

**Amics  
UAB**



**UAB**  
Universitat Autònoma  
de Barcelona

Sopar d'anàlisi d'actualitat europea  
**“L'agenda 2030 i els ODS: Reptes i oportunitats per la ciutadania i els governs”**



amb

**ANDREA NOFERINI**

PROFESSOR DE CIÈNCIA POLÍTICA DE LA UAB I LA UPF I  
SECRETARI ACADEMIC DE L'ICPS



**DIA:** Dijous 16 de gener a les 20:30 h  
**LLOC:** Hotel Claris (Pau Claris, 150)  
Els assistents disposaran de pàrquing gratuït a l'Hotel.

**EL PREU DEL SOPAR** és de **35€**.  
Cal confirmar assistència a  
**amics@uab.cat** o al **935811490**

Aquest acte forma part del programa “Llegat Pasqual Maragall” que compta amb el suport de:

Amb la col·laboració de:



**FUJIFILM**

derby  
hotels  
collection

¿Quiénes y cuantos conocen la Agenda 2030 y los ODS?

¿Qué son y para que sirven las agendas globales? (*algunas reflexiones sobre la idea de governance*)

¿Cuáles son los retos y las oportunidades en el marco de los ODS?

## How well do people know the SDGs?

Using different methods and covering different sets of countries, surveys find that **between 35 and 45 per cent of people have heard of the goals**. AIESEC's Youth Speak report (2016) suggests that young people have a higher level of SDG awareness than average, a finding that is generally replicated in demographic analyses of other surveys.

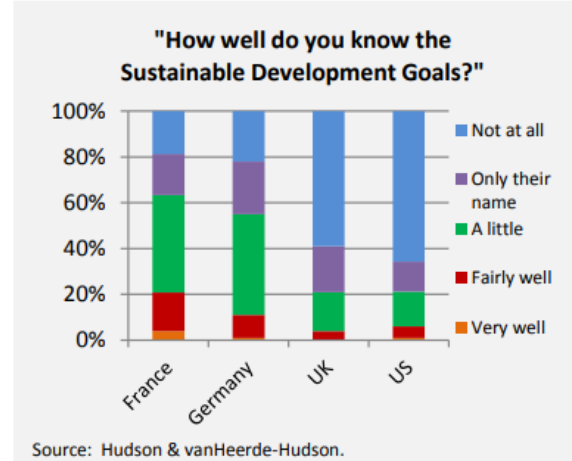
SDG *awareness* does not necessarily translate into *knowledge*. Glocalities (2016) finds that, **across 24 countries, only around 1 in 100 citizens know the SDGs 'very well'**, while 25% say they know the name only.

According to the latest Eurobarometer (2017), just

Source	Awareness of SDGs	Knowledge of SDGs
Eurobarometer (2016)	36%	10%
Eurobarometer (2017)	41%	12%
Globescan Radar (2017)	35%	n/a
AIESEC Youth Speak Global Report	45%	n/a

over **1 in 10 Europeans know what the SDGs are**.

There are major disparities between countries. Hudson & vanHeerde-Hudson (2016) find that in Germany and France, 2 in 10 citizens say they are not aware of the SDGs, compared with about 4 in 10 citizens in the United Kingdom and United States.



It is important to note that the findings of these surveys need to be treated with caution. "Social desirability bias", in particular, will lead many people to overreport their awareness or knowledge of the SDGs.

Nonetheless, **awareness that there is a global set of goals appears to be on the rise**. Both Eurobarometer and Globescan find that awareness of the SDGs is generally greater today than awareness of the Millennium Development Goals was in earlier surveys.

# Global Survey Shows 74% Are Aware of the Sustainable Development Goals

Published

23 Sep 2019

2019

Share



Alem Tedeneke, Public Engagement+1 646 204 9191, Email: [ated@weforum.org](mailto:ated@weforum.org)

- 74% of adults globally are aware of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Great Britain and Japan rank lowest in terms of familiarity, with 51% having never heard of them; 50% of respondents in the United States have never heard of the SDGs; in comparison, 92% of respondents in Turkey have heard of them
- The top-ranked SDGs are those related to humanitarian human needs, including zero hunger, clean water and good health
- Learn more [here](#) and follow the Sustainable Development Impact Summit 2019 at <http://wef.ch/sdi19>

