



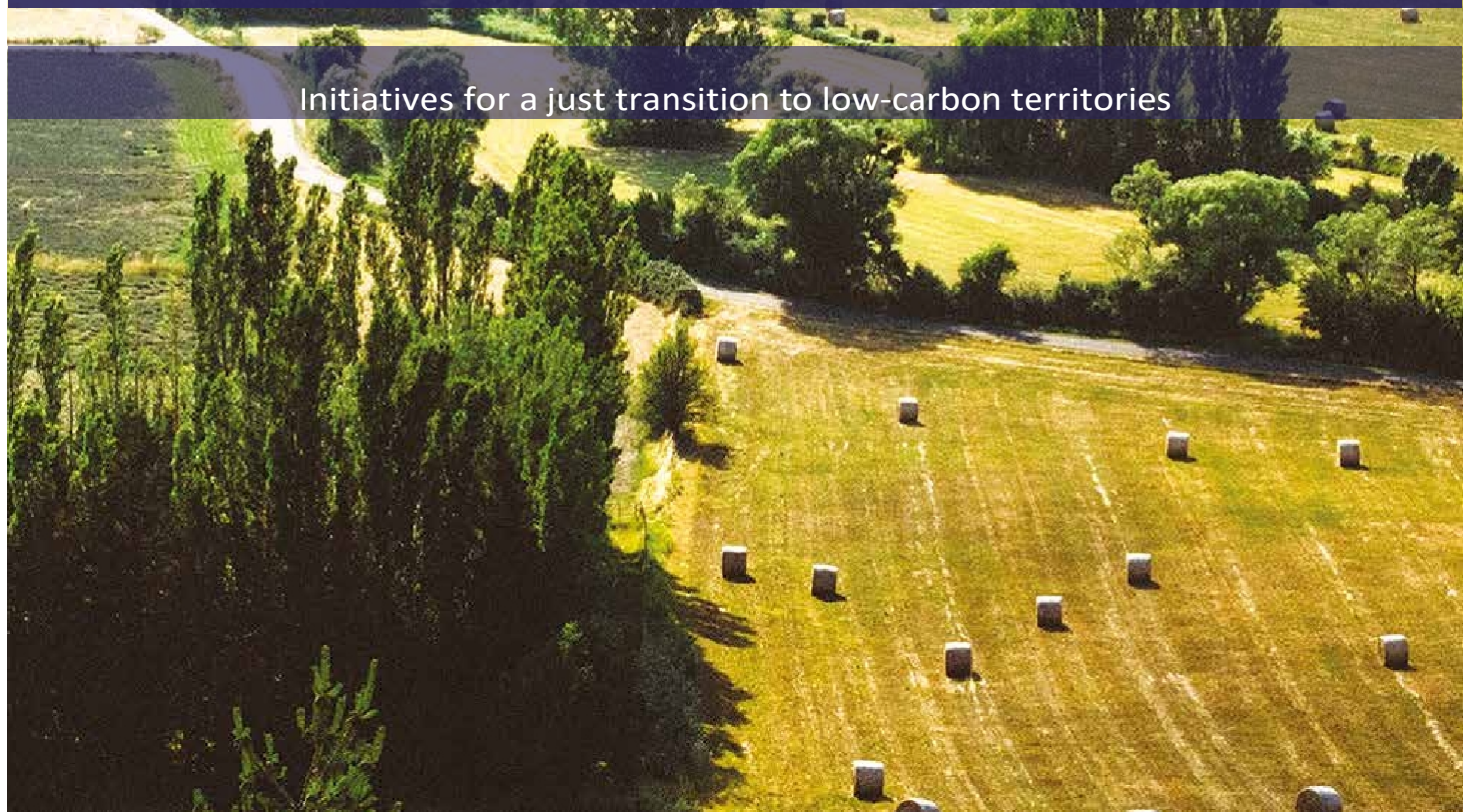
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LOCAL AUTHORITIES, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND CLIMATE ACTION

Initiatives for a just transition to low-carbon territories





Co-published by the Climate Chance Association and the French Ministry of Ecological Transition

This document is an extract from the Climate Chance Observatory's Global Territories 2021 Climate Action Report. Find the full version on www.climate-chance.org

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CLIMATE CHANCE

Since 2015, the Climate Chance Association has been helping to mobilise people in the fight against climate change. It is the only international association proposing to bring together on an equal footing all the non-state actors recognised by the UN (9 groups of actors: local authorities, businesses, NGOs, trade unions, the scientific community, representatives of the agricultural world, youth, indigenous peoples and women) to bring out common priorities and proposals, and to strengthen the dynamics of the actors by putting them in contact (thematic coalitions, summits, action portal).

The CGDD

The General Commissariat for Sustainable Development (CGDD) is the Directorate General of the Ministry for Ecological Transition, dedicated to providing a global, cross-cutting perspective to the Ministry's actions. It plays a coordinating role on strategic issues, dealt with by the Ecological Defence Council and the National Council for Ecological Transition, or, more recently, for the drafting of the Climate-Resilience Bill. The CGDD produces statistical information and oversees the provision of data and knowledge, including on environmental economics. For the past 18 months, it has been co-piloting, with the ANCT, the implementation of contracts for recovery and ecological transition (CRTE).

●..... The Climate Chance association and its Observatory are supported by.....





Ronan Dantec

CHAIRMAN OF THE CLIMATE CHANCE
ASSOCIATION

down in their action and in their climate ambitions.

Since 2015, Climate Chance has supported the central role of local and regional authorities in climate action and the inseparable link between the climate agenda and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This link, affirmed in the declaration issued at the Climate and Territories Summit held in Lyon a few months before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, has guided our actions throughout the first few years of our existence. By organising summits that bring together all non-state actors on an equal footing, by setting up multi-stakeholder thematic coalitions, and by sharing information and concrete projects on our Action Portal and the Observatory's publications, Climate Chance is working to create an environment that is conducive to scaling up action, leaving no one behind, in the fight against climate change and to achieve all the SDGs.

This year, marked by the Covid-19 pandemic, has strengthened our conviction. The health crisis was a stark and obvious reminder of the disastrous socio-economic consequences that a single, unchosen and uncontrolled reduction in greenhouse gas emissions could have, and of the need for climate action to be part of a rationale of sustainable and inclusive development. She also drew attention to the key role played by local and regional authorities, which are working closely with local players and citizens to maintain social cohesion in their areas.

We therefore felt it essential to include an analysis of the links between climate and the SDGs in the new edition of our Observatory's Global Review of Local Government Climate Action. This publication, which aims to analyse and synthesise the climate action actually taken by local governments around the world, makes an encouraging observation: despite the pandemic, local authorities have not backed

EDITORIAL

entities for implementing the partnership logic and systemic approach that the SDGs embody in their climate action. We believe that this holistic vision and working together, which are the cardinal values of Climate Chance, are essential if we are to build desirable and sustainable futures.

"Local and regional authorities, through their role as "ensemblières", initiators and coordinators of local projects, and through their proximity to local residents and stakeholders, are the preferred entities for implementing the logic of partnership and systemic approach that the SDGs embody in their climate action".

On the contrary, the results of international initiatives such as the Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy in Europe, in which more than 1,800 European towns and cities have cut their greenhouse gas emissions by 25% in ten years or so, demonstrate their determination to take part in the fight against climate change and their ability to develop efficient public policies.

The SDGs offer a universal language for implementing a truly territorial approach to climate, taking account of economic, social, cultural and environmental realities. Our analysis shows that local and regional authorities, through their role as "enablers", initiators and coordinators of local projects, and through their proximity to local residents and stakeholders, are the preferred



Thomas Lesueur,
GENERAL COMMISSIONER FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT, INTERDEPARTMENTAL DELEGATE FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Agenda 2030, adopted in September 2015 by the Member States of the United Nations, sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), each associated with a set of targets common to all countries. It is now the framework for defining and benchmarking sustainable development.

By emphasising the interrelationships between the 17 objectives, the 2030 Agenda highlights the most topical challenges of sustainable development, which are first and foremost to articulate social concerns - those that are most vivid and concrete for the French - and environmental concerns. Before the Covid crisis, which highlighted the influence of the state of the environment on human health, the social crisis in France had already made it clear that environmental policies cannot ignore the fact that, while we all share responsibility for climate change, there are also differences. We therefore need to think together about the different dimensions of a way out of the crisis based on a just and ecological transition: inequalities and justice, health and well-being, access to employment and the state of the environment.

In many countries, local and regional authorities have seized upon the SDG framework as a way of thinking about their policies. In France, this movement to localise the SDGs, which requires a great deal of work, has only just begun. It is to the great credit of Climate Chance, chaired by Ronan Dantec, that in the following pages it has set out a precise inventory of the achievements and work carried out by local authorities, in France and around the world, to strengthen the impact of the Agenda 2030 on our territories.

This document is an extract from *the Global Territorial Climate Action Report 2021* produced

by Climate Chance. Section IV of this report, which is reproduced here, provides an interesting cross-section of local and regional climate action.

"By emphasising the interrelationships between the 17 goals, the 2030 Agenda highlights the most topical issues in sustainable development, which are first and foremost to combine social concerns - those that are most pressing and concrete for the French people - with environmental concerns.

committed to this, in particular by reviewing their budgets in the light of all or part of the SDGs. I would like to congratulate them and express the hope that this movement will grow.

climate change - set out in SDG 13 - and the other sustainable development goals. I have proposed to Ronan Dantec - whom I would like to thank for agreeing to this - that a reprint of this section be circulated to French local authorities, to encourage them to adopt this benchmark and, above all, to use it as a tool for action.

