across the 17 goals. (For full details on methodology see Clark and Kavanagh Sustainable Progress Index2019).

So, How Does Ireland Compare?

Table 1 presents the results of Ireland's ranking by each SDG. Colour codes help identify how Ireland compares to our EU peers. A green indicator rating implies Ireland ranks in the top 5 of the 15 countries – hence, Ireland is doing well on these SDGs. Orange indicates Ireland's SDG score ranks between 6 and 10. A red colour suggests Ireland is at the lower end of the country rankings and faces significant challenges in achieving the objectives of the SDG.

We can see that Ireland scores well on SDGs relating to **Quality Education** (SDG 4); **Peace and Justice** (SDG 16) and **Clean Water and Sanitation** (SDG6).

However, Gender Equality (SDG5); Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG 7); Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG 12); Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (SDG9); Climate Action (SDG13); and Partnerships for the Goals, (SDG 17); all score in the bottom third and faces significant challenges in achieving the objectives of these SDGs.

The remaining SDGS are in the middle (ranked 6-10), implying there is still scope for improvement. Going forward, it is critically important to continue to monitor all relevant indicators under SDG to track progress towards these goals.

Agenda 2030 sets ambitious targets across the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability. Clustering the goals by the three dimensions -economy, society and environment - provides country rankings shown in Table 2. Ireland is ranked 11th on the Economy Index⁴; 10th on the Society Index and 13th on the Environment Index. Overall, Ireland ranks 11th out of 15 peer countries. These results highlight the scale of the challenge facing Ireland across all key areas.



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Local Authorities and the SDGs

Everyone has a role to play in supporting Ireland's progress towards the SDGs. Ireland's National Implementation Plan for the SDGs identifies the crucial role that Local Authorities have to play in translating the SDGs into practical action at local level. It identifies the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) and the Strategic Committees (SPCs) as well as local plans as being especially well placed to integrate the SDGs into their activities. Here we set out a series of proposals for Local Authorities, covering all 17 SDGs, that could be included by Local Authorities and their LCDCs, SPCs in their development plans.

SDG Number	Policy Proposals	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 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	 Utilise the full allocation for Traveller specificaccommodation and support the development of sites for this purpose. Implement the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy.
2 NO HUNGER	 pay it in full. Provide funding for research on local initiatives on sustainable food production. 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES	 Invest in a deep retrofitting programme for community spaces. Ringfence continued funding to encourage sport participation and active lifestyle programmes. Improve the primary road network across th country to support the increased provision or public transport.
3 GOOD HEALTH	 Support the integration of primary care networks and GP led community healthcare services. Enhance community education programmes and 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTIO	 Eliminate all single-use plastics from Loca Authority buildings and public spaces. Develop open consultation on ambitious wast management plans beyond 2021. Adopt the principles of a circular economy particularly for construction and demolition waster
4 CUALITY 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. 		• Develop Climate Change Adaptation Strategies in each Local Authority area, with the collaborativ input of local communities and Public Participation Networks, supported by dedicated sustainabl funding in the medium to long-term.
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. 	14 UFE BELOW WATER	 Put a plan in place to tackle pesticides in drinkin- water. Implement the 'Nature' programmes set out in th Climate Action Plan published by the Departmer of Communications, Climate Action and th Environment.
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.	15 LIFE ON LAND	 Invest in programmes to rewet the boglands. Implement the 'Nature' programmes set out in th Climate Action Plan published by the Departmer of Communications, Climate Action and th Environment.
7 RENEWABLE ENERGY	 Invest in renewable energy transition programmes for Local Authority offices and community spaces. 	16 PEACE AND JUSTICE	 Develop a sustainable strategy for publi participation, to include medium and long-terr objectives and associated budget commitment and a move from an annual funding model for PPNs to a 3-5 year renewable commitment.
B GOOD JOBS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	• Review the sustainability of jobs created through LEOs and develop plans to ensure the security of decent work.	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	• Develop strategic partnerships with Loca Authorities and local government organisation in Europe and Internationally, to support th implementation of the Goals.
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.		

Social Justice Ireland is an independent think tank and justice advocacy organisation that advances the lives of people and communities through providing independent social analysis and effective policy development to create a sustainable future for every member of society and for society as a whole.

Email: secretary@socialjustice.ie Twitter: @SocialJusticel Website: www.socialjustice.ie Facebook: facebook.com/SocialJusticel CHY number: 19486 Registered Charity No.: 20076481

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