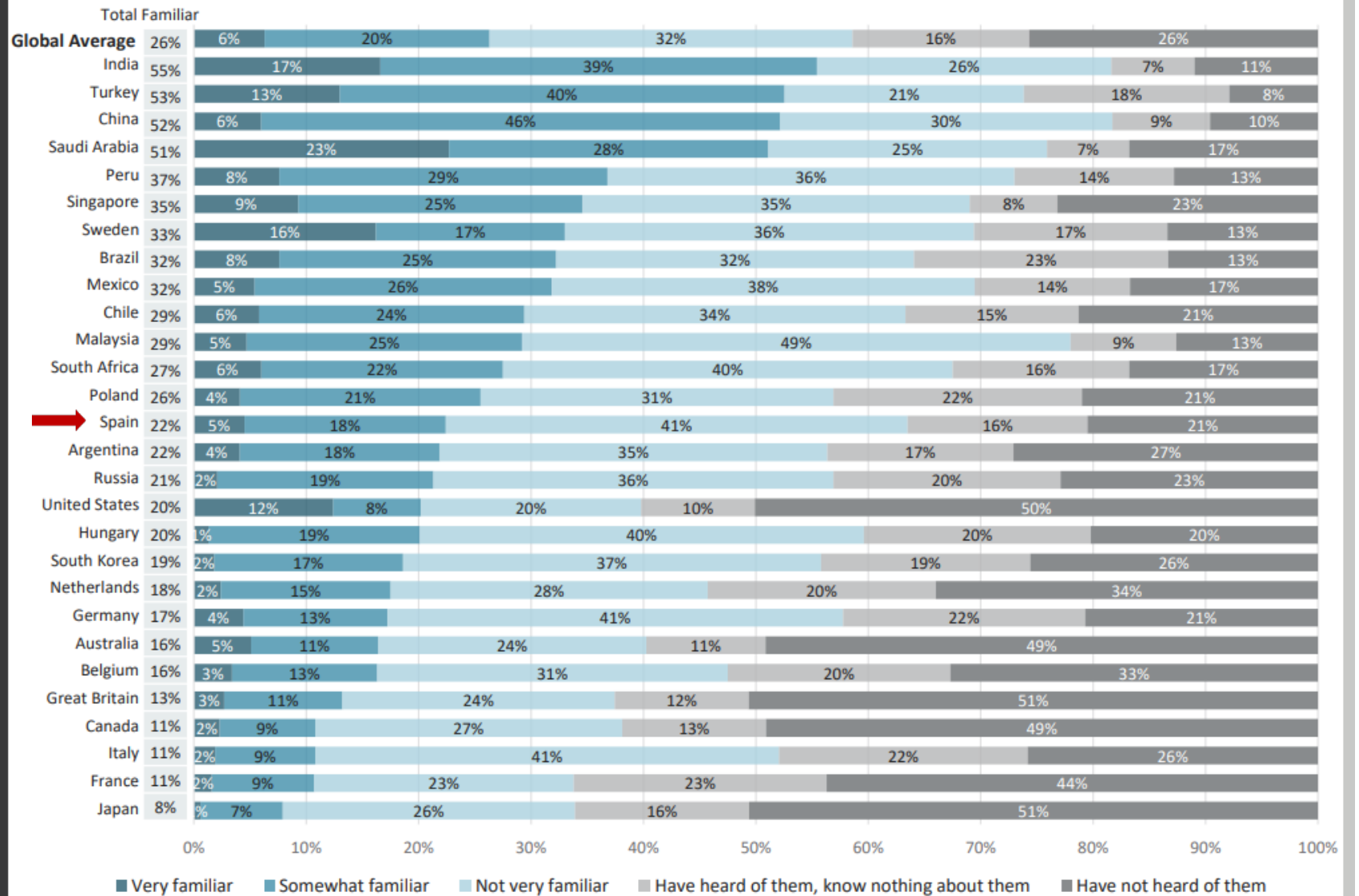
**New York, USA, 23 September 2019** – Three out of four adults (74%) globally have some awareness of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), according to a new survey commissioned by the World Economic Forum.