A forthcoming amendment to the Local Authorities Code introduces the Agenda 2030 as a reference for the sustainable development report of local authorities with more than 50,000 inhabitants. Another legislative amendment will introduce a requirement for new (national) wealth indicators to be consistent with the SDG indicators. Further developments, on a voluntary basis, will be necessary to clarify the operational use of the SDG reference framework. Some local authorities are

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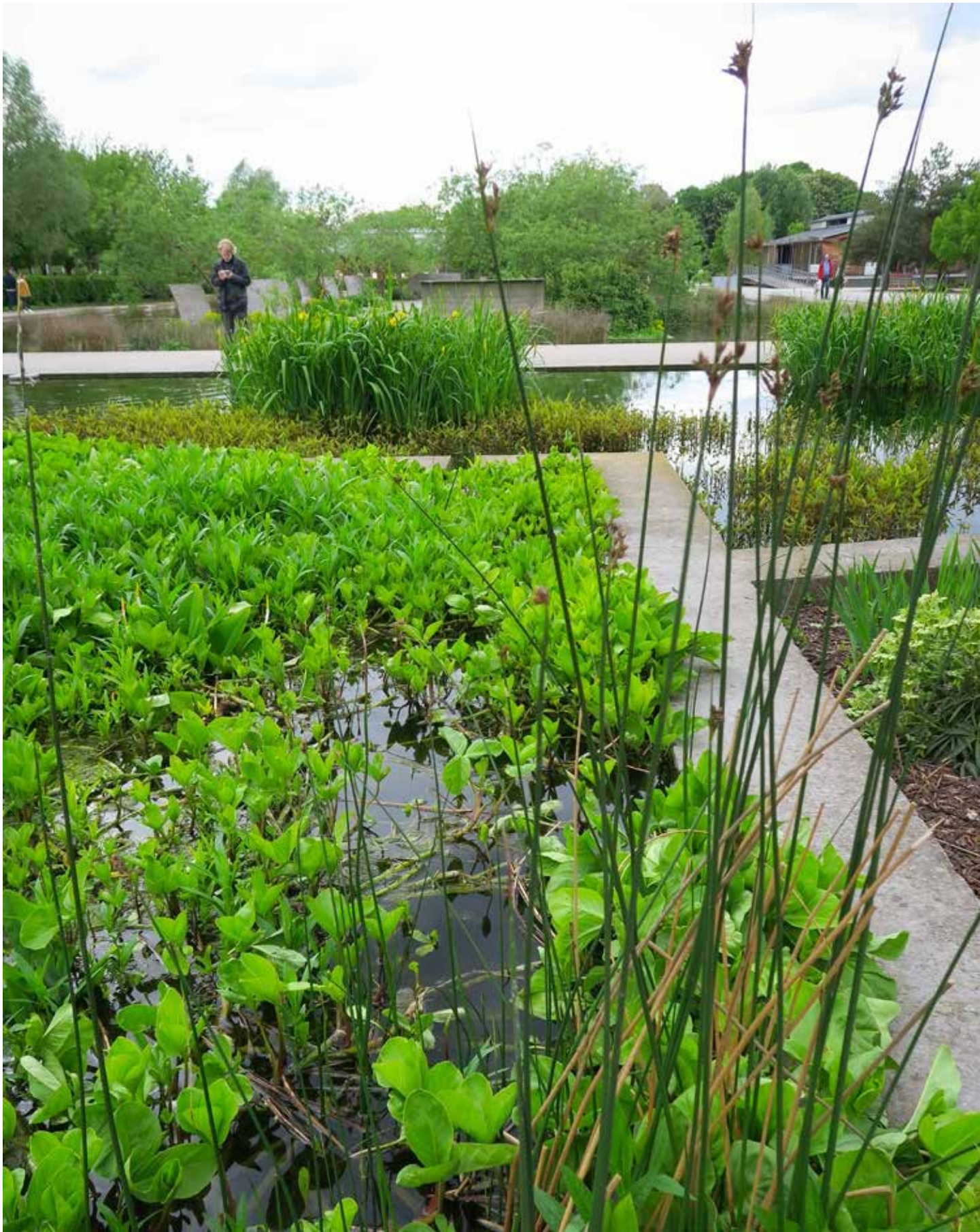
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1. Growing ownership of the SDGs by local and regional authorities

A. The key role of local government in achieving the SDGs

FIGURE 1

THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ADOPTED BY THE UN IN 2015 - Source: [UN](#)



On 25 September 2015, a few months before COP21 and the Paris climate agreement, the United Nations (UN) adopted the *Transforming our World* resolution, which presented the *2030 Agenda*, its roadmap for the next 15 years, made up of 17 *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) (**fig. 1**). Designed to guide the UN's action around the cardinal values set out in the preamble to the resolution, such as strengthening peace, striving for freedom, eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, building partnerships and "*leaving no one behind*", these goals are associated with 169 *targets* for which 231 *indicators* have been identified to measure progress.

This resolution clearly highlights the importance of local authorities in achieving the SDGs:

"We recognise the vital importance of urban planning and development to the quality of life of our people. Together with local authorities and communities, we will work to redevelop and plan our cities and settlements in a way that promotes social cohesion and physical security, as well as stimulating innovation and employment."

[Transforming our world](#), UN, 2015, paragraph 34

This is borne out by the figures: for example, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) estimates that among its members, mainly in Western countries, local authorities were responsible for almost 60% of public investment in 2016 (almost 40% worldwide). Of the 169 targets set out in the 2030 Agenda, *"at least 105 will not be achieved without a strong commitment from local governments and coordination between different levels"* (OECD, 2020). Consequently, localisation of the SDGs, defined by the local government network United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) as *"the effort to integrate the SDGs into local policies and plans"* (UCLG, 2020), becomes essential if they are to be achieved.

B. 2020, a pivotal year for the SDGs and local government

The year 2020, a decisive year for accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with a decade to go, saw many of the MDGs jeopardised by the Covid-19 pandemic: *"the coronavirus epidemic has reversed some of the progress made on poverty, healthcare and education"*, points out a report by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) (UN, 2020). In its 2020 statistical summary of progress towards the SDGs, the European Union also shows an unfavourable trend for gender equality over the last five years (European Commission, 2020).

At the same time, the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) and the PLATFORMA coalition of European local and regional authorities note in the conclusion of a study published in September 2020 that the Covid-19 pandemic and the role taken on by local and regional authorities, both in ensuring access to essential services during the containment measures and as a privileged interlocutor for local and regional players, could have accelerated the localisation of the SDGs. This localisation was already underway before the pandemic, as shown by the results of a consultation carried out at the very beginning of 2020, presented in this same study: of the 34 networks of local authorities from 28 European countries questioned, 82% were aware of the SDGs and regularly referred to them in their activities, compared with only 31% the previous year (CEMR, PLATFORMA, 2020).

The Covid-19 pandemic has reversed some encouraging trends for the SDGs, but may also have accelerated others, such as the appropriation of the 2030 Agenda by local governments.

This localisation of the SDGs takes place in very different ways from one territory to another. The OECD identifies 3 main types of approach (OECD, 2020):

- **Formulate new strategic plans based on the SDGs**

This is the case, for example, of the Eurometropole of Strasbourg (France), which has formulated a new long-term strategy based on the SDGs in the document [Strasbourg: one territory, one vision, one future](#) (case study 15).

- **Adapting existing plans to the SDGs**

The Rio Earth Summit in 1992 saw the adoption of Agenda 21, an action plan for sustainable development for local and regional authorities. Many of them have seized upon this and drawn up their own Agenda 21. The adoption of Agenda 2030 has led many local authorities to adapt their Agenda 21 and rewrite it in line with the SDGs. This is the case of the Gironde département (France), for example, which in 2018 adopted Act 4 of its Agenda 21 under the title "Agenda 2030, amplifying Gironde's contribution to the SDGs for the well-being of all.

• **Use the SDGs as a checklist** to assess the extent to which existing projects are aligned with sustainable development strategies and why they are not. In this way, the SDG matrix can be used to address the issue of the coherence of public policies. In this respect, the *Voluntary Local Review* (VLR) movement, which has been gaining momentum in recent years, is emblematic of this type of approach and illustrative of the growing appropriation of the SDGs by local governments.

C. The VLR movement, an illustration of localisation of the SDGs

In 2018, New York City published a Voluntary National Review, which takes stock of the progress of the 2030 Agenda in its territory ([New York City](#), 2018). This document, the first of its kind, follows in the footsteps of the *Voluntary National Reviews* (VNRs), in which a country assesses its progress in implementing the SDGs, which are presented at the High-Level Political Forum held each year to monitor and assess the overall progress of the 2030 Agenda. Today, [the UN website](#) lists almost forty VLRs (**fig. 2**), including similar documents submitted before the New York VLR under a different name.

According to the Brookings Institution think-tank, which analysed seven VLRs published in 2018 and 2019, drawing up a VLR is not simply another way of reporting on local action: it is often also an opportunity to break down silos and build new collaborations, both between the various departments of the local authority concerned, and between municipal departments and other local players (private players, academic institutions, civil society, etc.). In addition to many other benefits, these new links help to reinforce the "*No one left behind*" approach, which is central to the 2030 Agenda and mentioned in all the VLRs ([Brookings Institution](#), 2020).

