SDGS LOCALIZATION PLAN
AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL
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INTRODUCTION

Purpose
The SDGs Localization Plan at Municipal Level is an evaluation report aimed at supporting municipalities in taking concrete steps towards aligning local policies and concrete actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Scope
In itself, this report provides an easily adaptable work tool for different municipal sectors, as it:
Informs the Municipality of Novoberda about the content of the SDGs, the relevant targets for the local level, and the responsibilities of the Municipality towards this framework according to the municipal competencies set out in Law No. 030/L-040 on Local Self Government. It also broadly outlines the mission of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the initiatives the Republic of Kosovo has undertaken to localize the SDGs at the national level.
Assesses the compliance of the Novoberda Municipal Development Plan (DMDP) with the SDGs, capital investment trends and annual revenues from 2014 to 2018. This report also provides an overview of municipal capacities to design and manage the process, monitor the implementation and evaluate local strategies, manage municipal data, and to engage in inter-institutional cooperation and coordination with civil society organizations.
Instructs the Municipality of Novoberda on the steps it needs to take to align the Draft MDP with the SDGs, the concrete actions it can take to meet the SDGs, and relevant indicators for reporting progress towards their fulfillment. In addition, this report provides recommendations on municipal mechanisms, such as the development of the municipal regulation on SDGs, municipal data management system, institutional entities to manage the process of localization of SDGs, and actions to strengthen human capacities, and practical resources for supporting civil servants in developing, monitoring the implementation and evaluation of local strategies through inclusive processes.
As such, the plan to integrate the SDGs at the Municipal level serves as a model for evaluating other municipal sectoral strategies, while providing guidance that applies to all municipal sectors.
Methodology
The SDGs localization plan at the municipal level is the result of the desk review of municipal documents, global reports and international lessons learned in SDGs localization. The conclusions and recommendations are based on a survey of the working group, engaged through a questionnaire, as part of a project that addressed various aspects of local policy development and implementation management, including knowledge of SDGs and initiatives undertaken so far at local level for their localization, experience and role of civil servants in local strategy development, management of strategy development processes, monitoring of implementation and evaluation of local strategies, status of local strategies, availability of municipal databases and relevant management protocols, cooperation and coordination with the central level and civil society, and human capacities for implementing the listed activities. The findings and recommendations of the report were confirmed and consolidated during the two-day workshop with the partner municipalities. The working group from the Municipality of Novoberda was composed of representatives of the Directorates of Urban Planning and Public Services. The findings and recommendations of the report have also been presented and discussed with expanded civil servant forums in the respective municipalities.

Limitations
One of the limitations of this report is the limited sectoral representation in the working group, with the findings on municipal human and financial capacities providing initial guidance for further steps towards the localization of the SDGs. To fill in the eventual gaps, this report recommends that the implementation of actions to strengthen municipal capacities should be preceded by in-depth and comprehensive analysis of relevant sectors on real municipal needs and strategic priorities. In addition, this report provides initial information on the trend of annual and own source revenues. Further financial analyses should be undertaken to support concrete steps towards establishing appropriate mechanisms for increasing municipal own source revenues, as well as for mobilizing financial resources to localize the SDGs.
KOSOVO AND SDGS

What is the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a joint action plan for the people, planet and prosperity, aimed at guiding sustainable economic, social and environmental development in a balanced and integrated manner. This framework aims to stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance to humanity and the planet, such as:

- **Eradication of poverty and hunger in all its forms and dimensions, and the creation of conditions so that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity, equality and in a healthy environment.**

- **Protection of the planet from degradation, including sustainable consumption and production, sustainable management of natural resources, and taking urgent action on climate change in order to support the needs of current and future generations.**

- **Creation of conditions for all human beings to enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives, and for economic, social and technological progress to take place in harmony with nature.**

- **Promotion of peaceful, just and inclusive societies that are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and without sustainable development.**

- **Mobilization of the tools needed to implement this Agenda through a renewed Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on the spirit of empowered global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all the countries, all the actors and all the people.**
The 2030 Agenda was adopted on 25 September 2015 by the Member States of the European Union, whereby members pledged to coordinate efforts for sustainable development in the pursuit of this agenda. The 2030 Agenda is broken down into 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 230 Indicators, which are based on the Millennium Development Goals and Emerging Challenges.
How does Kosovo stand in relation to the SDGs?

The Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo, on January 25, 2018, adopted the Resolution on the Adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals. Through this resolution, Kosovo institutions commit to:
- Implementing the framework through legislation and timely adoption of the necessary budget,
- Reviewing the institutional organizational chart, including internal committees and processes in the service of integrating the SDGs into all areas of work through the relevant committees, under the coordination of the Parliamentary Committee on Health, Labor, and Welfare,
- Follow up on the implementation of the Government’s National Development Strategy, EU integration strategies, and other strategies that integrate the SDGs, including holding regular meetings with civil society, the private sector, and citizens in general,
- Monitoring the implementation of the national development strategy and the SDGs through a full annual review,
- Reviewing national progress reports that may be presented by the government to the United Nations as part of a global review at the UN high-level forum for sustainable development
- Organizing meetings with the Government, the international community, civil society organizations, and citizens at the end of each year.

This resolution has prompted a number of actions to evaluate and establish the necessary institutional mechanisms for the localization of SDGs, such as: Formation of the Council for Sustainable Development, chaired by the Chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Health, Labor, and Welfare. The primary function of the council is to monitor the implementation of the SDGs through adequate integration into the relevant areas of work of local institutions. The Council is composed of permanent members with decision-making powers (Chair of Parliamentary Committee; Secretary-General of the Assembly; members of the Parliamentary Committee on Health, Labor, Social Welfare; representatives of the Women’s Caucus and other parliamentary informal groups; other interested MPs) and external partners who have a consultative role, such as representatives of the Cabinet of the Speaker of the Assembly, Office of the Prime Minister, President’s Institution, Association of Kosovo Municipalities, Kosovo Agency of Statistics, United Nations Team Heads in Kosovo; other interested international organizations, Women’s Network, CiviKos, KCSF, and CSOs.

- Integration of the SDGs within the policies and programs of departments and agencies, a process coordinated by the Office of Strategic Planning of the Office of the Prime Minister. The first high-level strategic document that will integrate the SDG Indicators is the National Development Strategy 2016-2021, which serves for reporting on 40 indicators, and will be reported in the framework of the SDG Monitoring Report. In terms of sector strategies, 25 of the 50 such strategies are aligned with the SDGs.
- Information and promotion of the SDGs, as an installation placed in front of the Kosovo Assembly that symbolizes Kosovo’s commitment to meeting the SDGs.

WHAT IS MEANT BY “SDG LOCALIZATION”

The process of defining, implementing, and monitoring strategies to meet the SDGs, including setting goals, targets, mobilizing human, spatial, and financial resources for their implementation, and adapting and utilizing indicators to measure the progress towards meeting these goals.
What is the role of local administration in localizing the SDGs?

Local governments have an essential role to play in promoting sustainable and inclusive development within their territories. Through local policy development, direct capital investment and service improvement, they are catalysts of change, serving as a bridge between global goals and local communities.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Article 34.

“We recognize that sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people. We will work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements so as to foster community cohesion and personal security and to stimulate innovation and employment. We will reduce the negative impacts of urban activities and of chemicals which are hazardous for human health and the environment, including through the environmentally sound management and safe use of chemicals, the reduction and recycling of waste and the more efficient use of water and energy. And we will work to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system. We will also take account of population trends and projections in national rural and urban development strategies and policies. We look forward to the upcoming United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to be held in Quito.”

SDG 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” - this goal is dedicated to cities and towns as a whole; demonstrates the recognition of the transformative power of urbanization for development, and the role of city leaders in driving global change from the bottom up.

The SDGs are an ideal platform for mobilizing diverse stakeholders and building partnerships (SDG 17) between local government, academia, business community, other public institutions, civil society organizations and the wider community, towards their common goals, thereby promoting the building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions (SDG 16).

However, the role of local government in meeting the SDGs goes beyond the purposes of goals 11, 16 or 17. All SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the work of local government. The contribution of municipalities is key to meeting approximately 65% of the 2030 Agenda, with an active role as partners in the development and definition of SDGs policies and programs, as well as in the realization, monitoring and progress in achieving the SDGs.