The survey, conducted for the Forum by Ipsos Group, asked almost 20,000 people aged between 16 and 74 from 28 countries how familiar they were with the SDGs and which SDGs they thought were the most important. The 17 SDGs represent the UN's [2030 Agenda for](#)

### Q1. How familiar are you with the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations?

Three out four adults (74%) across the 28 countries surveyed claim having some awareness of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. Awareness is highest in Turkey (92%), mainland China (90%), followed by India (89%) along with Brazil, Malaysia and Sweden (87% in all three). However, it is the case of about half of all adults in Japan (49%), Great Britain (49%), the United States (50%) and Canada (51%).

While those who say they are somewhat or very familiar with the UN SDGs make up one quarter of all adults globally (26%), they are a majority in India (55%), Turkey (53%), China (52%) and Saudi Arabia (51%). In contrast, only about in ten of people surveyed in Japan (8%), France (11%), Italy (11%), Canada (11%), and Great Britain (13%) report being familiar with the SDGs.



¿Quiénes y cuantos conocen la Agenda 2030 y los ODS?

**¿Qué son y para que sirven las agendas globales? (*algunas reflexiones sobre la idea de governance*)**

¿Cuáles son los retos y las oportunidades en el marco de los ODS?

- La Agenda 2030 y los ODS (2015)
- La Nueva Agenda Urbana (Habitat III, 2016),
- El Acuerdo de Paris sobre el cambio climático (2015)
- La Alianza Global para la Cooperación Eficaz al Desarrollo (Busan, 2011)
- La Agenda de Acción de Addis Abeba (2015)
- .....
- .....
- .....

# agendas globales y acciones locales

Al tratarse de iniciativas de naturaleza intergubernamental sin obligaciones legales para los firmantes, la pregunta es:

***¿sirven de algo?***

.....a veces, la impresión es que estas agendas proponen unos objetivos deseables pero generales y alejados de los retos a los que nos enfrentamos *día a día tales como los atascos, los conflictos entre lo privado y lo público, la calidad de nuestro empleo o la educación, las transformaciones de barrios de toda la vida en lugares con la convivencia de nuevas culturas.*



Datos destacables	Metas del objetivo 5	Enlaces
	<p>5.1 Poner fin a todas las formas de discriminación contra todas las mujeres y las niñas en todo el mundo</p> <p>5.2 Eliminar todas las formas de violencia contra todas las mujeres y las niñas en los ámbitos público y privado, incluidas la trata y la explotación sexual y otros tipos de explotación</p> <p>5.3 Eliminar todas las prácticas nocivas, como el matrimonio infantil, precoz y forzado y la mutilación genital femenina</p> <p>5.4 Reconocer y valorar los cuidados y el trabajo doméstico no remunerados mediante servicios públicos, infraestructuras y políticas de protección social, y promoviendo la responsabilidad compartida en el hogar y la familia, según proceda en cada país</p> <p>5.5 Asegurar la participación plena y efectiva de las mujeres y la igualdad de oportunidades de liderazgo a todos los niveles decisorios en la vida política, económica y pública</p> <p>5.6 Asegurar el acceso universal a la salud sexual y reproductiva y los derechos reproductivos según lo acordado de conformidad con el Programa de Acción de la Conferencia Internacional sobre la Población y el Desarrollo, la Plataforma de Acción de Beijing y los documentos finales de sus conferencias de examen</p>	



The **Millennium Development Goals** (MDGs), adopted in 2000 by the United Nations, were the first of their kind: a global strategy with quantifiable targets to help eradicate poverty.

They represent a historic and effective method of global mobilisation brought about to achieve a set of important social priorities worldwide.

They were directed however towards the **poorest regions** of the world and the need to focus on developing countries first.

## MDGs vs. SDGs

In contrast, since 2015, the SDGs have been considered to be **transformational**, reflecting the growing urgency of sustainable development for the entire world.

They represent a new universal Agenda, **removing the “developing” versus “developed” dichotomy and the notions of “donors” and “recipients”**.

Now, everyone has been called upon to act and play their part in helping to secure a more prosperous and sustainable future.