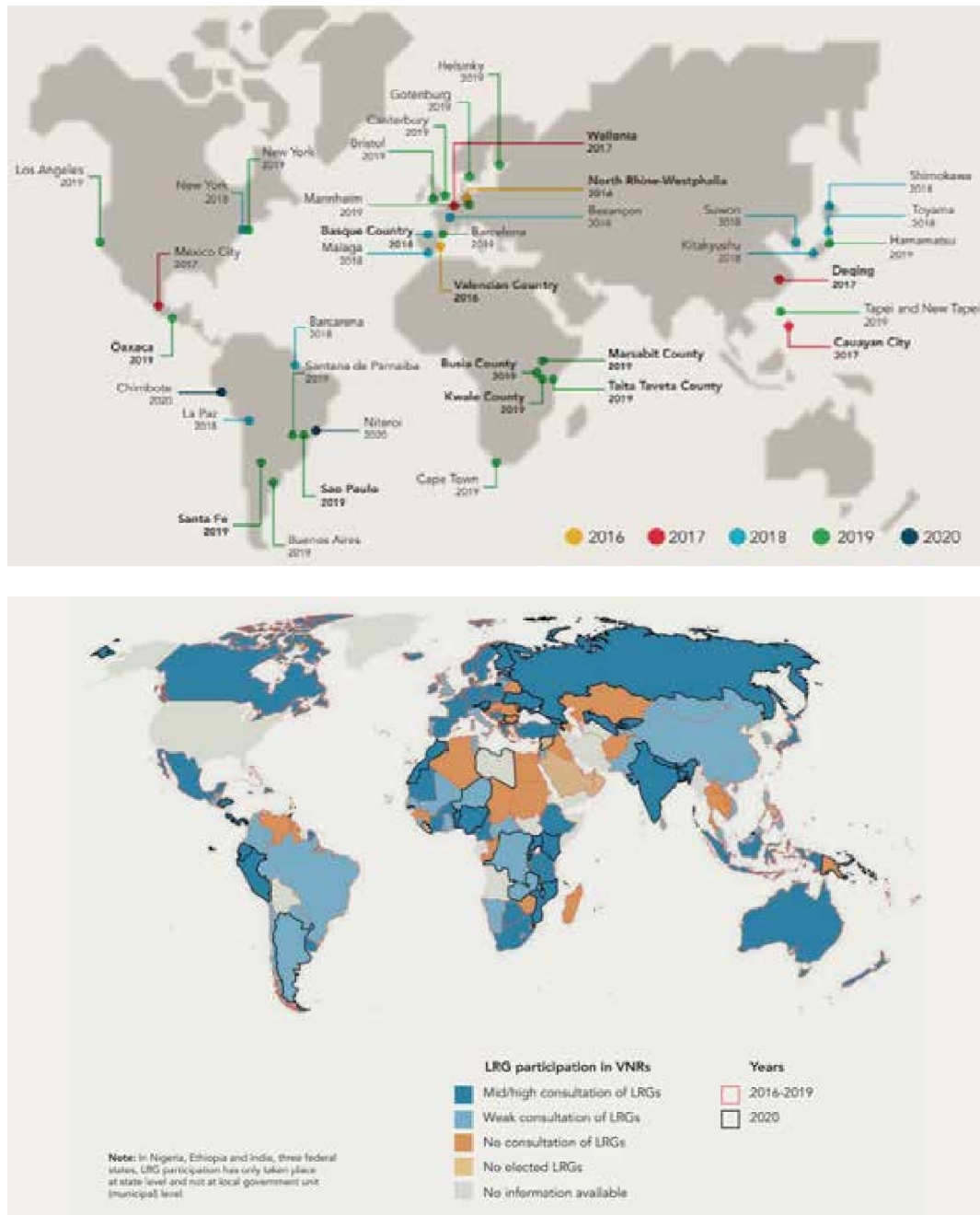
This observation is not specific to the VLR, and seems to be a common denominator for approaches based on the SDGs. According to CEMR and PLATFORMA, working on or with the SDGs encourages cross-departmental approaches: of the European local authority networks surveyed, "*59% stated that they were working on the SDGs using cross-departmental methods*" and "*more than two-thirds are developing activities with external partners to implement the SDGs, thus encouraging a partnership and cooperation approach to achieve the objectives together*" ([CEMR, PLATFORMA](#), 2020). This is also the analysis of Comité 21, a French association working for the implementation of the SDGs: based on an analysis of the appropriation of the SDGs by six French local authorities, they note that this grid offers a common framework and language that facilitate partnerships, whether infra-territorial, supra-territorial or international ([Comité 21](#), 2020).

These partnerships brought about by the voluntary reviews (or more broadly by the SDG approach) can also be vertical, between different levels of decision-making. In 2020, for the first time since 2015, local governments contributed to VNRs in more than half (55%) of the countries that submitted such reports (**fig. 2**) ([UCLG](#), 2020). The previous year, this was only in 38% of cases. In some countries, such as Kenya, Peru, Germany and Finland, the contribution of local authorities to VNRs is correlated with a rise in VNRs in the country. In others, these two processes have not been observed together: in Russia, while no local government has submitted a VNR, the Congress of Municipalities of Russia (ARCM) and the Association of Cities of the Volga Region (AGP) have been involved in the *reporting* processes for the development of the VNR; in the United States, the pioneering VNRs in New York and Los Angeles have met with a broad response, but no VNR has been made since the adoption of the SDGs.

FIGURE 2

ABOVE: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS THAT SUBMITTED A VLR BETWEEN 2016 AND 2020.
BELOW: LOCAL GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN VNR PROCESSES SINCE 2016.

Source : [UCLG](#)



The voluntary reviews therefore enable local governments not only to highlight their actions by translating them into terms of the SDGs, but also to experiment with new approaches and partnerships, and to align themselves with the values defended by the UN, such as leaving no one behind. The Just Transition concept, for example, aims to ensure that workers, frontline communities and vulnerable people are not left behind in low-carbon trajectories.

To monitor the implementation of the SDGs, because of their political nature and the consensus to be reached on sustainability, the discussion on the SDG indicators can be participatory, inclusive, and

Scotland - United Kingdom

The Scotland SDG Network: a tool for multi-stakeholder governance of Scotland's SDG policy

Monitoring progress and emissions

In the UK, strong devolution allows cities and the four constituent Nations to set more ambitious targets than the government and to experiment with measures and modes of governance for climate action (*Climate Chance, Case study UK - Energy*, 2019). This is particularly the case in Scotland: adopted in 2009 and updated in October 2019, the Climate Change (Scotland) Act now sets a target of zero net emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2045, with the interim target for 2020 set at a 56% reduction compared with 1990. The latest 2018 GHG emissions inventory shows a 45.4% reduction in emissions compared to 1990, but a 1.5% increase compared to 2017 (Fig. 3).

A collaborative and integrated approach to climate action and the SDGs

Scotland's climate action is based on a collaborative approach: public engagement is a key pillar of Scotland's climate strategy, with *Climate Week* celebrations every year and large-scale public consultations such as the *Big Climate Conversation*.

The collaborative approach is also a pillar of Scotland's SDG policy. The Scotland SDG Network, established in 2017, is made up of over 500 individuals and organisations, brought together to implement the SDGs. As part of

In developing the UK VNR, this SDG Network worked with the Scottish Local Authorities Network (COSLA) and the Scottish Government to formulate Scotland's contribution. This initial work then led to the publication of a VNR for Scotland in 2020.

The chapter of this Scottish VNR devoted to SDG 13 emphasises the links between climate action and the SDGs:

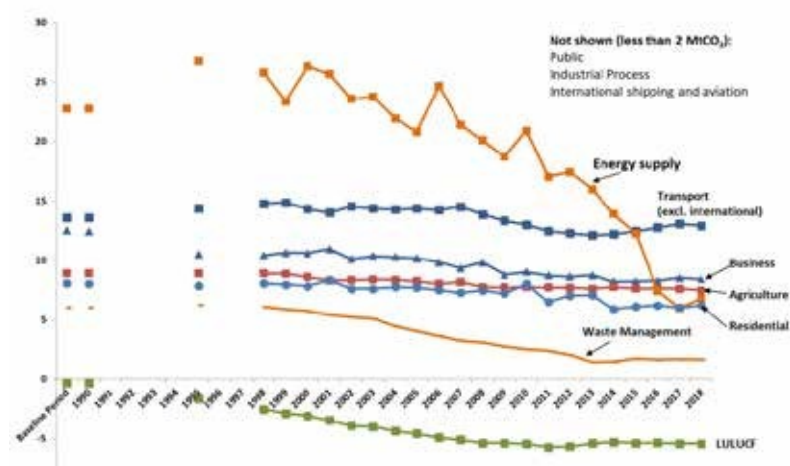
"The range of commitments made in our climate change plan means that our climate action is also helping to achieve

other SDGs [than SDG 13]". The link is also made with the National Performance Framework (NPF), a national framework that predates the SDGs and sets targets to ensure the well-being and quality of life of the population: at the end of the chapter, a rosette shows the alignment of the Scottish Climate Change Adaptation Plan with the NPF and the SDGs.

In 2018, the SDG Network published an *open letter* asking Scotland's 34 councils to report on their work to implement the SDGs. Five cities responded: East Ayrshire, Fife, Aberdeenshire, Glasgow and Dundee.

In its *response*, Dundee City Council states, for example, that it takes the 17 SDGs into account in its City Plan, its Council Plan and its Sustainable Dundee Plan. Its *climate plan*, published a few months later, sets out the links between the actions set out in the plan and the SDGs in a large table appended to the document.

SCOTTISH GHG EMISSIONS FROM 1990 TO 2018, IN MTCO₂E Source: [Scottish Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2018](#) (p. 2)



transparent. The process of monitoring and reporting on the SDGs can ensure an active role for NGOs, to ensure that the most politically relevant indicators are included. Civil society organisations have been included in the NRVs in some countries (France, Spain...). This does not provide a definitive answer to the question of which indicators are most relevant, but it does provide criteria for determining the relevance of indicators and what is important to measure, given the challenge on the ground ([SDG Watch Europe](#), 2020).

When drawing up a VLR, it is essential to have access to robust and recent territorial data. To achieve this, local governments can rely on data produced locally, but also on data made available to them by reference statistical bodies.