The proposed steps, based on good practices for localization of SDGs at the municipal level, are:

Step 1. Raising awareness on SDGs: Information about the SDGs and involvement of different stakeholders in a comprehensive dialog
The duties of the municipalities in meeting the SDGs are in line with the municipal competencies set out in Law No. 03/L-040 on Local Self-Government, including their powers, such as:

- local economic development;
- urban and rural planning;
- land use and territorial development; implementation of building regulations and standards for building control; protection of local environment;
- provision and maintenance of public services and utilities, including water supply, sanitation and drainage, sewage treatment, waste management, local roads, local transport and local heating schemes;
- addressing local emergencies;
- provision of public preschool, primary and secondary education, including registration and licensing of educational institutions, employment, payment of salaries and training of education instructors and administrators; promoting and protecting human rights;
- provision of primary public health care;
- provision of family and other social welfare services, such as care for the vulnerable, foster homes, child care, care for the elderly, registration and licensing of these care centers, employment, payment of salaries and training of social welfare professionals;
- public housing;
- public health;
- licensing of public services and facilities, including those related to entertainment, cultural and leisure activities, food, housing, markets, street vendors, local public transport and taxis;
- naming of roads, alleys and other public places;
- provision and maintenance of parks and public spaces;
- tourism;
- cultural and leisure activities; or certain delegated powers, such as the distribution of social assistance payments (excluding pensions) and the protection of forests located on the territory of the municipality under the authority delegated by the central authority, including the granting of licenses to cut timber under rules adopted by the Government;

However, according to the GAP Institute report “What are the real competences of local governments?”, Municipalities’ powers listed in Article 17 of the Law on Local Self-Government are mainly competences exercised by municipalities under the central government. One such example is drinking water supply, where although the Law on Local Self-Government gives competencies to municipalities and holds them responsible for water supply, in practice water supply is the responsibility of regional public enterprises, which are accountable to the Ministry of Economic Development. Waste management, too, is not a municipal competence itself, but a task of regional public waste management companies, managed by a consortium of municipalities, and the smaller municipalities are usually outvoted by larger municipalities. Similar cases are encountered in the fields of emergencies, health, education, and other fields.
How integrated are SDGs in the local strategy?

The Municipality of Novoberda has adopted the 2010-2022 Municipal Development Plan, as well as some sectoral strategies such as the LAG Castle Strategy, the 2012-2015 Culture Strategy, the 2015 Local Economic Development Strategy and the 2007-2015 Rural Tourism Strategy. Whereas the strategies that are in the process of being developed that could integrate the SDGs are the Mobility Plan, the Energy Efficiency Action Plan and the Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

This document partially integrates the 2030 Agenda. The MDP addresses 11 goals and 36 targets of the SDGs. The MDP strategies largely address Goal 11, while Goal 3 is addressed throughout the document, but there is no dedicated health or well-being strategy.

The Municipal Development Plan (MDP) is a long-term strategic planning instrument that is in line with the spatial planning principles set out in the Kosovo Spatial Plan (KSP). The MDP sets out development directions, analyzing social, economic and environmental resources in support of municipal sustainability. The MDP also provides a spatial development framework, structure, and organization that guide future spatial planning and development of local environments, whether built or unbuilt, that are set for achieving the goals related to:
- development of polycentric, compact and high-density settlements;
- enhance social, technical and transport networks and services;
- rapid economic growth and employment opportunities;
- efficient use of forests and agriculture, as well as construction land;
- protection/conservation of natural and cultural heritage;
- efficient and effective municipal administration.

39% of the relevant SDG targets for the local level have been integrated into the MDP

The best integrated goals within the MDP are Goals 6 and 7, with 70% of targets integrated, and Goals 11 and 15, with around 85% of targets integrated in the MDP. Meanwhile, Goals 5, 10, 13, 14, 16 and 17 have not been addressed at all.
1 NO POVERTY

THIS GOAL RELATES TO INCREASING THE INCOME OF THE POOREST, BUT ALSO TO PROVIDING ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES AND PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL OR MAN-MADE DISASTERS.

The relevant targets of Goal 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere” for the local level are:

1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.
1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.
1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

The municipality is the main contributor to the fulfillment of targets 1.4 and 1.5, as the institution responsible for the delivery of public services and land use management. While on other goals, the municipality can mainly contribute to identifying persons living in poverty, with the exception of Target 1.3, where with delegated powers, it may have a primary role in implementing social assistance schemes in its territory.
The MDP addresses in part Goal 1 “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”, while the addressed targets are 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4. All three of these targets have been addressed in part and without clear numerical targets, especially in relation to poverty reduction or elimination. The MDP has shortcomings in addressing the target of social protection for all (1.3), as well as the target of reducing the exposure and vulnerability of the poor to extreme events related to climate and other economic, social and environmental disasters (1.5).

Target 1.1 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.2.8 Unemployment and Poverty: Strategy 1. Minimizing unemployment and poverty

Target 1.2 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.2.8 Unemployment and Poverty: Strategy 1. Minimizing unemployment and poverty

Target 1.4 of the SDGs is addressed by four strategies of the MDP:
11.2.1.1 Population
Strategy 1: Create the necessary conditions for improving the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) to further develop the municipality of Novoberda
Strategy 2: Increase the quantity and quality of housing
This goal is to ensure that everyone can enjoy a safe home and proper nourishment year-round.

The relevant targets of Goal 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture” for the local level are:

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Competences over land management, wider community awareness, particularly in rural areas, investments in the infrastructure needed for transportation, storage and placement on markets of food products, make the municipality the key responsible in promoting the development needed to meet targets 2.3 and 2.4. Whereas with regard to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, namely targets 2.1 and 2.2, the local administration is responsible for identifying such cases, especially among children.
In terms of Goal 2, the MDP addresses only target 3 related to agricultural production.

Target 2.3 of the SDGs is addressed by five strategies of the MDP:

10.1.1 Economic Development thematic area
Strategy 1: More areas of agricultural land in the service of economic development
Strategy 2: Livestock
Strategy 3: Forests and pastures
Strategy 4: Growth and consolidation of Agricultural Development Zones
Strategy 5: The municipality facilitates while the private sector provides the basis for the food industry
Strategy 6: Development and advancement of knowledge and practices in agriculture

Ending hunger (2.1), avoiding malnutrition (2.2) and sustainable food production systems (2.4) are not addressed within the document.
The relevant targets of Goal 3 “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages” for the local level are:
3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.
3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.
3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.
3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.
3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate.
3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.
3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States.
Municipalities have full responsibility for providing primary health services and budget allocation for providing the necessary technical infrastructure. Also, through measures for environmental protection, removal of illegal waste landfills, investment in public transport and the network of green spaces, the municipality contributes to improving air quality and water resources. This role makes the municipality a key contributor to meeting the three targets listed under Goal 3, namely targets 3.7, 3.9 and 3.c. Goal 3 is among the least addressed in the MDP, while only two targets of Goal 3 goals are partially formulated, and there is nothing in terms of concrete plans and actions.

Concerning target 3.2 of the SDGs:
The MDP is committed to healthy and protected society, safe and continuous improvement of primary health care, from managing chronic diseases (hypertension, diabetes, asthma, tuberculosis, etc.) to reducing mortality and morbidity in children under 4 years of age.

Concerning target 3.c of the SDGs:
The MDP confirms that future developments will go towards modernizing the system and adapting it to organizational forms and standards, based on successful contemporary models and experiences.

The Municipal Development Plan does not address most of the targets within goal 3. Specifically, the MDP lacks commitments regarding reducing maternal mortality (3.1), eliminating epidemics (3.3), reducing the number of road accident consequences (3.6), general access to sexual health care services (3.7), reducing the number of deaths from pollution (3.9), controlling tobacco consumption (3.a), and developing vaccines and drugs for communicable diseases (3.b)
This goal relates to the provision of the conditions for everyone to study, learn and fulfill their potential.