# Global governance through goals

- Unlike past global governance efforts that largely relied on top-down and market-based approaches, the 2030 Agenda relies on “governance through goals” (*Biermann et al, 2017; Kanie and Biermann, 2017, Biermann 2018*).
- This novel form of global governance is defined by **weak** institutional **intergovernmental** arrangements and the **lack of legal binding commitment** of countries to global goals set internationally.
- It follows a **comprehensive, inclusive, bottom-up, non-confrontational, country-driven** and **stakeholder-oriented** approach. Indeed, the SDGs set by the UN are eminently **aspirational**.
- Even when quantitative and clearly defined targets have been defined, governments can still rely on the non-binding nature of the goals to decide about their implementation. Indeed, national governments **retain the authority to interpret and implement the 2030 Agenda**.

¿Quiénes y cuantos conocen la Agenda 2030 y los ODS?

¿Qué son y para que sirven las agendas globales? (*algunas reflexiones sobre la idea de governance*)

**¿Cuáles son los retos y las oportunidades en el marco de los ODS?**

# Governance and the SDGs

- Although innovative and pragmatic, the governance through goals paradigm implies some crucial risks such as: **low implementation** records and **policy failure** (*particularly, if governments and stakeholders lack clear incentives*).
- When legal sanctions are not feasible, **coercion** cannot be used to modify and/or direct actors' behaviour. Other policy elements, such as **effectiveness** and **legitimacy**, acquire more relevance in guaranteeing actors' compliance and —consequently— policy **support**



# 2030 AGENDA

ASPIRATIONAL AND NOT BINDING



NEED OF LONG-TERM POLICY SUPPORT



**POLICY SUPPORT = f [ Policy legitimacy ; policy effectiveness]**

INPUT  
LEGITIMACY

*Negotiated preferences*

OUTPUT  
LEGITIMACY

*Accountability*

*Policy design*

**SDGs LOCALIZING** is crucial as

**+++ legitimacy**

**+++ effectiveness**

**+++ policy support**

## 2. Policy Legitimacy

Legitimacy is a pre-requisite for political authority. It underlies the expectation that constituencies comply with the power exerted by public authorities.

The confidence of constituencies on the fairness and suitability of their policy makers confer legitimacy to public policies and the rule of law, even when these are associated to adverse effects for the interests of the governed constituencies.

*(Beetham, 1991, George, 1980; Buchanan, 2002; Stoker, 2003; Scharpf, 1999).*

### INPUT LEGITIMACY

#### ‘government by the people’

Governors must take into account people’s (the governed) preferences. An authoritative decision is considered legitimate if it is the outcome of a (plural, fair, transparent and inclusive) negotiation process that considers people’s preferences.

### OUTPUT LEGITIMACY

#### ‘government for the people’

The consequences (not the process) of the decision-making process. A policy is legitimated if it benefits the public and if public authorities can be made accountable for their actions.



### 3. Policy Effectiveness

Effectiveness is usually defined as a measure of the extent to which a public policy attains its objectives (Peters, 2003).

Public interventions that are effective in solving citizens' needs receive higher degrees of policy support, thus, inducing the compliance of policy actors and preventing free riding.

Effectiveness is strictly linked to **policy design**, which consists in defining formal (and informal) mechanisms and incentives to mobilize public and private resources for the achievement of policy goals.

Policy design is a complex process that is not merely a straightforward technical process (Meny and Thoening, 2000). It involves considering different assessments of the nature, urgency and priority of a policy issue, the channels available to negotiate interests and the preferred governance styles.



## 4. Policy Accountability

Accountability is importantly associated to policy (output) legitimacy.

In political systems, accountability refers to mechanisms to:

- (a) make politicians and bureaucrats to inform and justify publicly about each decision they adopt;
- (b) make possible their sanctioning (Przeworski et al 1999).

Accountability is primarily considered from a **vertical** perspective where the citizenry makes governments responsible of their actions.

It can also be considered **horizontally**, in the sense of the different institutions and organizations being accountable to each other. *(including accountability within government, between decision-makers and courts, between companies and regulators as well as between bureaucracies and the parliament).*





# The virtuous circle of SDGs

Persistent support to the long-term implementation of the 2030 Agenda can be better achieved when SDG policies are determined:

- according to the preferences of stakeholders;
- when political authorities are kept **accountable** to citizens;
- when policies are **sensitive to the demands**, needs and contextual social, economic and political characteristics of the territory.