D. Monitoring databases

To help localise the Agenda 2030, tools have been developed to monitor progress in implementing the SDGs at local level. Here are a few examples, mainly aimed at Western local authorities:

- **OECD, Measuring the distance to the SDGs:**

Using its own databases ([OECD Regional & Metropolitan Database](#)) as well as those of Eurostat and the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, the OECD has constructed 135 indicators, different from those of the UN, to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs at territorial level. The [Measuring the distance to the SDGs](#) tool gives more than 600 OECD regions and 650 cities a score between 0 and 100 for each of these indicators, making it possible to visualise the progress made by these territories on a graph, and to compare them with each other or with national scores (see the example of the city of Lyon - **fig. 4**).

- **SDSN, SDG Index :**

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a United Nations agency, has developed the [SDG Index and Dashboards Report on European Cities](#). Using UN and World Bank databases, a score between 0 and 100 is assigned to around fifty European cities for each of the SDGs, as in the OECD tool. However, the scale is different: whereas the OECD assigns a score of 100 to the local authorities with the best results according to the chosen indicator, the SDSN changes the definition of its ceiling score for each indicator. For example, for MDG 13 (Combating climate change), the city of Lyon has a score of 95 using the OECD tool, which is based on changes in the city's temperature, but has a score of 64.1 on the SDG Index because of the carbon footprint of its inhabitants (**fig. 4**).

- **ESPON, [SDG localising tool](#) :**

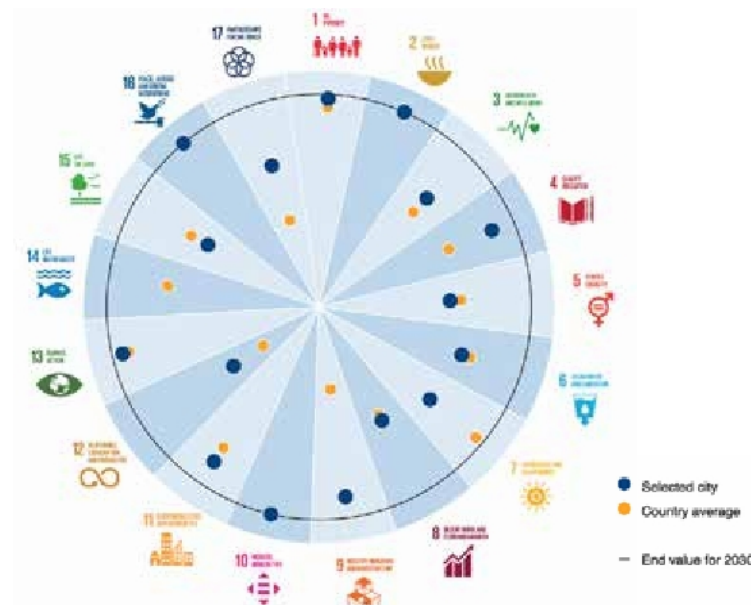
ESPON is a European applied research programme co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) under the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework. Through territorial cooperation projects, ESPON aims to provide territorial public policies with *evidence-based* tools and research to inspire the local development of European best practice in a variety of fields. With this in mind, the *SDG Localising tool* project was launched in September 2019 with the aim of creating a web application to support local and regional governments in localising the SDGs. The aim is to provide local government staff with a single tool in which the data and indicators needed to measure, compare and disseminate good practice and the results of actions aimed at achieving the SDGs at territorial level are concentrated. This tool is also aimed at national governments, with a view to identifying territories that are ahead of the game and those that are not.

those facing greater difficulties. It features mapping to identify the progress of each European region for each SDG and indicator, as well as a library of resources on the SDGs and case studies of policies implemented. Launched at the end of 2020, the application is called *ESPON's SDGs benchmarking tool* and is available at the following link¹ : <http://sdg-dev.waat.eu/homepage>.

- Platforms have been set up by governments to provide local governments with territorial data and indicators, as in [France](#) and [Germany](#).

FIGURE 3

EXAMPLE OF THE OECD MEASURING TOOL (ABOVE) AND THE SDSN SDG INDEX (BELOW) FOR THE CITY OF LYON (FRANCE) - Source: ABOVE: [OECD Measuring Tool](#) - BELOW: [SDSN SDG Index](#)



As well as helping local governments with their reporting processes, these monitoring tools make it possible to draw overall conclusions on the appropriation and progress of the SDGs in the territories. In the 2020 edition of the report [A Territorial Approach to the SDGs](#), which summarises the results of the OECD tool, we learn, for example, that "*cities and regions*

¹ The user must log in using the username = user and the password = WaatUser.

of European Union countries tend to prioritise actions relating to the environment (73%), energy (67%) and mobility (63%) in their implementation of the SDGs" (from a panel of responses corresponding to their competences). However, "the SDGs where most cities are lagging behind are those related to the environment (SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 15 on life on earth) or gender equality (SDG 5), where more than 95% of cities have not reached the targets set for 2030" ([OECD](#), 2020).

So, even though it is lagging far behind, climate action is one of the priorities of local governments in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. How does the growing appropriation of the SDGs by local governments fit in with this climate action?

2. SDGs and climate action at local level: numerous synergies exploited by pilot territories

Although it is the subject of a specific SDG (SDG 13), the fight against climate change has its own agenda, distinct from the 2030 Agenda, via the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and all the more so since the Paris Agreement of December 2015. Faced with these two parallel agendas, many players are highlighting the synergies that exist between them, starting with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its report on global warming of 1.5°C ([IPCC](#), 2018). *Trade-offs* also exist: the Covid-19 pandemic showed that the reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions could result in a sharp drop in economic activity, accompanied by clear social setbacks (rising unemployment, poverty, violence and gender inequality, etc.). It is therefore vital to couple climate action with action for the SDGs, in order to exploit these synergies and avoid these trade-offs ([NewClimate Institute](#), 2018; [Nerini, F. F., et al.](#), 2019). Local authorities have a crucial role to play in this alignment: within the OECD, cities are responsible for 64% of investment and 55% of public spending on climate and the environment ([OECD](#), 2020). How are local governments tackling these two agendas? What levers do they use to align their actions, and what effects does this alignment have on their climate action?

A. Different approaches to aligning local climate plans with the SDGs

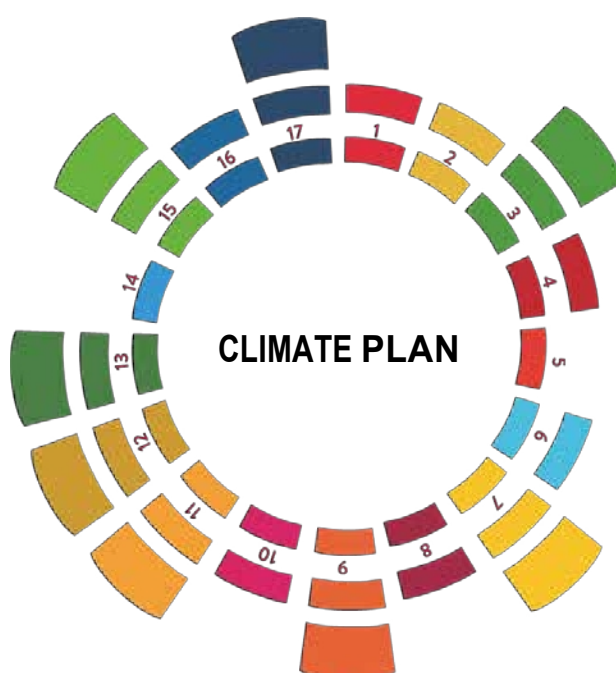
Some local authorities have taken structural steps to align their climate action with the achievement of the SDGs in their area.

The action taken by the city of Bristol (England) is notable in this respect². In 2019, the city published the [Bristol One City Plan](#), a roadmap to make Bristol "a fair, healthy and sustainable city" by 2050, broken down into a number of quantified objectives year by year, organised around six themes, including the environment. Thanks to the support of the Bristol SDG Alliance, made up of 140 members from a variety of backgrounds who meet several times a year to support the city council in its SDG approach, all the Plan's objectives have been linked to the relevant SDGs in a large [dashboard](#) and in the document [One City Plan and the SDGs](#). The [second version of](#) the One City Plan, published a year later in January 2020, sets carbon neutrality and the achievement of the SDGs as the objectives of its 2020-2030 action plan. The city's climate action is presented as a component of the One City Plan: it is set out in the [One City Climate Strategy](#) and the [One City Ecological Emergency Strategy](#), and inherits the systemic vision, collaborative approach and commitment to monitoring that underpin the One City Plan and the SDGs.

On the other hand, several cities such as Dundee (**case study 13**), Strasbourg (**case study 15, fig. 4**) and Paris ([Paris Action Climat](#), 2018) have analysed their climate plans in the light of the 2030 Agenda, in order to identify the SDGs to which they made a strong contribution and, conversely, those that their climate plan did not really take into account. For these three cities, the SDGs most affected were 7 (Clean and affordable energy), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (Combating climate change). Conversely, SDG 5 (gender equality) has been little affected. However, more and more actions are emerging that link gender issues to the fight against climate change, whether at state or local government level.

FIGURE 4

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE STRASBOURG EUROMETROPOLE CLIMATE PLAN
AUX ODD - Source : Eurometropole de Strasbourg



² See Climate Chance, *Bilan Territoire 2019*, p.94

B. The example of linking climate and gender (SDG 13 & 5)

In the [previous edition](#) of our Territorial Report, we highlighted the lack of *methodological* links between the targets of MDG 5 (Gender Equality), which focus primarily on violence and discrimination, and those of MDG 13. But we also emphasised the strong interactions between these two analytical matrices: the increased vulnerability of women to the socio-economic impacts of climate change is very often highlighted in work on adaptation (they are up to 14 times more affected than men in the event of an extreme weather event ([UNFPA](#), 2009)), and the social functions of subsistence and transmission that they perform in certain local communities are crucial to understanding in order to build responses adapted to local contexts.