The relevant targets of Goal 4 “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong education opportunities for all” for the local level are:

4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.
4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.
4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.
4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.
4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.
4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Municipalities are the competent body for the provision of public pre-school, primary and secondary education, including the building of physical infrastructure, but also for the engagement and empowerment of human capacities, and to provide inclusive access to education, especially in pre-school and primary education. The targets that the municipality is responsible to meet are targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.5 and 4.a, which address the same issues listed as municipal competencies.
Four of the targets of Goal 4 have been addressed directly or indirectly by the MDP, namely 4.2 (pre-school education), 4.3 (vocational, technical and university education), 4.4 (youth training and employment) and 4.5 (gender equality in education).

Target 4.2 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.2.2 Education
Strategy 1: Increase the quantity, content and quality of infrastructure in the school system at all levels, in line with the concept of multi-centric development.

Target 4.3 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
11.2.2 Education
Strategy 1: Increase the quantity, content and quality of infrastructure in the school system at all levels, in line with the concept of multi-centric development.
10.1.3 Crafts
Strategy 1: Crafts sustainability - creating the physical and professional infrastructure for vocational training in crafts.

Concerning target 4.4 of the SDGs:
The MDP foresees the opening of a youth vocational training center.

Target 4.5 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.2.2 Education
Strategy 1: Increase the quantity, content and quality of infrastructure in the school system at all levels, in line with the concept of multi-centric development.
Inclusion in education, conditions for integration of children with disabilities, and organization of various forms of parenting education.

Within this goal, the following are the targets not addressed by the Municipal Development Plan: all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education (4.1), Sustainable Development Education (4.7), appropriate educational facilities for children, for persons with disabilities (4.a).
The relevant targets of Goal 6 “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” for the local level are:
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

According to the legal framework, Municipalities are the body responsible for fulfilling all the targets listed above. However, in practice, public water utilities, which in most cases operate at the regional level, are managed by the central level and play a very important role in the supply and management of the water supply and sewerage network.
Goal 6 “Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” addresses the most vital responsibilities of municipalities. The MDP addresses this goal quite satisfactorily, and integrates almost all of its targets.

Target 6.1 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.3.2 Water
Strategy 1: Improve water quality and water supply coverage

Target 6.2 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
10.3.1 Sewerage system and landfills
Strategy 1: Completion of the sewerage system, improvement of the existing network and construction of the new network

Target 6.3 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
10.3.1 Sewerage system and landfills
Strategy 2: Construction of new system for discharge of atmospheric waters
Strategy 3: Construction of landfill systems and their proper management

Concerning target 6.4 of the SDGs:
- Enhancement, completion and modernization of water supply infrastructure in areas where the network exists (New Colony and Old Colony)
- Primary interventions in the infrastructure network in the central pipes, from the pumps to the main accumulator, in order to increase the quality and avoid losses.

Target 6.5 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
10.3 Hydro-economic infrastructure
Strategy 1: Actions to renovate the existing water resources system used for drinking and to protect and develop new water sources for the purpose of water supply throughout the municipality
Strategy 2: Establishment of a functional and integrated water supply system for drinking purposes throughout the municipality

Only two targets under Goal 6 are not addressed by the Municipal Development Plan, the regeneration of aquatic ecosystems (6.6), and the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management (6.b)
The relevant targets of Goal 7 “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” for the local level are:

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

The municipality does not have direct competencies to improve access to affordable energy, contributes to identifying challenges, creating an enabling environment for investment in modern energy technologies and coordinating with the relevant institution for the extension and management of the power grid.
Two of the three targets of Goal 7 “Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all” are addressed by the MDP, while the goal related to energy efficiency is not incorporated.

Target 7.1 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
10.1.7 Energy
Strategy 2: Modernization and completion of energy infrastructure

Target 7.2 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
10.1.7 Energy
Strategy 2: Identification and use of renewable energy sources

67% OF THE RELEVANT TARGETS OF GOAL 7 ARE INTEGRATED IN THE TARGETS OF THE MDP
The relevant targets of Goal 8 “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” for the local level are:

8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

The municipality is responsible for local economic development, local policies and measures to promote sustainable development, including tourism as one of the sectors. This role makes the municipality the key responsible for meeting targets 8.3 and 8.9.
Goal 8 of the SDGs is addressed in a limited manner by the MDP. Three of the targets of Goal 8 are addressed by the MDP, although not fully, except for target 8.9 on sustainable tourism development.

Concerning target 8.3 of the SDGs:
Tourism as a key economic sector for local development, by promoting the values and identity of the town, in order to benefit from the service industry that also impacts the creation of new jobs

Concerning target 8.6 of the SDGs:
Preparation and implementation of the project for the construction of a youth vocational training center

Target 8.9 of the SDGs is addressed by three strategies of the MDP:
- 10.1.5 Tourism

Important aspects such as equal pay for equal work (8.5), combating forced labor (8.7), workplace safety and rights.
The relevant targets of Goal 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation” for the local level are:

9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

The municipality is the primary responsible for meeting target 9.1, namely local roads.
In the goal of promoting sustainable infrastructure, the MDP addresses in detail target 9.1 related to quality infrastructure. Specifically, as part of this target the MDP offers a number of actions related to road infrastructure, hydro-economic and sewerage and landfill systems.

Target 9.1 of the SDGs is addressed by seven strategies of the MDP:

10.2.1 Road Infrastructure
Strategy 1: Existing paved roads - projects for extension, maintenance and completion
Strategy 2: Unpaved roads - projects for areas without paved roads

10.3 Hydro-economic infrastructure
Strategy 1: Actions to renovate the existing water resources system used for drinking and to protect and develop new water sources for the purpose of water supply throughout the municipality
Strategy 2: Establishment of a functional and integrated water supply system for drinking purposes throughout the municipality

10.3.1 Sewerage system and landfills
Strategy 1: Completion of the sewerage system, improvement of the existing network and construction of the new network
Strategy 2: Construction of new system for discharge of atmospheric waters
Strategy 3: Water and Landfill Protection Infrastructure

The Municipal Development Plan is deficient in relation to the two targets of Goal 9, increasing access for small enterprises to financial services (9.3), and access to information and communication technology (9.c).
THIS GOAL IS ABOUT THE KEY ROLE OF THE CITY IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, IN AN URBANIZED WORLD

Goal 11 “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” is dedicated to the local level, cities/settlements, and entails these targets:
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

Municipalities, the local government, are the body responsible for meeting Goal 11 as a whole, breaking it down into capital projects and service delivery programs, and building the necessary partnerships for monitoring and reporting on progress in meeting them.
SDGs LOCALIZATION PLAN AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL

SDG Goal 11 that directly addresses cities and local government is almost entirely addressed by the MDP. One of the features of the MDP in relation to Target 11 is that it explicitly and directly addresses many aspects.

Target 11.1 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
11.2.1.1 Population
Strategy 2: Increase the quantity and quality of housing
Strategy 5: Informal settlements are treated in accordance with the legislation in force

Target 11.3 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.2.1.1 Population
Strategy 4: Future settlement development should be in line with the concept of compact settlements

Target 11.4 of the SDGs is addressed by four strategies of the MDP:
11.2.4 Culture
Strategy 1: Provide conditions and content for the protection and sustainable use of cultural heritage
11.3.7 Natural Heritage
Strategy 1: Protection of natural heritage
Strategy 2: Protection and consolidation of landscapes
Strategy 3: Improvement of the quality of green spaces

Target 11.5 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.3.8 Natural and Other Disasters
Strategy 1: Shift from a culture of reaction to a culture of mitigation and prevention

Target 11.6 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
11.3.7 Natural Heritage
Strategy 3: Improvement of the quality of green spaces
Waste management
Strategy 1: Minimum amount of waste produced, as well as waste recycling and reuse

Target 11.6 of the SDGs is addressed by three strategies of the MDP:
11.2.1.1 Population
Strategy 1: Create the necessary conditions for improving the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) to further develop the municipality of Novoberda
- Design projects for expansion of green spaces in the town
Strategy 4: Future settlement development in line with the concept of compact settlements
- Respect for all developments only for agricultural purposes in green areas in all settlements, as presented by experts
11.3.7 Natural Heritage
Strategy 3. Enhancement of the quality of green spaces

88% OF THE RELEVANT TARGETS OF GOAL 11 ARE INTEGRATED IN THE TARGETS OF THE MDP

Target 11.a. of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.3.6 Settlement network and urban-rural context
Strategy 1: Functional network of settlements and balance of urban-rural development
The relevant targets of Goal 12 “Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns” for the local level are:

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.
12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.
12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.
12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.
12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

The municipality is responsible for providing the necessary public infrastructure and inspections, in order to ensure proper management and protection of natural resources, to promote and implement sustainable waste management models, public awareness and education, a role which makes the municipality a key contributor to the achievement of targets 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.7, 12.8 and 12.b.
The MDP addresses only a number of the targets of Goal 12 of the SDGs “Responsible Consumption and Production”, specifically targets 12.2 (efficient use of natural resources), 12.4 (environmental management of chemicals and waste), and 12.5 (Reduction, recycling, reuse).