Moreover, political authorities with the power and the responsibility to take action must be accountable to citizens, and policies must be effective in the sense of being sensitive to the demands, needs and contextual social, economic and political characteristics of the territory.

### **Whole-of-government y Whole-of-society approaches:**

enfoques sobre la gobernanza en los que la formulación de políticas se caracteriza por la coherencia de las políticas entre niveles de gobierno y sectores, la participación de los stakeholders en las diferentes etapas del ciclo de las políticas (definición de las prioridades, deliberación, implementación y evaluación) y un fuerte compromiso con el monitoreo y la evaluación de los resultados, así como con la transparencia y la rendición de cuentas.

### **Enfoque territorial sobre desarrollo local (Territorial Approach to Local Development, TALD):**

estrategia de desarrollo que reconoce la naturaleza endógena de las políticas para el desarrollo. Esto implica que los gobiernos locales y regionales deberían ser agentes autónomos y suficientemente dotados para contribuir plenamente a la definición, producción y provisión de bienes y servicios públicos adaptados a la realidad local. Desde aquí, es posible argumentar que una aproximación TALD debería siempre considerarse para la definición de estrategias nacionales de desarrollo, ya que aumenta la efectividad y la legitimidad de dichas estrategias.

Solo para citar un ejemplo: es probable que la **descarbonización** y la **transición energética** solo puedan ocurrir mediante la colaboración de múltiples niveles de gobierno (y administraciones públicas correspondientes), la inclusión de todos los agentes interesados (empresas, universidades y sociedad civil) y sobre todo mediante un cambio de paradigma en nuestros estilos de consumo y de producción.

Si pensamos a los territorios como **sistemas** en los cuales los actores intercambian recursos a partir de diferentes posiciones, la pregunta de interés es: **¿Cuál es la contribución de los LRGs en alcanzar los objetivos de una transición energética que mejore tanto la sostenibilidad del territorio como las condiciones de vida de sus habitantes?**

Bajo este marco se abren varias líneas argumentativas que se centran en las interdependencias de intervenciones en sectores, en muchos casos, bajo la responsabilidad de los LRGs cuales, por ejemplo:

- El ordenamiento del territorio a escala urbana (urban planning)
- La gobernanza metropolitana
- La regulación del espacio público
- La vivienda
- Las desigualdades territoriales entre distritos de una misma ciudad y entre centro y periferia
- La segregación educativa
- El acceso a la cultura
- Los modelos de producción y consumo del sistema territorial con particular atención a los alimentos y a la comida
- Etc..