The Covid-19 pandemic has accentuated gender inequalities: access to contraception has been made more difficult by containment measures, and domestic violence has increased ([Cousins](#), 2020). According to Anne Barre, gender and climate policy coordinator at Women Engage for a Common Future (WECF), the Covid-19 pandemic revealed the close link between climate and gender issues, because the informal sector found itself excluded from the aid plans put in place by governments during the pandemic ([Climate Chance](#), 2020). Yet this sector plays a decisive role in climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, if only because of its size (around 60% of all workers worldwide are employed informally), all the more so in low-income countries where the majority are women ([ILO](#), 2018).

Local authorities can play a decisive role in supporting information structures at the crossroads of gender and climate issues: for example, thanks to the work of Enda Colombia, the city of Bogotá now pays women informal waste collectors as public and environmental service providers, and includes elected women on its citizens' committees for territorial planning and city budgeting; In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, thanks to the advocacy and dialogue work of the Coalition of Women Leaders for the Environment and Sustainable Development (CFLEDD), eight provinces have adopted new land and forestry legislation allowing title deeds to be granted to women farmers who are members of indigenous communities, thereby explicitly recognising the role of women in forest management ([WECF](#), 2020).

Gender and climate issues are often intertwined within broader problems, such as mobility. This is the challenge facing Bogotá, for example, in its policy to promote soft mobility (**case study 14**). In Argentina, the city of Buenos Aires has set up a data collection and analysis laboratory to improve women's mobility: this *BA SDG 16+ Lab* has enabled a better understanding of how to transform public transport services to adapt to their needs in terms of safety and access to essential places ([Brookings Institution](#), 2020). These commitments highlight the many synergies that exist between SDG 5 and SDG 13, which can be actively triggered at local level.

At government level, the interlinkages between gender and climate issues are increasingly recognised. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN body that organises the *Conferences of the Parties (COPs)* at which the international climate negotiations take place, has adopted numerous decisions on integrating gender into climate policies, not least a [Gender Plan of Action](#):

"The parties are increasingly recognising that gender mainstreaming is a way of

to strengthen the ambition and effectiveness of their climate action. Most Parties have made reference to gender equality in NDCs and relevant policies and legislation, or have affirmed a general commitment to gender equality". (CCNUCC, 2020). By October 2020, 34% of new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement included gender (WEDO, 2020).

Many of the approaches we have analysed so far do not mention the SDGs: it should be noted from the outset that, of course, this in no way prevents actions exploiting the synergies between climate action and other related issues. Among the others that mention the SDGs, many fall into the second and third categories of approaches to the SDGs that we presented in **part 1**: adapting existing climate plans to the SDGs, and using the SDGs as a "checklist" to assess the contribution of climate plans to achieving the SDGs. The first category, which would involve formulating a new climate plan based on the SDGs, does not seem to be favoured by local governments, perhaps for reasons of legislative framework and complexity. But then, isn't using the SDGs just another analytical grid to highlight certain actions? Perhaps in some cases: this is one of the risks we identify later in this chapter. But beyond being a new communication tool that is probably useful to local governments, what benefits can these authorities derive from the Agenda 2030, when they associate it with their climate action?

C. The co-benefits of climate action and action on the MDGs

Based on the conclusions of synthesis reports and feedback from local authorities, we have identified four major benefits that climate action can gain when it is aligned with the SDGs at territorial level: prioritisation of actions, building new partnerships, implementing just transition approaches and adopting a systemic vision.

• PRIORITISE ACTIONS AND ADAPT INDICATORS TO THEM - Assess co-benefits

climate actions with the other SDGs can help to prioritise those actions that have the greatest synergies with other regional policies, and thus make resource allocations more efficient.

In addition, using the framework of the SDGs and the associated indicators can encourage local authorities to localise these indicators in order to adapt them to local realities, thereby enabling action to be monitored and decisions to be based on evidence. The construction of monitoring indicators for Strasbourg's climate plan has even been a driving force behind alignment with the SDGs (**case study 15**).

• BUILDING NEW MULTI-ACTOR PARTNERSHIPS - Already noted in the context of the VLRs (**part 1**),

the building of new partnerships, whether horizontal or vertical, sub-territorial or inter-territorial, often goes hand in hand with the SDG approach. The climate action of local governments making efforts to align with the SDGs can benefit from this partnership approach.

The reverse also seems to be true: the policies of local authorities, which by definition are based on partnerships, seem to be particularly appropriate areas in which to associate the framework of the SDGs. CEMR and PLATFORMA note that more than half of the decentralised cooperation initiatives reported by the concerted European networks are based on the SDGs: almost 40% on the 17 SDGs and almost 20% on certain specific SDGs, mainly SDG 5 (Gender equality), 10 (Reduced inequalities), 11 (Sustainable cities and communities), 13 (Fight against climate change) and 16 (Peace, justice and effective institutions) (CEMR, PLATFORMA, 2020). However, MDG 13 seems to be used unevenly depending on the country: for

In France, for example, in 2019, 14% of official development assistance from local authorities had a major or significant impact on the fight against climate change, while only 2% of expenditure explicitly associated with the SDGs mentioned SDG 13 ([CNCD](#), 2021).

• **LEAVE NOBODY ALONE: THE CONCEPT OF JUST TRANSITION** - The majority of studies

Recent studies on climate change address mitigation potential from the demand side, and new ways of offering services exist within socio-behavioural approaches. This means that citizens not only need to understand the potential for reducing emissions, but also, if they want to take action, to have sufficient guarantees about their living conditions, both for themselves and for their children. In fact, GHG emissions differ considerably between nations, and between rich and poor within nations. The top 10% of emitting countries (the world's 12 richest countries in terms of GDP/capita) contribute ten times more to global emissions than the bottom 10%. Pathways that take equity into account can build a broader consensus for the transformational changes implied by greater mitigation efforts. It is therefore essential to think in concrete terms of daily lifestyles (evolutions according to social, geographical and cultural situations) and to provide populations with a shared vision of the future based on a new development model accessible to all countries and all peoples. Institutions and governance that take equity into account and support the narratives of the Agenda 2030 can generate broader support for the development of climate policies. Considerable progress has been made in consultation methods, some of which lead to the deliberation of citizens as part of a dynamic process of building collective solutions. It would be difficult to achieve climate objectives without the support of citizens, particularly when it comes to the effective implementation of political decisions. Many individual adjustments produce a result greater than the sum of the average of the parts of the usual prospective scenarios. The concrete possibilities for adapting individual choices and behaviour represent an enormous and very varied potential (this result is based on the quantitative pathways of OurLife21 by 4D).

In their climate policies, governments may sometimes tend to enact major projects or programmes that are planned at national level, but are ill-suited to predicting the consequences for populations ([Barre](#), 2020). For example, the NewClimate Institute's *SDG & Climate Action Nexus Tool* (**part 3**) points to carbon and energy pricing tools as potential sources of conflict with MDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) because they can lead to price rises for consumers and thus disproportionately affect the lowest-income populations: *"Tariffication interventions, if not carefully designed and implemented, carry a high risk of negative effects, particularly with respect to affordability"* ([NewClimate Institute](#), 2018). The Gilets Jaunes movement, a series of protests and blockades in France starting in November 2018, was triggered in part by the French government's announcement of a fuel price hike.

Similarly, decisions to close power stations that emit large quantities of greenhouse gases as part of energy transition policies can lead to economic and social challenges: how can we support the retraining of workers who lose their jobs to sectors that are both skilled and "green"? Local authorities are often at the forefront of managing the social conflicts that can arise when the guarantees provided by decision-makers are not sufficient in the eyes of the trade unions. Their skills and proximity to the people mean that they have to take account of the realities on the ground in their actions, and in so doing show that their climate action is not to the detriment of people's essential needs (housing, health, employment, etc.).

Bogota - Colombia

In Bogotá, efforts to promote cycling are paying off but come up against gender inequalities³

GHG emissions

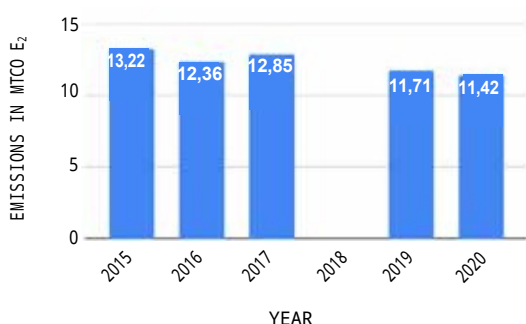
Bogotá's GHG emissions have been falling slowly since 2015, from 13.22 to 11.42 MtCO₂ e in 2020. Road transport is one of the city's main sources of GHG emissions (45% of total emissions) (IDEAM, 2018).

Bogotá's cycling initiatives

Since the 1990s, two decades of pro-cycling policies in Bogotá have resulted in the development of more than 600 km of cycling infrastructure (IDRD, 2020). This success story began with Car Free Sunday, The "Ciclovía", an event launched in 2001, brings together more than 2 million people every year in a network of 127 km of streets closed to car traffic. The introduction of cycle infrastructure has led to steady growth in cycling, which now accounts for 7% of traffic (Secretaría Distrital de Movilidad de Bogotá, 2019).

BOGOTÁ'S ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS

Source : CDP



The reinforcement of lines combining several modes of transport is raising a lot of hopes. More than 20 stations on *TransMilenio*, the city's bus network, offer free bicycle parking. Every station on the future metro will have the same facilities. Bogotá's actions have helped to instil a national dynamic: outside the capital, many cities have begun to set up cycle paths, car-free days and bicycle hire services.

In 2020, Bogotá considerably extended its network of cycle paths, transforming large parts of the network. The 80 km "emergency" route put in place during the pandemic

in permanent expansion (El Tiempo, 2020). Nevertheless, the network is still highly fragmented and of uneven quality.