Target 12.2 of the SDGs is addressed by several measures of the MDP:
13.2.1 Conditions for determining land use on the territory of the municipality
Protection and improvement of natural resources so that they can be renewed and rationally used
14.1.3 Measures to prevent negative impacts on the environment
No one may obtain a permit for the use of natural resources without an environmental permit for a project that must contain environmental safeguards

Target 12.4 of the SDGs is addressed by several measures of the MDP:
14.1.3 Measures to prevent negative impacts on the environment / 14.1.3.1 Water Protection
Ban on discharges of substances and waste which due to physical, chemical and biological properties may endanger public health, water and semi-aquatic organisms, impair water flow, endanger water equipment or installations

Target 12.5 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
Waste management
Strategy 1: Minimum amount of waste produced, as well as waste recycling and reuse
Strategy 3: Construction of landfill systems and their proper management
Marking and protection of the site for the construction of a potential municipal landfill for solid waste and industrial waste with recycling potential
14.1.2 Waste treatment manners

In terms of this goal, the Municipal Development Plan has not addressed the following targets: halving food waste per capita (12.3), sustainable public procurement practices (12.7), public awareness of Sustainable Development (12.8), strengthening scientific capacities and technology of developing countries for sustainable consumption and production (12.a), monitoring the impact of Sustainable Development on tourism (12.b).
The relevant targets of Goal 15 “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss” for the local level are:

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation.

The municipality, through delegated competencies, can contribute to meeting the above-listed targets, which are aimed at protecting forests and related ecosystems. Apart from target 15.9, which is met by the Municipality by integrating environmental issues into relevant local policies.
The MDP addresses most of the targets of Goal 15 “Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss”

Target 15.1 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
11.3.7 Natural Heritage
Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity

Target 15.2 of the SDGs is addressed by three strategies of the MDP:
11.3.7 Natural Heritage
Strategy 2: Protection and consolidation of landscapes
Strategy 3: Improvement of the quality of green spaces
Strategy 3: Forests and pastures

Target 15.3 of the SDGs is addressed by two strategies of the MDP:
11.3.3 Land
Strategy 1: Protection of soil quality and quantity (clean, with minimal contamination)
Strategy 2: Land management

Target 15.5 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
Biodiversity
Strategy 1: Sustainable development of biodiversity

Target 15.9 of the SDGs is addressed by one strategy of the MDP:
Strategy 3: Forests and pastures
Steps for the Integration of the SDGs into the Municipal Development Plan of Novoberda

Local strategies are documents that elaborate the vision for the development of the Municipality for specific areas in goals, targets and activities, based on projections of spatial, human and financial capacities. The mandate of these documents is to regulate the management of natural resources, investment orientation, development programs, and the provision of services to the Municipality and other stakeholders towards a common vision for sustainable development.

The SDGs provide clear guidance on what aspects should be considered and what should be pursued in order to achieve sustainable economic, social and environmental development. The municipality can align the MDP with the SDGs through the following five steps:

1. Defining strategic priorities with an inclusive process. One of the global challenges in meeting the SDGs is understanding. As the financial capacities are limited in relation to meeting the SDGs, the Municipality sets its strategic priorities, which are the drivers of overall development and address the main challenges of the municipality, based on an overview of the existing situation. It is essential that relevant stakeholders are involved in setting common priorities.

2. Overview of the existing situation through SDG indicators. The municipality engages in the generation and collection of data needed to measure indicators for priority targets, namely the strategic priorities of the municipality. Depending on the indicators, the Municipality cooperates and engages in joint data generation activities with other public institutions, such as Kosovo Police about urban security, or with certain NGOs in case of surveys, such as Survey on Victimization or Living Standard, etc.

3. Alignment of MDP Goals and Targets with SDGs. The municipality assesses the extent to which MDP targets can be aligned with the SDGs based on their own spatial capacities, and mobilize financial resources
in cooperation with other relevant stakeholders. This process is in most cases supported by additional analysis, beyond the SDG indicators, which serve as the starting point (See table for example of target 11.7). Lacking its own capacities, the Municipality cooperates with Universities or engages consulting companies specializing in the development of analyses and the provision of policy orientation recommendations.

4. Defining activities to achieve relevant goals and targets, in collaboration with other stakeholders. The municipality, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, such as other public institutions, academia, business community, civil society, determines the activities needed to meet the set targets, considering the potential contribution of all parties to their implementation.

5. Budgeting and division of duties. Strategies need to be budgeted, based on financial projections for specific periods. At this stage, the Municipality defines the nature of cooperation with different stakeholders, projects and relevant engagement. It also identifies gaps in the generation of own source revenues and takes the necessary actions to improve this sector in local administration.

For example, target 11.7 “By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities”, which recommends that 50% of built space must be public space, has 2 indicators:
- 11.7.1: Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
- 11.7.2: Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

However, for the contextualization of target 11.7, namely the target of raising funds and improving the quality of public space in various cities around the world with the support of the UN Habitat Global Public Space Program, many aspects of public space have been analyzed at city level, such as, typology and distribution, land ownership, housing density, construction conditions in the most vulnerable areas, public transport network and quality of relevant infrastructure, road infrastructure, pedestrian and cycling network, quality of technical infrastructure, types of activities in these spaces, usability, target groups, etc.
Capital Investments 2014 – 2018
The budget spent in the Municipality of Novoberda in capital investments\(^1\) in the last 5 years has peaked in 2018, with a systematic increase of about 40% from 2016. Although investments in road infrastructure have decreased by about 15% since 2014, it is the most invested sector of the municipality, being allocated 53% of the investment budget over the years. Other sectors that have experienced an uptick in the last three years are water and sewage infrastructure with 22% of the 2018 budget invested, and public investment with 18% of the total amount of investment for 2018.

Annual revenues sources
According to the data for 2014 - 2018, about 90% of the annual revenues for the municipality of Novoberda is comprised of the government grant. Annual revenues decreased by 23% from 2016 to 2018.

Own source revenues
Regarding own source revenues, the main revenues are generated by property tax, while the revenues from fines are 50% lower. Regarding tariff revenue, there is no data.

\(^1\) Capital investments included in this analysis are investments in road infrastructure, water and sanitation, electricity grid, parks, squares, playgrounds and sports fields; schools; health care; cultural heritage; gender mainstreaming and youth programs;
In relation to the SDGs, the working group has prioritized the following three goals and related activities:

- Assessment of the existing situation, evaluation of the necessary information
- Incentives for farmers in the agricultural sector, with the main aim of increasing production
- Improvement of infrastructure with the main aim of increasing production
- Support rural tourism
- Subsidize producers and processors
- Support hotel sector
- Creation of conditions for the provision of around-the-clock health services
- Provide adequate doctors as general practitioners, pediatricians and gynecologists
- Identification and treatment of areas with environmental pollution near Novoberda mine

The priorities set by the working group, which are considered to address the main challenges that the Municipality faces and are the drivers of sustainable development, are the enhancement of housing policies and urban quality of the town, affordable energy and protection of ecosystems. These priorities are not in line with the trend of capital investments, which are oriented towards the development of road infrastructure, while investments in agriculture have been symbolic.
Municipalities, within their competencies, take actions that directly or indirectly contribute to meeting the SDGs, by reporting through specific SDG indicators or other indicators that contribute to the measurement of SDG indicators.