**European Committee  
of the Regions**



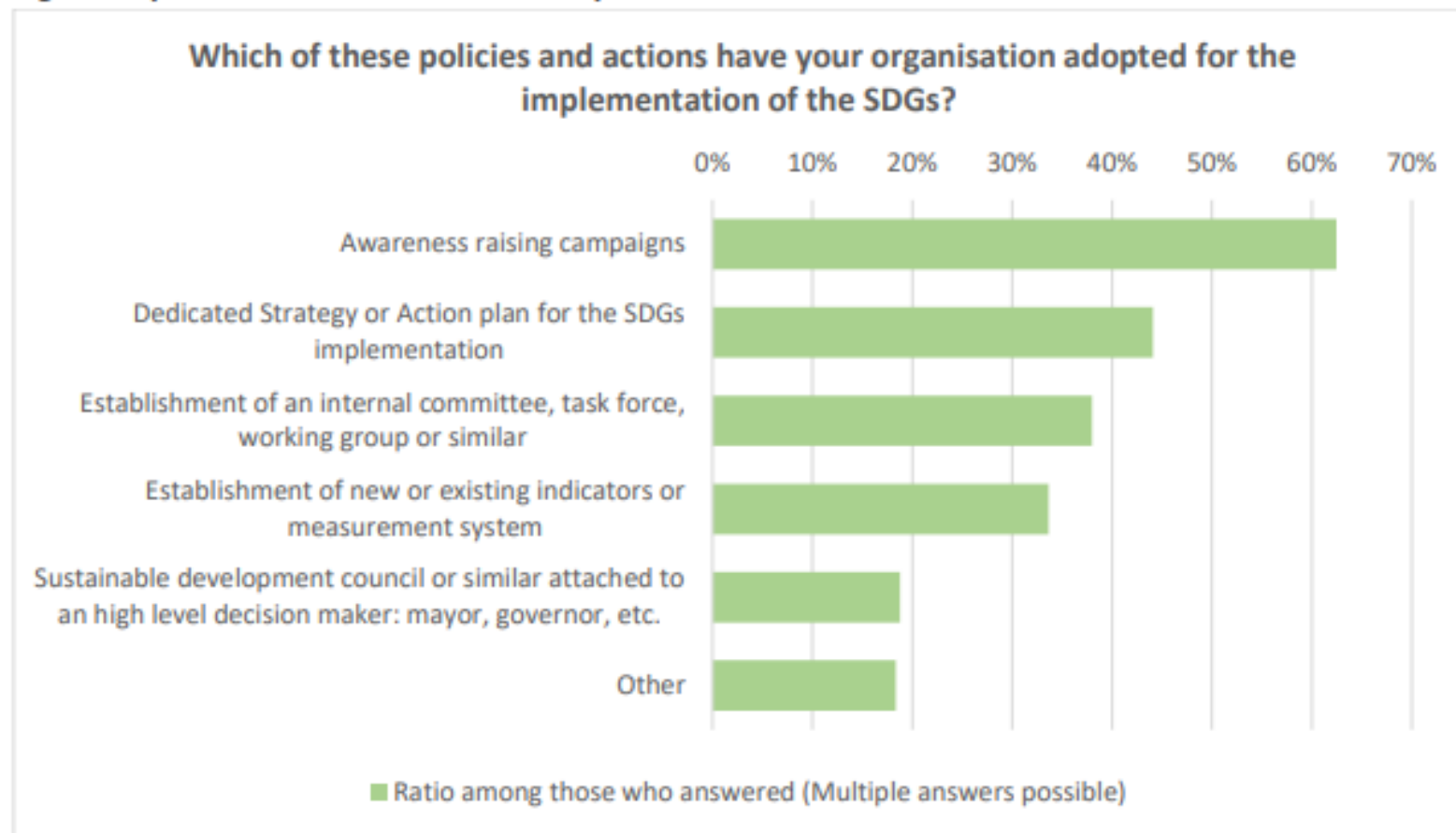
## Survey Results Note

### **The key contribution of regions and cities to sustainable development**

From 13 December 2018 to 1 March 2019, the European Committee of the Regions (CoR) in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) carried out an online survey on "***The key contribution of regions and cities to sustainable development***".<sup>1</sup>