Gender inequality in cycling

In Bogotá, only 24% of cyclists are women, and this proportion is similar, or even worse, in other cities. This reflects the serious safety problems on the road, where motorised vehicles still pose a threat, street harassment is rife and the risk of theft remains high. Despite the provision of infrastructure for cyclists, traffic conditions in most cities are generally very difficult. Bogotá is committed to achieving gender parity in the use of bicycles, an ambitious goal that highlights the interdependence of Sustainable Development Goals 5 (Gender Equality), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Combating Climate Change).

Ambitious, systemic climate action

In December 2020, the city of Bogotá declared a climate emergency. The declaration, issued by the City Council and the administration of Mayor Claudia Lopez, gives priority to social justice, gender equality and ambitious climate action (C40, 2021). The municipality is thus committed to integrating the climate emergency and human rights into each of its actions in order to correct the inequalities accentuated by climate change. The creation of a Group of Experts on Climate Change to advise the city is also planned, as well as the creation of citizens' groups to oversee the implementation of the elements detailed in the declaration: publication and implementation over the next few years of plans to protect the city's natural spaces, ensure food safety and security, develop renewable energies, educate people about climate change, increase the resilience of the most vulnerable, and provide integrated management of municipal waste.

³ This case study is based on extracts from *Urban mobility, access to rural areas and environmentally friendly inter-urban links: the challenges for transport in Colombia in the 21st century* (Climate Chance, 2021).

In response to these issues, the concepts of "Just Transition" and "No One Left Behind" (the latter being enshrined in the preamble to the *Transforming Our World* resolution) are needed to encourage public climate policies to take account of the needs of the people both in the transition process (dialogue, co-construction, etc.) and in the outcome of the transition (lower unemployment, reduced inequalities, etc.).

The conversion of the Ruhr, a German region historically known for its coalfield and coal and steel industry, is often cited as an example of a successful Just Transition thanks to long-term planning and ongoing dialogue between all stakeholders ([ACTRAV & ILO](#), 2018). Recently, the European Union launched a [Just Transition 2020 platform](#), including a programme to help coal regions in transition. In Canada, the region of Alberta has committed to fully funding the retraining of workers at coal-fired power plants scheduled to close until 2030, including training, relocation benefits, unemployment insurance top-ups and at least three years' income support for each worker ([ACTRAV & ILO](#), 2018). Conversely, failing to renew its employment pool, the Cumbria region will soon see the reopening of a coal mine, despite the fact that the UK exited coal production in 2016 ([Vox](#), 05/02/2021).

Coupling a reduction in GHG emissions with a reduction in inequalities seems all the more important given that the pandemic has accentuated inequalities, particularly in emerging and developing countries ([Cugat & Narita](#), 2020).

• **ADOPTING A SYSTEMATIC APPROACH** - Researchers Amy Dahan and Stefan Aykut have shown that, at least until the Paris Agreement was signed, international climate negotiations *"thought of and institutionalised the climate problem as an exclusively environmental problem"*, sometimes reducing it to *"quantified targets for reducing GHG emissions and a staggered timetable for achieving them"* ([Aykut & Dahan](#), 2014). This reduction to the single metric of ^{CO2} may have sustained the illusion of a problem that is separate and independent from the rest of economic and political life: *"The environmental reading of the climate problem has also isolated it on the international chessboard, separating it from other international regimes with which it regularly interferes, the most important of which are those of energy, international trade and development"* ([Aykut & Dahan](#), 2014).

According to Aykut and Dahan, the risk of this approach is twofold: not only does it sideline issues that are intrinsically linked to climate change (such as inequalities in contribution and vulnerability), but it also focuses attention on externalities, thereby partly obscuring the need to consider the causes (energy system, mode of development).

Although it does not refer to the Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement mentions "sustainable development" several times, and therefore emphasises the need to take economic and social issues into account in climate strategies. Linking climate plans to the SDGs can help to overcome this "silo" approach at local authority level, as demonstrated by the climate plans of Strasbourg (**case study 15**) and Bristol (**see above**).

More generally, in its report *A Territorial Approach*, the OECD notes that the SDGs may lead governments to evaluate their actions using indicators other than GDP, in order to pay more attention to well-being and the reduction of inequalities ([OECD](#), 2020).

Strasbourg - France

A laboratory for aligning climate action with the SDGs

GHG emissions

Between 1990 and 2017, Strasbourg's direct GHG emissions fell by 30%, mainly as a result of the reduction in economic activity (*Strasbourg Climate Plan*, 2020).

The City and Eurometropole of Strasbourg have appointed a person responsible for the territorialisation of the SDGs in order to use the Agenda 2030 to analyse and guide their actions. In order to best adapt this framework to Strasbourg's territory, an 18th SDG on access to culture has been added, as well as 3 specific targets: reducing noise pollution, European and international influence and civil security. This work of territorialising the SDGs, their targets and their indicators has made them more concrete and therefore easier to mobilise.

Since 2019, the city and the metropolis have been analysing their investment budget through the prism of the SDGs: the results have shown that SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) benefits from significant financial resources while, on the contrary, certain other SDGs, such as SDG 5 (Gender Equality), were not the subject of any investment expenditure. At the end of 2020, the city also analysed its budget using a tool developed by the I4CE institute, in order to assess the effect of its spending on GHG emissions.

An ODD analysis was also carried out on the city's *Climate Plan* (fig. 6), which shows that the plan's objectives and actions focus mainly on ODD 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and ODD 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and also have strong impacts on ODD 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), ODD 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and ODD 13 (Climate). In contrast, SDG 5 (gender equality) has been identified as missing from the Climate Plan, and should be the subject of future work. For the first time, the city's 2021 budget includes a gendered capital expenditure: the refurbishment of school playgrounds, undertaken with a view to adapting to climate change (creation of cool islands), takes into account the needs of women.

taking gender issues into account. In order to step up action in favour of the Climate Plan, at the end of 2020 the Eurometropole also launched the development of a *Pact for a Sustainable Local Economy*, in partnership with local private stakeholders. This Climate Plan illustrates the benefits of using the SDGs identified above:

- **Prioritising actions and building indicators:** Its action plan associates monitoring indicators with each action. In addition to the mandatory indicators for monitoring GHG emissions, a number of other indicators tailored to the area have been developed: number of bicycles recycled, number of companies involved in "green" initiatives, etc.

"A number of initiatives have been taken with the Regional Chamber of Agriculture to promote agro-ecology..."

- **Building new partnerships:** The Climate Plan is the result of extensive consultation between 2017 and 2019 with local stakeholders, involving the general public, economic players and the 33 municipalities in the metropolitan area.

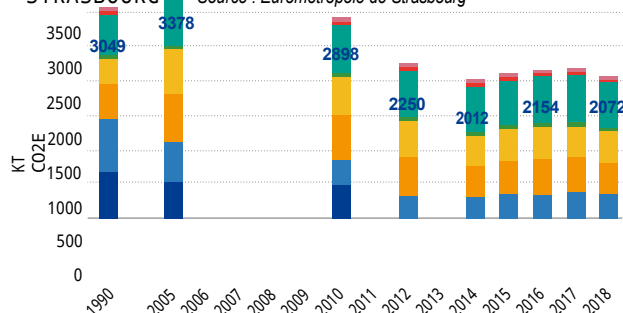
- **Just Transition:** The metropolis is keen to listen to its partners and their constraints when it comes to implementing climate policies. For example, subsidies are planned for social landlords to help them renovate their housing stock to make it better insulated.

- **Systemic approach:** The climate plan has four main themes. One is focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, while the other 3 are aimed at "well-being", "sustainable development" and "the environment".

The aim of the plan is to promote "solidarity in economic transition", and to "give ourselves the means to act". Analysis of this plan has shown that it touches on 15 SDGs, so it is not restricted to SDGs 13 and 11. Within the municipality, those in charge of the Climate Plan and the territorialisation of the SDGs regularly exchange ideas in order to compare and enrich their points of view.

Today, the city is using the SDGs as a strategic framework for developing its urban policies. The reference framework for sustainable cities (RFSC, part 3) has been used on two occasions to draw up an ODD profile for a ZAC (urban development zone) and the Urban Nature Park. Following Strasbourg's accession to the Milan Food Pact, the action plan for sustainable territorial food will also be built around the SDGs.

GHG EMISSIONS OF THE EUROMETROPOLE OF STRASBOURG
Source : Eurométropole de Strasbourg



Of course, not mentioning the SDGs in a climate plan does not mean that it sets aside all efforts to prioritise actions, build new partnerships, reduce inequalities or take a systemic approach. The city of Boston, for example, has published a [Resilience Plan](#) in which it aims to protect itself both against the risks of one-off extreme weather events and against *slow-moving disasters* such as racism. Bogotá is another example (**case study 14**). Similarly, aligning climate action with the SDGs is not an automatic guarantee of policies that reduce inequalities or adopt a systemic vision. Indeed, alongside the potential benefits, the use of the SDGs also entails certain risks that we feel are important to mention.

D. Risks and difficulties that may be encountered these alignments

• **JUST ANOTHER COMMUNICATION GRID?** - In a [press release](#) published in April 2020, at the height of the shock caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Director of *SDG Impact* at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Elizabeth Boggs Davidsen warned: *"Too often, the SDGs are simply used as a new lens to communicate actions in a different way, rather than to bring about truly different decisions"*. Indeed, many actions can be directly or indirectly linked to one of the 169 targets of the 2030 Agenda. Communicating on the use of the SDGs is not automatically a guarantee of harmful and virtuous actions.