To illustrate, the following tables list some of the activities that the municipal sectors can undertake, as well as the indicators that they can use to report on progress in meeting the SDGs. These tables provide a method for structuring indicators in local strategies and activity plans in general, which are upgraded depending on the municipal context.
THE SECTORS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES ARE:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>📚</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Services, Emergencies, and Parks</td>
<td>🔴</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Development</td>
<td>📊</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>🌿</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Procurement, and Public Administration</td>
<td>📊</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care, Social Welfare, and Gender Issues</td>
<td>🦲</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture, Youth, and Sports</td>
<td>🎭</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatial Planning, Inspection, and Property</td>
<td>🌱</td>
<td>No Poverty, Zoro, Hunger, Zoro, Health, and Well-being, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Peace and Justice, and Strong Institutions, Innovate and Industry, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Climate Action, Life on Land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### EDUCATION

#### INDICATORS MEASURING THE PROGRESS IN MEETING THE SDGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>GOAL 1: NO POVERTY</th>
<th>GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION</th>
<th>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</th>
<th>GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFYING CHALLENGES TO ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND ENSURING ACCESS TO EDUCATION, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE MOST VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES;*</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5-17 LIVING IN POVERTY WITH ACCESS TO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM WITHIN THE YEAR; (THIS INDICATOR CONtributes TO THE MEASUREMENT OF THE INDICATOR 1.4.1)</td>
<td>SDG INDICATORS: 4.2.2 PARTICIPATION RATE IN ORGANIZED LEARNING (ONE, BEFORE THE OFFICIAL PRIMARY ENTRY AGE), BY SEX;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 5 - 17 ENGAGED IN CHILD LABOUR WITH ACCESS TO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM WITHIN THE YEAR;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFORMATION, TRAINING, EDUCATION ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF PERSONS INFORMED ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; (THIS INDICATOR CONTRIBUTES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF THE SDGS INDICATORS 4.7.1 AND 12.8.1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>SUPPORT FOR SHORT SUPPLY CHAINS;**</td>
<td>SDG INDICATORS: 4.3.1 PARTICIPATION RATE OF YOUTH AND ADULTS IN FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS, BY SEX;</td>
<td>SDG INDICATORS: 8.6.1 PROPORTION OF YOUTH (AGED 15-24 YEARS) NOT IN EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF PERSONS INFORMED ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT; (THIS INDICATOR CONTRIBUTES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF THE SDGS INDICATORS 4.7.1 AND 12.8.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRAFTING OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES;***</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

In addressing this issue, this sector cooperates with:

* Sector of Social Welfare
** Sector of Economic Development
*** Public Services, Economic Development, Culture, Youth and Sports, Environment, Gender and Finance Sectors
## PUBLIC SERVICES, EMERGENCIES, PARKS AND OTHER PUBLIC SPACES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</th>
<th>GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</th>
<th>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</th>
<th>GOAL 9: INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFICATION OF NECESSARY WATER SOURCES FOR DRINKING WATER SUPPLY;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 6.3.2 PROPORTION OF BODIES OF WATER WITH GOOD AMBIENT WATER QUALITY; OTHER INDICATORS: AVAILABILITY OF M3 OF WATER PER PERSON PER YEAR;</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDENTIFICATION OF WATER LOSSES AND REHABILITATION OF THE SUPPLY SYSTEM;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 6.4.1 CHANGE IN WATER-USE EFFICIENCY OVER TIME;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT;**</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 6.5.1 DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (0-100); 6.5.2 PROPORTION OF TRANSBOUNDARY BASIN AREA WITH AN OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR WATER COOPERATION;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTILIZATION OF NEW RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS;***</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: PROPORTION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS; (THIS INDICATOR CONTRIBUTES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF INDICATOR 7.2.1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INVESTMENTS IN IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND OTHERS;</strong>*</td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong> PROPORTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS THAT UTILIZE NEW LIGHTING TECHNOLOGY, HAVE ADEQUATE INSULATION AND PROMOTE CONSCIOUS BEHAVIOR TOWARDS ENERGY COSTS;</td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLLABORATION WITH THE INFORMAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS AND ENCOURAGE FORMALIZATION;</strong>**</td>
<td><strong>SDGS INDICATORS:</strong> 8.3.1 PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX;</td>
<td><strong>SDGS INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td><strong>SDGS INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDENTIFYING GAPS IN ICT AND INTERNET ACCESS, AND PROVIDING ACCESS BY PROVIDING SUCH SERVICES IN PUBLIC SPACES, SUCH AS LIBRARIES, ETC.;</strong></td>
<td><strong>SDGS INDICATORS:</strong> 9.C.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION COVERED BY A MOBILE NETWORK, BY TECHNOLOGY;</td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>SUPPORT FOR SHORT SUPPLY CHAINS;</strong>***</td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong> RATE OF UTILIZATION OF THE MUNICIPAL MARKET SPACE;</td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td><strong>OTHER INDICATORS:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDGs LOCALIZATION PLAN AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL</strong></td>
<td><strong>SHARE OF ACTIVE FARMLAND WITH EASY ACCESS TO ROADS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEASON.</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Indicators Measuring the Progress in Meeting the SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Goal 1: No Poverty</th>
<th>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</th>
<th>Goal 13: Climate Action</th>
<th>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment of the riverbanks, adequately designed to prevent flooding and protect the ecosystem.</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 1.3.1 Number of families in extreme poverty living in disaster-prone areas;</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population; 11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters;</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening community resilience and adaptability to natural and other disasters.**</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste management, reuse and recycling as tools to reduce environmental impact</td>
<td>Other Indicators: Number of persons living in poverty informed about the topic;</td>
<td>Other Indicators: Number of persons informed about the topic;</td>
<td>Other Indicators: Number of persons informed about the topic;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness of the risks of natural disasters and measures for protection and recovery.**</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities; 11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months;</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**INDICATORS FOR MEASURING PROGRESS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>GOAL 1: NO POVERTY</th>
<th>GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</th>
<th>GOAL 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES SUCH AS ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER AND SEWERAGE NETWORK, EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EXTREME POVERTY CONNECTED TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM; NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN POVERTY, CONNECTED TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: PROPORTION OF POPULATION EXPOSED TO UNRELIABLE SUPPLY OF WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 6.1.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFYING GAPS IN ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EXTREME POVERTY AND POVERTY WITHOUT ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ENERGY;</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addressing this issue, this sector cooperates with:

* Spatial Planning Sector
** Emergency Sector
*** Public Administration Sector
**** Economic Development Sector
***** Education and Economic Development Sector
****** Public Services, Economic Development, Culture, Youth and Sports, Environment, Gender and Finance Sectors
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOAL 7:</th>
<th>GOAL 8:</th>
<th>GOAL 11:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</td>
<td>DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</td>
<td>SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS:</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS:</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% OF ACTIVE AGRICULTURAL AREAS WITH IRRIGATION SYSTEM;</td>
<td>% OF BUSINESSES AND/OR BUSINESS AREAS WITH DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES;</td>
<td>% OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS CONNECTED TO THE WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SYSTEM;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS:</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS:</td>
<td>SDGS LOCALIZATION PLAN AT MUNICIPAL LEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY</td>
<td>7.1.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY</td>
<td>7.1.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN MEETING THE SDGS
## Indicators Measuring the Progress in Meeting the SDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Goal 2: Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</th>
<th>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</th>
<th>Goal 15: Life on Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measures to prevent road accidents;**</td>
<td>SDGs indicators: 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries; other indicators: share of local roads equipped with adequate signage, safe pedestrian paths and/or measures such as speed bumps;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Development and management of road and associated technical infrastructure;</td>
<td>Other indicators: - volume of local agricultural produce in road transportation; - share of active farmland with easy access to roads suitable for any season;</td>
<td>SDGs indicators: 9.1.1 proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road; other indicators: volume of passengers and goods in road transport (this indicator contributes to the measurement of indicator 9.1.2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Municipal coordination for the conservation of green corridors;*</td>
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<td>Other indicators: number of collaborations during the year in addressing green corridors;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY</td>
<td>GOAL 1: NO POVERTY</td>
<td>GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER</td>
<td>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</td>
<td>GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFFECTIVE TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF FOODSTUFFS AS A MEASURE TO REDUCE FOOD WASTE;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: COVERAGE (%) WITH FOOD STORAGE SERVICE; SDGS INDICATORS: AGRICULTURAL YIELD PER YEAR;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: AGRICULTURAL YIELD PER YEAR;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 12.3.1 FOOD LOSS INDEX;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PROMOTION OF LOCAL FOOD CHAIN - TAX RELIEFS, SUBSIDIES, INVESTMENTS IN MUNICIPAL MARKETS, TRAINING OF FARMERS, ETC.;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 2.3.1. VOLUME OF PRODUCTION PER LABOUR UNIT BY CLASSES OF FARMING/PASTORAL/FORESTRY ENTERPRISE SIZE; 2.4.1. PROPORTION OF AGRICULTURAL AREA UNDER PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: RATE OF UTILIZATION OF THE MUNICIPAL MARKET SPACE; HUMAN CAPACITIES IN MANAGING AND INSPECTING FOODSTUFF MAINTENANCE CONDITIONS;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 12.3.1 FOOD LOSS INDEX;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLLABORATION WITH THE INFORMAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY TO IMPROVE WORKING CONDITIONS AND ENCOURAGE FORMALIZATION;*</td>
<td></td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 8.3.1 PROPORTION OF INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURE EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DRAFTING OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES;***</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: INTEGRATION OF MEASURES FOR JOB CREATION, HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND WAGE GROWTH;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: ASSESSING THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF TOURISM TOGETHER WITH THE COMMUNITY; MARKET NEEDS ASSESSMENT; INTEGRATE MEASURES TO PROMOTE SMES;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: INTEGRATION OF MEASURES FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION; (THIS INDICATOR CONTRIBUTES TO THE MEASUREMENT OF INDICATOR 12.1.1)</td>
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### Environment