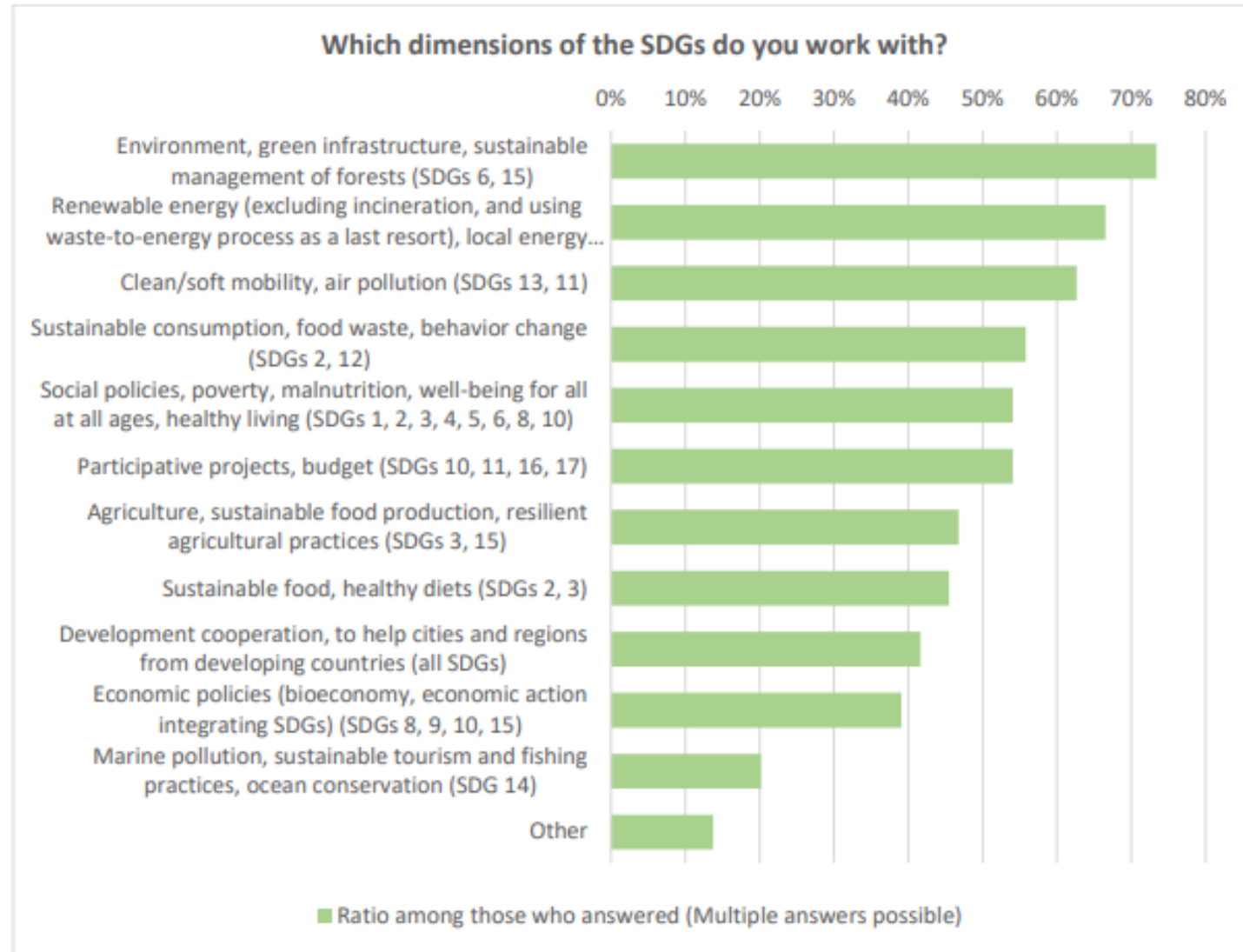
The survey was aimed towards representatives of local and regional authorities as well as other stakeholders at local and regional level, and concerned their work on sustainable development (SD) and in particular their contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The key results of the survey are summarised in this note,<sup>2</sup> while the full figures are available in the annex.

**Figure 2: policies and actions for the implementation of the SDGs**



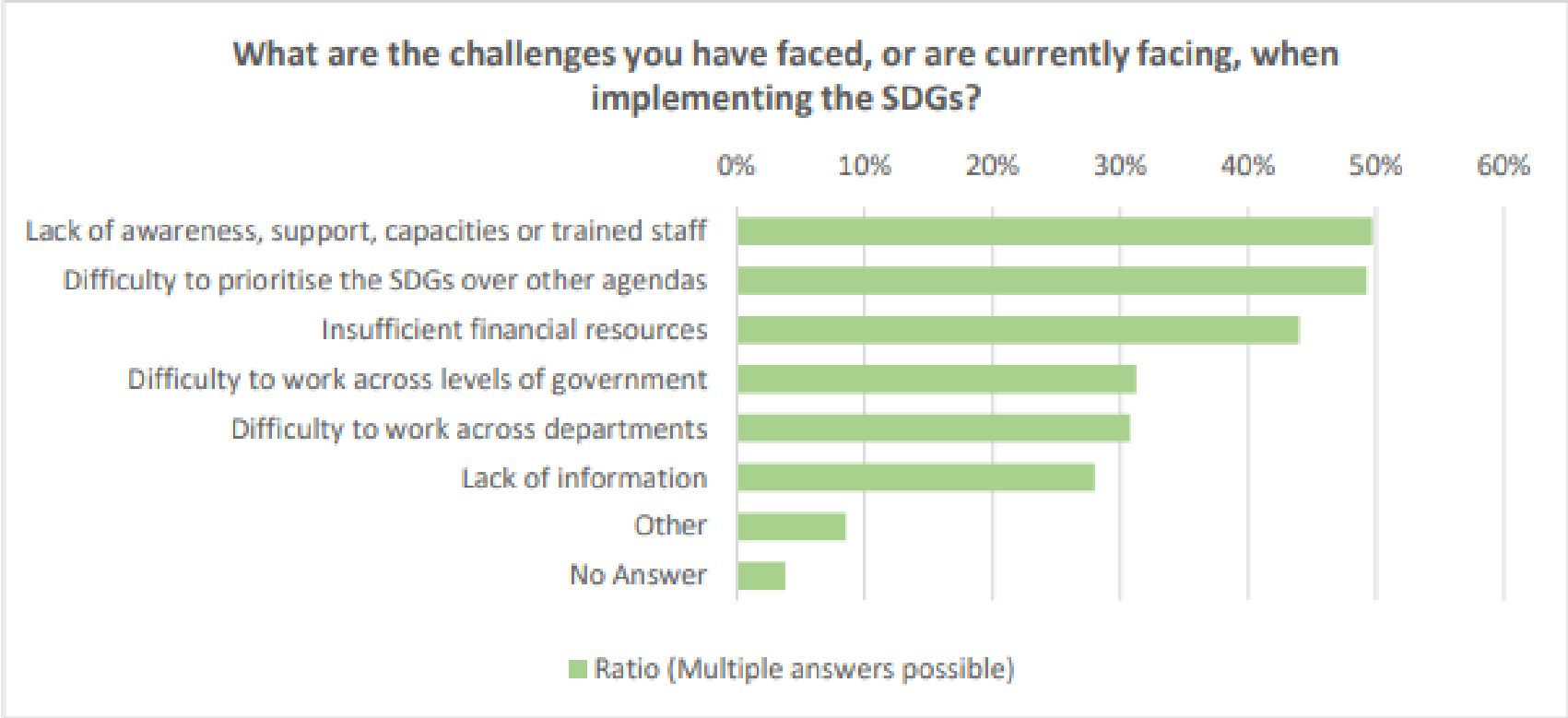
**Source:** CoR-OECD Survey (2019) *The key contribution of regions and cities to sustainable development.*