At regional level, setting up new bodies or dedicated services, such as the Scotland SDG Network (**case study 13**), or making commitments regarding the use of the SDGs, can help to ensure that the use of the SDGs is not restricted to communication activities. For example, in its analysis of various VLRs, the Brookings Institution think-tank notes that these documents all open with a "foreword" by the mayor of the municipality, which shows both the importance of the political will of elected representatives in appropriating the SDGs, but also the dependence that this can create: will the next elected representative want to continue work that is strongly associated with the name of his or her predecessor? Long-term commitments such as New York's to publish one VLR per year can help to ensure continuity of commitment ([Brookings Institution](#), 2020).

• **A COMPLEX AND LITTLELY TERRITORIAL GRID** - The Agenda 2030, although intended for everyone, is first and foremost a global agenda adopted by the 193 UN member states and broken down into global targets associated with macroscopic indicators. According to Yves Zimmermann, who is responsible for the territorialisation of the SDGs in Strasbourg, it is therefore necessary to territorialise this framework in line with the specific characteristics of the region, so that only those targets that correspond to the region's objectives and competencies are adopted. Promoting the rule of law at national and international levels and ensuring equal access to justice for all" (Target 16.3) is a matter for the State and not for a municipality. The aim of territorialisation is to translate these objectives into concrete actions. It is even interesting to identify purely local targets, as was done in Strasbourg, to enrich the framework for action of territories contributing to the Agenda 2030. What's more, a number of key issues for local and regional authorities are conspicuously absent from the SDG grid: how can they be linked with the new digital tools? Why is racism never mentioned? Why is access to culture not included as an 18th SDG, as recommended by UCLG's Culture 21 Committee? Other global objectives, such as those in Africa 2063, a roadmap adopted by the African Union, may be better suited to certain local authorities. As part of the process of adopting the SDGs, local governments may wish to supplement them with objectives or targets specific to their area,

as in Strasbourg, where an SDG on access to culture and three specific targets have been added to the initial grid.

• FROM THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TO THE URGENT NEED FOR TRANSFORMATIVE IMPLEMENTATION

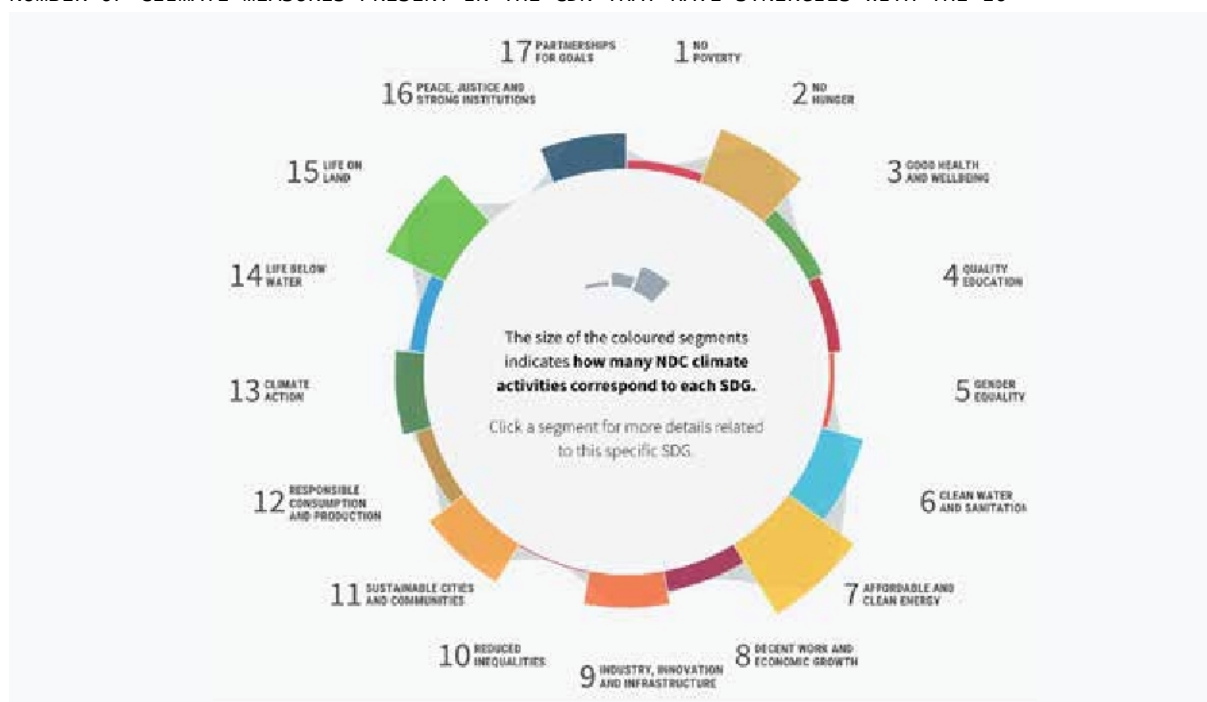
Popularised by the [Brundtland Report](#) (1987) as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs", the concept of sustainable development is based on three pillars: environmental, economic and social. It is often perceived as vague and ineffective: of its three pillars, it can be tempting to favour two and leave the third to one side. As a result, it has been both appropriated and criticised by a wide range of political parties and actions, for example with regard to the role played by economic growth (too central? not enough?), or environmental protection (a threat to growth? principles not clear enough to lead to real progress?).

The SDGs have the merit of making action for sustainable development somewhat more precise, by breaking down each of the goals into targets, each associated with a monitoring indicator. However, being aligned with a certain number of them says nothing about the effect on the others, and numerous studies have shown the potential conflicts that can exist between several of them (**part 3**).

E. Aligning the climate and sustainable development goals within the NDCs

FIGURE 5

GLOBAL GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE [NDC-SDG CONNECTION TOOL](#), SHOWING, FOR EACH LO, THE NUMBER OF CLIMATE MEASURES PRESENT IN THE CDN THAT HAVE SYNERGIES WITH THE LO



States can also be the driving force behind aligning their climate policies with the SDGs. In particular, in a report analysing the new NDCs submitted before 31 December 2020, the UNFCCC emphasises: "Some [Parties] have linked their NDCs to their commitment to a transition to a sustainable and/or low-carbon and resilient economy, taking into account social, environmental and economic factors as well as the SDGs. [...] Most parties stressed the policy coherence and synergies between their mitigation actions and their development priorities, which include long-term low greenhouse gas development strategies, the SDGs and, for some, post-Covid green stimulus packages." ([CCNUCC](#), 2021).

To this end, countries can use tools to model the contribution of their NDC to the 2030 Agenda. For example, the [T21-iSDG](#) model, developed by the Millennium Institute and used in [Senegal's NDC](#), can be used to visualise the effects of climate policies on a country's economic and social dimensions. On the other hand, the [NDC-SDG Connection Tool](#) (**fig. 5**), which we already mentioned in our [Territory Report 2019](#), is an initiative launched at the end of 2018 by the German Development Institute (DIE) and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) aimed at "revealing the connections and synergies" between the SDGs and the NDCs, and thus "identifying potential entry points towards more coherent public policy development and action" ([DIE & SEI](#), 2018).

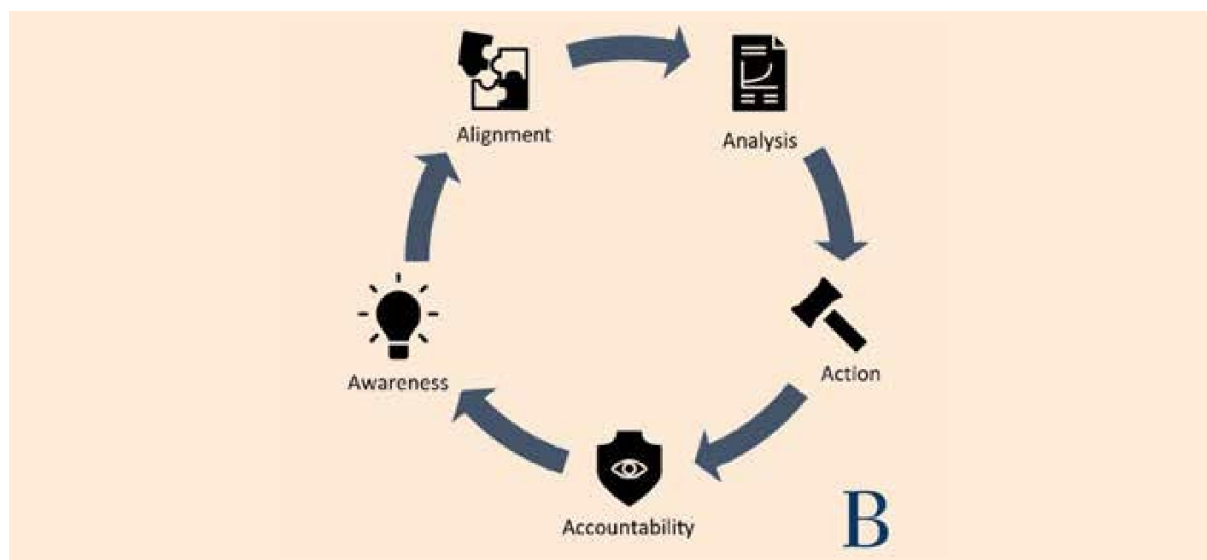
National policies can also draw on the actions of local governments, as recommended by UCLG's *Task Force of Local and Regional Governments* in its latest report: "Many countries could certainly increase their ambitions regarding NDCs by building on the existing commitments of cities, regions and businesses in their national climate policy formulation processes. However, adequate tools for better coordination, monitoring and evaluation still need to be developed." ([UCLG](#), 2020). Climate-DGD alignment approaches can then inspire national policies. For example, in partnership with local authorities, Climate Chance's [mobility coalition](#) recently drew up a roadmap for sustainable mobility in Côte d'Ivoire, aligned with climate objectives and the SDGs, which could be incorporated into Côte d'Ivoire's next NDC (**case study 16**).