#### Indicators for Measuring Progress

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management of natural resources, land and water resources, especially in rural areas; implementation of environmental protection measures;*</td>
<td>Other indicators: agricultural land area; amount of pesticides, fertilizers and period of use; area of informal waste landfills;</td>
<td>Other indicators: content of NB05, and other pollutants in water sources;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information, training and education on sustainable development, awareness raising regarding the protection of natural resources and habitats; reducing environmental impact and climate change</td>
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<td>Other indicators: number of persons informed about sustainable development; (This indicator contributes to the measurement of the SDGs indicators 4.7.1 and 12.8.1)</td>
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<td>Drafting of local economic development strategies;**</td>
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</table>

* Other indicators: agricultural land area; amount of pesticides, fertilizers and period of use; area of informal waste landfills; | | | | |

** Drafting of local economic development strategies; | | | | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</th>
<th>Goal 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</th>
<th>Goal 13: Climate Action</th>
<th>Goal 15: Life on Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDGs Indicators:</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators:</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators:</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4.1 Material Footprint, Material Footprint per Capita</td>
<td>15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area; 15.2.1 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity; 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area;</td>
<td>13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula; Enhanced capacities in implementing adaptive measures for the mitigation of climate changes;</td>
<td>Other Indicators: Number of people informed about measures to reduce environmental impacts and climate change;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Indicators: Number of persons informed about sustainable development; (this indicator contributes to the measurement of the SDGs Indicators 4.7.1 and 12.8.1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other Indicators: Measures for protection of natural resources, land and water resources;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY</td>
<td>GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</td>
<td>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</td>
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<tr>
<td>UTILIZATION OF NEW RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,*</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators 7.2.1 PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH PRIMARY RELIANCE ON CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>INVESTMENTS IN IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND OTHERS,*</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS THAT UTILIZE NEW LIGHTING TECHNOLOGY, ADEQUATE INSULATION,</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROVISION OF SERVICES FREE OF GENDER DISCRIMINATION,</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 5.A.1 (A) PROPORTION OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY SEX; AND (B) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHTS-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY TYPE OF TENURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUPPORT FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 5.5.1 PROPORTION OF SEATS HELD BY WOMEN IN (A) NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS AND (B) LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assigning Women to Decision-Making Positions;</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (A) National Parliaments and (B) Local Governments;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing a Safe Working Environment, Equal Pay for Equal Work;</td>
<td>Other Indicators: Level of satisfaction with working conditions in local administration; difference (in euros) in pay between the sexes for the same job;</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing, Identifying, Preventing and Reporting Corruption</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months 15.5.2. Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months; Other Indicators: Number of sentenced cases of proven corruption cases;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Providing Access to Public Documents</td>
<td>Other Indicators: % of requests for access to public documents reviewed by law;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Indicators for Measuring Progress

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Goal 1: No Poverty</th>
<th>Goal 2: Zero Hunger</th>
<th>Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being</th>
<th>Goal 4: Quality Education</th>
<th>Goal 5: Gender Equality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Procurement Practices;</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Budget Allocation to Meet the SDGs;</strong></td>
<td>1.B.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</td>
<td>2.A.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</td>
<td>3.B.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</td>
<td>4.B.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</td>
<td>5.A.1 (A) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (B) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</td>
<td>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</td>
<td>GOAL 10: REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES</td>
<td>GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</td>
<td>GOAL 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCUREMENT PRACTICES:**</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: SUSTAINABILITY CRITERIA; CONTRIBUTING TO REDUCING PUBLIC SPENDING ON ENERGY;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: CRITERIA FOR SAFETY AT WORK AND EQUAL WORKING CONDITIONS;</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: CRITERIA THAT PREVENT DISCRIMINATION</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: CARBON AND WASTE EMISSION CRITERIA FROM POTENTIAL SERVICE PROVIDERS;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUDGET ALLOCATION TO MEET THE SDGs;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 7.A.1 INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN SUPPORT OF CLEAN ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION, INCLUDING IN HYBRID SYSTEMS 7.B.1 INVESTMENTS IN ENERGY EFFICIENCY AS A PROPORTION OF GDP AND THE AMOUNT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL TRANSFER FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 8.B.1 TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING ON SOCIAL PROTECTION AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS AS SHARE OF NATIONAL BUDGETS AND GDP</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 11.C.1 PROPORTION OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES THAT IS ALLOCATED TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND RETROFITTING OF SUSTAINABLE, RESILIENT AND RESOURCE EFFICIENT BUILDINGS UTILIZING LOCAL MATERIALS; 11.4.1 TOTAL EXPENDITURE (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) PER CAPITA SPENT ON THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ALL CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE, BY TYPE OF HERITAGE (CULTURAL, NATURAL, MIXED AND WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE DESIGNATION), LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT (NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL/MUNICIPAL), TYPE OF EXPENDITURE (OPERATING EXPENDITURE/INVESTMENT) AND TYPE OF PRIVATE FUNDING (DONATIONS IN KIND, PRIVATE Non-profit sector and sponsorship);</td>
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### SOCIAL WELFARE AND GENDER ISSUES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>GOAL 1: NO POVERTY</th>
<th>GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMPLEMENTATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SCHEMES;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 1.3.1 % proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable other indicators. % of families (persons) living in extreme poverty or poverty, receiving social assistance;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN POVERTY INFORMED ABOUT THE TOPIC;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS 1.1 PROPORATION OF POPULATION BELOW THE INTERNATIONAL POVERTY LINE, BY SEX, AGE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION (URBAN/RURAL) 1.2.1 PROPORATION OF POPULATION LIVING BELOW THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE, BY SEX AND AGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFICATION OF CASES OF MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN THROUGH SCHOOL AND HEALTH INSTITUTIONS;</td>
<td>SDGS INDICATORS: 2.1.1 PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED CASES OF MALNUTRITION OR INSUFFICIENT NUTRITION IN CHILDREN</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTIVITIES</td>
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</table>
| Ensuring access to education, especially among the most vulnerable communities;*
| Identifying challenges to access to education, especially among the most vulnerable communities;*
| Identification of children at risk/in child labour; |

### GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION

**SDGs indicators:**
- 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (A) in grades 2/3, (B) at the end of primary, and (C) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (I) reading and (II) mathematics, by sex.
- 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (5-18), by sex.

### GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

**Other indicators:**
- Number of children engaged in child labour with access to the education system.

### GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

**Other indicators:**
- Number of children aged 5 to 18 who do not have access to education.

### GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

**SDGs Localisation Plan at Municipal Level**

**Indicators measuring the progress in meeting the SDGs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION</th>
<th>GOAL 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</th>
<th>GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</th>
<th>GOAL 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring access to education, especially among the most vulnerable communities;*</td>
<td>SDGs Indicators: 4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people (A) in grades 2/3, (B) at the end of primary, and (C) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (I) reading and (II) mathematics, by sex. 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (5-18), by sex.</td>
<td>Other indicators: Number of children engaged in child labour with access to the education system.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifying challenges to access to education, especially among the most vulnerable communities;*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification of children at risk/in child labour;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**8.7.1% Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.**
In addressing this issue, this sector cooperates with:
*Education, Welfare
**Welfare, Gender Issues
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>GOAL 1: NO POVERTY</th>
<th>GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER</th>
<th>GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</th>
<th>GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LAND AND WATER RESOURCES, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS; IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES,*</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: 1. AGRICULTURAL LAND AREA; 2. AMOUNTS OF PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS, AND PERIOD OF USE</td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: 1. AMOUNTS OF PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS, AND PERIOD OF USE, 2. SURFACE AREA OF INFORMAL WASTE LANDFILLS;</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROMOTION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION,**</td>
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<td>NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS; EFFICIENCY OF THE LINES IN TERMS OF TIME; QUALITY OF BUSES;</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESSING OBSTACLES TO LAND MANAGEMENT AND OWNERSHIP;****</td>
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<td></td>
<td>5.A.1 (A) PROPORTION OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY SEX; AND (B) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHTS-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY TYPE OF TENURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.A.1 (A) PROPORTION OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY SEX; AND (B) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHTS-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY TYPE OF TENURE</td>
<td></td>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EXTREME POVERTY AND POVERTY, ACCOMMODATED BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATION;</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER INDICATORS:</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACTIVITY</td>
<td>GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY</td>
<td>GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</td>
<td>GOAL 11: SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</td>
<td>GOAL 15: LIFE ON LAND</td>
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<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, LAND AND WATER RESOURCES, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS; IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES,*</td>
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<tr>
<td>PREVENTION OF THE EXPANSION OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS;</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROMOTION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION;**</td>
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</table>

* SDGs indicators: 11.11 proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing; other indicators: informal settlements surface area.

** Other indicators: % of energy consumption and carbon emissions

SDGs indicators: 11.2.1 proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
| PROTECTION OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE *** | SDGs INDICATORS: 11.4.1 TOTAL EXPENDITURE (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE) PER CAPITA SPENT ON THE PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION OF ALL CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE, BY TYPE OF HERITAGE (CULTURAL, NATURAL, MIXED AND WORLD HERITAGE CENTRE DESIGNATION), LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT (NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL/MUNICIPAL), TYPE OF EXPENDITURE (OPERATING EXPENDITURE/INVESTMENT) AND TYPE OF PRIVATE FUNDING (DONATIONS IN KIND, PRIVATE NON-PROFIT SECTOR AND SPONSORSHIP); NUMBER OF SITES IN THE LIST OF HERITAGE SITES INTEGRATED IN THE PROTECTED HERITAGE LIST |
| INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT;** | SDGs INDICATORS: 6.5.1 DEGREE OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION (0-100) (A PROCESS THAT PROMOTES THE DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATED MANAGEMENT OF WATER, LAND AND ASSOCIATED RESOURCES, IN ORDER TO ENHANCE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING IN EQUITABLE MANNER, WITHOUT COMPROMISING THE VIABILITY OF VITAL ECOSYSTEMS) 6.5.2 SHARE OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERSHED AREAS WITH OPERATIONAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS FOR WATER |
In addressing this issue, this sector cooperates with:
*Environment
**Public Services
***Culture, Youth, Sports
****Property

| MUNICIPAL COORDINATION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF GREEN CORRIDORS,** | 5.A.1 (A) PROPORTION OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL POPULATION WITH OWNERSHIP OR SECURE RIGHTS OVER AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY SEX; AND (B) SHARE OF WOMEN AMONG OWNERS OR RIGHTS-BEARERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, BY TYPE OF TENURE | DEFINITION AND PROTECTION OF TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE,*** | OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF JOURN PROJECTS IN ADDRESSING CONSERVATION OF GREEN CORRIDORS. | OTHER INDICATORS: SDGS INDICATORS: 11.1.1 PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUMS, INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS OR INADEQUATE HOUSING OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EXTREME POVERTY AND POVERTY, ACCOMMODATED BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATION; OTHER INDICATORS: NUMBER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENTS INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF PROTECTED CULTURAL HERITAGE MONUMENTS |
### CULTURE, YOUTH, SPORTS

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In addressing this issue, this sector cooperates with:

*Planning, Urbanism
**Planning, Urbanism, Inspections
*** Education, Economic Development, Environment, Gender Issues

### INDICATORS MEASURING THE PROGRESS IN MEETING THE SDGS

- **SDGs Indicators**
  11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and world heritage centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

- **Other Indicators:**
  Number of sites in the list of heritage sites integrated in the protected heritage list

- **Other Indicators:**
  Number of cultural heritage monuments included in the list of protected cultural heritage monuments
MUNICIPAL CAPACITIES FOR MANAGEMENT OF SDGS LOCALIZATION

WHAT ARE THE NEEDS FOR STRENGTHENING THE MUNICIPAL CAPACITIES FOR THE LOCALIZATION OF SDGS?

MUNICIPAL CAPACITIES - FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

HOW FAMILIAR IS THE MUNICIPALITY WITH THE SDGs?
- Information
  The Municipality of Novoberda had not been previously informed about the SDGs.
- Integration of SDGs into municipal strategies
  So far, there have been no briefings on the 2030 Agenda, no initiative to align local strategies with the SDGs framework, or to establish institutional mechanisms for integrating and monitoring progress in meeting these goals.

HOW MUCH EXPERIENCE AND HUMAN CAPACITIES DOES THE MUNICIPALITY HAVE TO DRAFT LOCAL STRATEGIES?
- Manner of drafting of local strategies
  Local strategies, whether integrated or sectoral, in the Municipality of Novoberda have been developed through outsourcing to specialized companies, while municipal staff has been engaged in data collection and processing.
- Role of municipal staff in the process of drafting strategies
  Municipal staff is appointed through decisions of the Mayor, who in coordination with the Directors of the respective Directorates appoint the members of the Working Group. The working group served as the process coordinator and facilitator in relation to the outsourced company, relevant municipal sectors, other
HOW MUCH EXPERIENCE AND TOOLS DOES THE MUNICIPALITY HAVE TO MANAGE LOCAL STRATEGY-MAKING PROCESSES?

- Inclusive process management tools
  Inclusive public participation in the process of strategy development continues to be a challenge for the municipality, especially when it comes to vulnerable groups such as women, girls, children, people with special needs or ethnic groups. However, the municipality lacks methodological tools that ensure inclusive participation in the process of strategy development.
  
- Capacity of municipal staff to organize, coordinate and facilitate gender-sensitive processes
  Although the municipality is actively engaged in coordinating and facilitating local strategy-making processes, it does not have the necessary professional training and sufficient staff to implement and manage inclusive processes, with a strong sensitivity towards the most vulnerable groups of the community.

WHAT IS THE MUNICIPALITY’S STANDING WITH REGARDS TO MUNICIPAL DATA, AND THE EXTENT OF ITS HUMAN CAPACITIES TO MANAGE THE MUNICIPAL DATABASE?

- Manner of Data Management
  The Municipality of Novoberda is engaged in the management of municipal data, in both digital and analog (hard copy) formats. Municipal data management is done systematically by municipal staff, for spatial, textual and Counts data, or with special access in terms of the design certain strategies, such as: Municipal Development Plan and Sectoral Strategies.
  
- Activities
  These include the creation of data, their collection by other local and central public institutions; data processing and updating, in various thematic areas such as spatial planning, environment, economic development, education, health, social welfare, culture and sports.
  
- Data type
  Regarding the type of data, the municipality has issues regarding the textual data on the environment and social well-being, and spatial data in the field of economic development, education, health care and social well-being. Meanwhile, it possessing spatial, numerical and textual data regarding other fields. However, the municipality considers that the existing data base is insufficient to report on the SDGs indicators, especially on the disaggregated data on the basis of sex, age and ability level.
  
- Possession of a consolidated database
  Municipal data are primarily managed by the respective departments and the mayor’s office. However, these data are not consolidated in an integrated form.
  
- Possession of data management protocols
  The municipality does not have data management protocols within the respective directorates.
  