**Figure 3: sectoral priorities in the implementation of the SDGs**



**Source:** CoR-OECD Survey (2019) *The key contribution of regions and cities to sustainable development.*

**Figure 4: main challenges in implementing the SDGs at local and regional level**



Source: CoR-OECD Survey (2019) *The key contribution of regions and cities to sustainable development.*

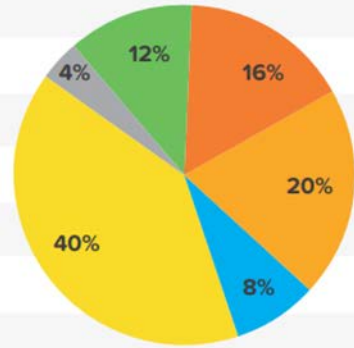


The present PLATFORMA-CEMR study is based on 26 responses from national associations of local and regional governments 8 encompassing 24 countries 9 from all across Europe, eight of which are non-EU members. The 24 countries represent 51,840,000 people and the associations represent 90% of this population.

SDGs are still perceived as overly disconnected from realities on the ground and many stakeholders remain unsure of their value.

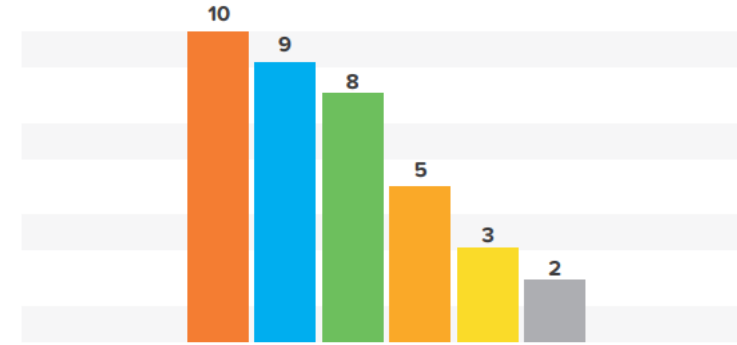


### How do you deal with the SDG's interlinkages and transversality ?



- No strategy
- Joint activities with externs
- Inter-departemental working methods
- Other
- Focus on one-few SDG's
- No answer

### How has the SDG framework helped your organisation to develop your partnerships?



- Working with European and international networks
- No influence
- Working with external stakeholders
- Collaborating with the national government
- Other
- Developing international partnership

### Main promoters of SDG Initiatives