3. Destination tools local governments to align ODD-climate

With its [Local Leaderships on the SDGs](#) project, the Brookings Institution aims to encourage the emergence of *bottom-up* approaches to implementing the SDGs, by highlighting good practice and producing knowledge on the territorialisation of the SDGs. A recent report from this programme identifies 5 stages in this territorialisation (**fig. 6**): awareness, alignment, analysis, action and evaluation.

FIGURE 6

THE 5 'A'S OF THE MDG TERRITORIALISATION CYCLE - Source: [Brookings Institution](#), 2020



The territories must first *become aware* of the existence of the SDGs and their relevance. Then, they generally take stock of the *alignment* of their strategies, plans and policies with these SDGs, in order to *analyse* the opportunities or weaknesses of their action. Once this assessment has been completed, they can take *action* to strengthen this alignment, and finally *evaluate* their action using monitoring indicators to *become aware* of what is working and what is not, and start a new cycle.

So far, we have mentioned several times the tools or approaches that can help local governments at each of these stages: VLRs, budgeting approaches, databases for building indicators and monitoring, the creation of new bodies or new specific posts specifically responsible for driving and monitoring the approaches linked to the SDGs, etc.

Ivory Coast

The Climate Chance Mobility Coalition in Côte d'Ivoire: the construction of a roadmap by local players for mobility in line with climate objectives and the SDGs

Formed in 2018 at the Climate Chance Summit in Abidjan, the [Climate Chance Sustainable Mobilities and Transport in Africa](#) coalition has produced a [Roadmap for Sustainable Mobility](#) specific to Côte d'Ivoire. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport, this document is the result of close collaboration between numerous non-state actors (local authorities, private sector, public partners and civil society organisations), led by the Climate Chance association with methodological input from the Paris Process on Mobility and Climate (PPMC) and financial support from the Michelin Corporate Foundation. Following an [in-depth analysis of the mobility and transport sector in Côte d'Ivoire](#) carried out between late 2018 and early 2019, a series of workshops in 2019 brought together around sixty Ivorian players in the sector in Abidjan. The diagnosis carried out made it possible to define the various axes of a shared mobility strategy for the country, based on the objectives of the PPMC's [Global Roadmap](#) and drawing on the actions already carried out in Côte d'Ivoire. Then, throughout 2020, despite the Covid-19 pandemic, a second series of workshops was organised in different regions to enable a large number of local stakeholders (around 50 at each workshop) from various mobility-related structures to co-construct an inclusive low-carbon strategy to transform the sector in Côte d'Ivoire. The roadmap aims for a "low-carbon emergence in transport", and points out that mobility is closely linked to the SDGs in terms of economic development, people's access to essential services and the consumption of resources. Proposals relating to road safety, the development of ecotourism and the strengthening of the country's regional economic hubs illustrate these points.

Local authorities in Côte d'Ivoire played an active role in drawing up this roadmap, via the ARDCI (Assembly of Regions and Districts of Côte d'Ivoire). The roadmap calls for greater transfers of powers to local governments so that they can play an active part in transforming mobility in their areas.

Three consultation workshops in three pilot towns (Cocody, Bouaké, Odienné), representative of the mobility challenges in Côte d'Ivoire, were organised to test and illustrate the roadmap approach for sustainable mobility. They provided an opportunity to present the roadmap approach and gather feedback from participants, so that the roadmap can be adapted to the needs of the local population. At the end of these workshops, the matrix of priority actions to be carried out was defined.

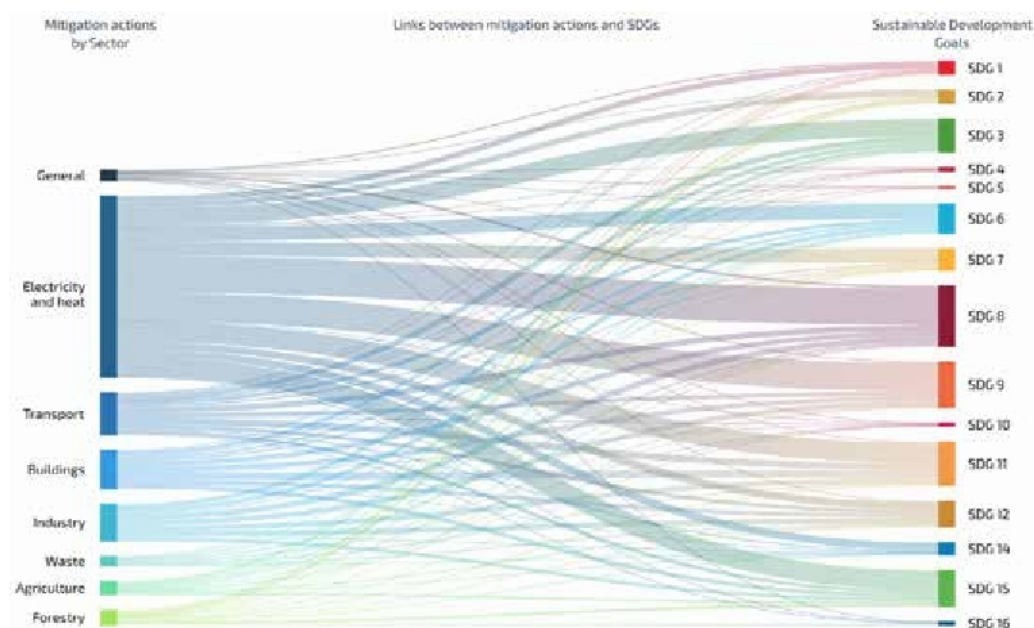
This roadmap will be officially presented to the Ivorian government in the coming months, and could eventually be used to re-evaluate Côte d'Ivoire's next national contribution to the Paris Agreement, due for COP26 in Glasgow.

With regard to the territorialisation of the SDGs specifically for climate action, here are some tools to model the synergies and conflicts that may arise between climate action and the 2030 Agenda, and thus help local governments in the *alignment* and *analysis* stages:

- The SCAN Tool, for SDG & Climate Action Nexus Tool, already mentioned in **part 2**, was developed by the NewClimate Institute in 2018. Hundreds of mitigation actions in 7 sectors (electricity and heating, buildings, transport, industry, waste, agriculture, forests and a general sector) are analysed to identify their synergies and conflicts with the SDG targets. On the dedicated website, it is possible to download a note detailing the methodology used, a report analysing the results of this tool published in 2018, and all the tables listing the results. An interactive website has also been set up to make the results easily accessible (**fig. 7**).

FIGURE 7

GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION OF THE LINKS BETWEEN MITIGATION ACTIONS AND THE ODS USING THE [SCAN TOOL](#)



The Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities and Towns (RFSC) provides free tools specifically for European local authorities to profile their policies against three different grids:

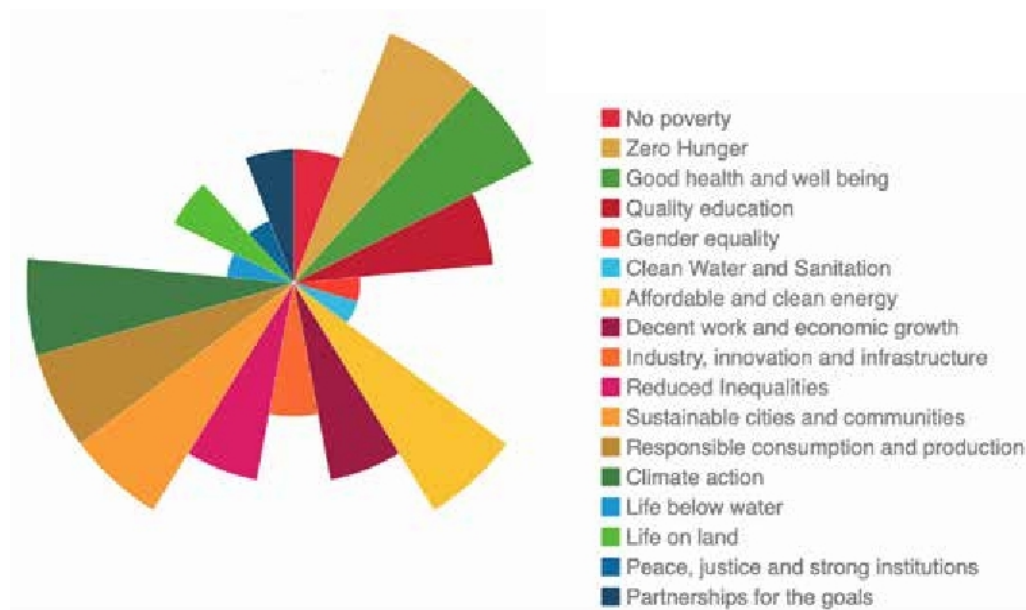
- The Sustainable Cities and Territories Reference Framework, developed by the RFSC, a series of 30 objectives grouped into five dimensions (spatial, governance, social and cultural, economic, environmental) to define a European vision of the cities of tomorrow.
- [ISO 37101 - Sustainable community development](#), published in 2016 by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), aims to "define what is needed to help communities become more sustainable". It explains "the steps a community needs to take to achieve its sustainability goals, such as creating an action plan, allocating responsibilities and measuring performance". ISO 37101 certification requires "the involvement of all interested parties in discussions about

the definition and implementation of a sustainable development strategy", including and above all citizens ([ISO](#), 2016).

• The SDG grid. **Figure 8** shows, for example, the result for Totnes in the UK, a pioneer city in the [Cities in Transition](#) network, which is striving to combine a reduction in ^{CO2 emissions} with a strengthening of links between local players. The tool makes it possible to identify which of the SDGs have been reached and which have been neglected by a policy, a development project, a capital expenditure project, etc. Unlike the SCAN Tool, this tool does not make it possible to visualise any conflicts between the various SDGs.

FIGURE 8

ODD PROFILE OF THE TOWN OF TOTNES (UNITED KINGDOM), PRODUCED USING THE [RFSC](#)



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