- Cooperation with other institutions for data co-production
  No cooperation initiative has been registered with other public institutions to co-produce data on certain areas, such as an overview on public safety in the territory of the Municipality in cooperation with the Kosovo Police.
  
- Human capacities in creating, collecting, processing and updating data
Although the MDP process has proven that the Municipality has the technical capacity to manage the process of collecting and processing spatial, numerical and textual data, there is a lack of knowledge about the development and management of an integrated municipal spatial database.

WHAT IS INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND COOPERATION, AS WELL AS WITH CIVIL SOCIETY?
The municipality has a number of joint activities with other public institutions, neighboring municipalities, central level and non-governmental organizations.

- Evaluation of cooperation with central level
The Municipality of Novoberda recognizes the average cooperation with the central level, mainly in providing support for legal interpretations.

- Information and experience in inter-municipal cooperation on strategies and capital projects
In terms of inter-municipal cooperation, the municipality of Novoberda has cooperated with neighboring municipalities, such as Kamenica and Gjilan. While no project has been implemented with the Municipality of Kamenica, cooperation with the Municipality of Gjilan has resulted in the implementation of several projects.

- Cooperation with civil society
The municipality of Novoberda, in cooperation with local and foreign NGOs, has developed and is in the process of developing several projects/documents such as: Mobility Plan with Swiss Demos, Draft LAG Strategy with Helvetas, and SME Strategy with KFOS.

RECOMMENDATIONS

STRENGTHENING OF MUNICIPAL CAPACITIES TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Agenda 2030 ofron një kornizë gjithëpërfshirëse, e cila përbin një profiLeve The 2030 Agenda provides a comprehensive framework, which is a very suitable platform to facilitate the alignment of specific policies and activities between different actors at local and regional level, such as public institutions, academia, business community and non-governmental organizations that represent diverse community groups and the community itself, towards shared goals for the planet and humanity, globally, in addition to integrated and sustainable social, economic and environmental development.

MUNICIPAL REGULATION ON SDGs. The municipality should draft municipal regulations that confirm the political commitment and provide the necessary legal basis for the integration of the SDGs into day-to-day practice in the delivery of municipal services, local development policies, annual budgets and development projects and programs in various areas. This regulation defines, inter alia, the institutional organizational scheme or the institutional platform for integration and reporting on SDGs, their respective duties and responsibilities. It also regulates cooperation with other relevant institutions and stakeholders in meeting specific SDGs, as well as reporting modalities at the central level.

INSTITUTIONAL PLATFORM FOR INTEGRATION AND REPORTING ON SDGs. The municipality should establish the entities needed to assess the compliance of local strategies and other institutional mechanisms with the SDGs, contextualize this framework, implement, monitor and report on meeting the SDGs. It also establishes the necessary mechanisms to facilitate dialogue and cooperation for coordinated action with other actors, both locally or regionally in data generation, policy making, project implementation and reporting on the meeting of the SDGs. Initial ideas for potential entities on this platform are:

SDGs Working Group, which assesses the compliance of local policies and other institutional mechanisms with the SDGs and provides recommendations for improvements;

Board of Heads of Sectors, which coordinates the work between the departments of different municipal directorates and drafts an action plan with external stakeholders, and reports to the board of directors on progress in meeting the SDGs;

Municipal forum, which through thematic sub-forums (such as the Municipal Community Safety Council which should address three of the SDGs by addressing traffic safety (SDG 3), sexual harassment (SDG 11) and violence (SDG 16), and coordinate the policies and action of the various actors operating in the territory of the Municipality.

The inter-municipal forum, which serves to identify joint development
projects and programs, professional support in specific areas, sharing experiences and lessons learned.

GUIDELINES FOR THE INTEGRATION OF THE SDGS, ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL STRATEGIES THROUGH INCLUSIVE PROCESSES. The municipality, with the support of partners and the central level, drafts appropriate guidelines that support municipal staff step-by-step in the implementation of tasks necessary for integration and reporting on meeting the SDGs. Some of the tools that have been identified as necessary are:

- Tools for Evaluating Compliance of Strategies with SDGs. This plan provides a methodology for assessing the compliance of an early version of the Municipal Development Plan with the SDGs, which is addressed in the chapter on the Compliance of the Novošćerda Municipal Development Plan with the SDGs. This methodology is applicable to other local strategies as well. However, further steps need to be taken to complement/align the MDP with the SDGs (for more details see “Recommendations for alignment of the MDP with the SDGs”).

- Monitoring and reporting tools for the implementation of strategies and SDGs. These tools are intended to ensure harmonization between strategies, annual budget and implementation of municipal projects and collaborations with other stakeholders. In order for implementation monitoring to be genuine, it is essential that strategies have a genuine structure of strategy breakdown into clear goals, measurable and time-bound targets, appropriate actions and relevant indicators. Such a structure enables proper monitoring and reporting on meeting the SDGs as well.

- Tools for assessing strategy implementation. The assessment of strategy implementation as such is necessary in cases where there is no systematic monitoring and reporting on strategy implementation. Although this differs from the nature of the strategies being addressed, such tools should provide an overview of the level of implementation in some respects, e.g. break down the strategy into activity or regulatory plans (such as MDP to MDP or SP), capital projects, programs for the provision of various municipal services, human capacity strengthening programs, etc. Such tools identify the areas in which the actions taken are in line with the strategy, as well as whether the investment has achieved/contributed to the achievement of the intended goal.

- Tools for public participation. Active and inclusive public participation in decision-making processes is one of the basic principles of strategic planning and local democracy, which contributes to the development of more transparent and accountable public institutions. A considerable number of public participation manuals tailored to the Kosovo context have been developed so far. Some of them are:

  - Guidelines on public participation in spatial planning
    UN-Habitat Kosovo Office, 2014
  - Visioning as a participatory planning tool - learning from Kosovo’s practices
    UN-Habitat Kosovo Office, 2012
  - Gender mainstreaming in spatial planning
    UN-Habitat Kosovo Office, 2014
  - Empowering public participation in decision-making: at the municipal level of governance
    INPO, 2018

STRENGTHENING OF MUNICIPAL CAPACITY FOR DRAFTING AND IMPLEMENTING LOCAL STRATEGIES The municipality initiates the assessment of human capacities in areas of strategic interest for the development of the Municipality, and undertakes the necessary measures to supplement the number of persons engaged, specialized profiles and strengthening of existing capacities. Given the limitations that municipalities have on engaging regular staff in certain profiles, some of the actions that the municipality can take are:

- Training of current staff in local policy making, namely drafting plans or strategies, managing the process of local policy making and monitoring their implementation. Regarding spatial and environmental planning, the Kosovo Institute of Public Administration (KIPA) in 2015 has integrated four training modules, among them the module for drafting the Municipal Development Plan and the module for Strategic Environmental Assessment, which are available to civil servants.

- Informing municipal councilors (members of the municipal assembly) about existing municipal strategies, their role, scope and content. Also, improving knowledge about the interrelationship of strategies, annual budget and municipal capital projects, in support of sustainable development of the municipality.

- Engaging consultancy companies or interns in different sectors. The municipality, through cooperation with educational institutions or open competitions, can engage practitioners of different profiles depending on
the needs for short periods of six months to one year, with defined tasks. This practice has proven very effective due to insufficient staffing, bringing creativity and knowledge about technology, and positive energy in the workplace. In the case of interns, the municipalities should designate the manager and tasks specifically for the persons involved. When it comes to the engagement of consultancy companies and other companies, the Municipality should clearly and precisely define through its Terms of Reference the tasks and forms of reporting on the progress of the work for proper management.

CREATION OF INTEGRATED/CUMULATIVE MUNICIPAL DATABASE. One of the global challenges of meeting and reporting on SDGs is the lack of accurate, up-to-date and digitized data. This handicap makes it impossible to accurately identify and adequately address the problems or challenges that municipalities and the community at large face. The municipality develops an integrated municipal database, which is in line with databases in various sectors and line ministries. As such, this database should accommodate different types of data such as spatial, numerical, textual data, as well as the digital archive. To regulate the access, periods and modalities of integrated database management, the municipality develops database management protocols and establishes a database management group.

Such a platform contributes to the proper management of municipal development, enables easy reporting of the fulfillment of local strategies and SDGs, more effective and accountable institutions.
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