

Aligning Global Ambitions: A Strategic Framework for Localizing Sustainable Development Goals within the G20 Agenda for Accelerating Progress

Sub theme: Goal 17- Enhance International Coordination and Partnerships

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Abstract

This study aims to create a comprehensive strategic framework that facilitates the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within the context of the G20 agenda of advancing progress. While the SDGs inherently address global challenges, there is need of strategizing these goals to the unique circumstances and priorities of individual countries for successful implementation.

The study investigates challenges obstructing SDG implementation in India, utilizing a mixed-methods approach case studies and expert opinions. This study focuses to establish a structured approach that aligns the G20's agenda of accelerating the implementation of SDGs with context-specific localization, focusing on SDG 17 (Enhance international coordination and partnerships) as a pivotal enabler for global partnership and cooperation.

Localizing the implementation of SDGs in India is a complex task, that necessitating tailored approaches that consider the country's unique challenges and opportunities that is socio economy, environmental sustainability, digital divide and infrastructural availability. By identifying obstacles and underlying systemic issues, the study bridges these challenges with proposal for effective implementation. It is concluded that SDGs can be achieved through comprehensive approach of governance and coordination between different departments up from higher authorities for collaborative management, regulatory oversight, to grass root level officials for synchronized supervision ensuring alignment across diverse sectors and stakeholders.

There is a correlation established between issues and recommendations, considering their adaptability within the Indian context to accelerate SDG progress. Furthermore, the study devises an implementation and management framework by synthesizing insights from the analyses and culminating in a holistic approach to localize SDG 17 within the G20 agenda. By proposing strategies and best practices, this framework seeks to empower G20 member countries with the tools and insights necessary to integrate SDG 17 effectively into their national development plans.

Keywords

Localization, Sustainable, Administration, Framework.



1. Introduction

While the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) inherently address global challenges, there is need of strategizing these goals to the unique circumstances and priorities of individual countries successful implementation. This study focuses to establish a structured approach that aligns the G20's agenda of accelerating the implementation of SDGs with context-specific localization, focusing on SDG 17 as a pivotal enabler for global partnership and cooperation. By proposing strategies and best practices, this framework seeks to empower G20 member countries with the tools and insights necessary to integrate SDG 17 effectively into their national development plans.

1.1. Introduction to localization of SDG and G20 agenda

The G20 is a forum for international cooperation and consultation on economic and financial issues among the world's major economies, while the SDGs are a set of 17 goals established by the United Nations to address global challenges and promote sustainable development by 2030. Here's how the two are connected. The G20 countries consisting of 19 countries and the European Union make up the world's most developed nations and emerging economies having a substantial impact on global economic progression. The need for financial assistance for the successful implementation of SDGs can be fulfilled by G20's decision can induce funding for various SDG initiatives. The G20 embodies global leaders from various economies to examine and adapt economic policies that can have an overarching effect on key components of SDGs through Policy coordination. There might be instances where conflicts arise between the two while framing policies. It is important to analyze the synergies and potential conflicts to ensure that economic decisions contribute positively to sustainable development. The G20's consideration of financing mechanisms, investment, and public-private partnerships can provide the funding required for sustainable development projects in various countries. Being the major players in international trade, G20 can ensure conducive trade policies and agreements influence the potential to achieve SDGs in developing countries. The G20 can facilitate Public-private partnerships that congregate governments, businesses, and civil society organizations to engage in projects that align with the SDGs where these partners can conduct innovation, resource mobilization, and knowledge sharing. Both the G20 and SDGs are frameworks for global governance and cooperation, where G20 can influence the international community's commitment to achieving the SDGs through its discussions and commitments. The monitoring and evaluation of SDGs progress can be strengthened through G20's focus on data-driven policy-making and economic indicators which is pivotal for fast-tracking advancements and identifying areas that require more attention. Overall, the linkage between the G20 and SDGs highlights the interconnectedness of economic growth, development, and sustainability on a global scale. Collaborative efforts between the G20 countries, international organizations, and other stakeholders are essential for effectively addressing the world's most pressing challenges and advancing sustainable development (OECD, 2019).

1.2 Roadmap for localizing the SDGs

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight anti-poverty goals that the world committed to accomplishing by 2015, and the Rio+20 outcomes serve as the foundation for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are global in scope, that is, they apply to all the nations. There is localisation roadmap for the SDGs that has been drawn up by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UNDP and UN Habitat to deliver the 2030 Agenda. This roadmap is part of the Toolbox for Localizing the SDGs, which aims to support local and regional governments and other local stakeholders in implementing the 2030 Agenda at local level. The Global Taskforce, UNDP, and UN Habitat have created the toolbox. It offers a variety of tactics that can be customised to the unique conditions and requirements of many towns and areas (UNDP, 2016).



Table 1: The localisation is divided into five sections

Main Parameter	Local And Regional Governments	Local And Regional Government Associations And Networks
AWARENESS RAISING: GETTING TO KNOW THE SDGS AT SUBNATIONAL LEVEL	•Integrate SDGs into policy frameworks. •Conduct awareness and communication campaigns. •Utilize various platforms, including traditional and social media. •Leverage cultural engagement for the SDGs. •Incorporate a gender perspective. •Utilize the power of education. •Appoint SDG ambassadors for maximum impact.	•Run national and international campaigns •Appoint champion local and regional governments. •Aid local and regional governments in their awareness campaigns.
ADVOCACY: INCLUDING A SUBNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE IN NATIONAL SDG STRATEGIES	•Engage in national SDG strategy development. •Advocate for local and regional needs in national strategies. •Gather evidence from stakeholders to support advocacy. •Promote an enabling national environment via decentralization and good governance. •Foster multi-level and multi-stakeholder partnerships for improved cooperation.	•Incorporate local priorities into national strategies. •Advocate for local government voices in national dialogues and SDG localization. •Continue advocating for local government representation on the international stage.
IMPLEMENTATION : THE SDGS GO LOCAL	•Establish local SDG priorities based on needs and resources. •Analyze existing plans and programs for identifying needs. •Prioritize using multi-level and multi-stakeholder mechanisms. •Identify synergies with national SDG strategies. •Adapt local initiatives and strategies to align with SDGs. •Define actions and resources for SDG implementation. •Develop an SDG-based plan for the territory or align existing plans. •Create local governance frameworks for SDG support.	•Aid local and regional governments in resource enhancement. •Facilitate the sharing of best practices among members. •Promote for decentralized and effective development cooperation. •Identify policy challenges affecting SDG localization and recommend improvements. •Encourage the full implementation of decentralization commitments. •Establish connections with sectoral ministries and local government ministries for collaborative localization efforts.

	•Mobilize human, technical, and financial resources. •Involve all local stakeholders for ownership and implementation.	
MONITORING: EVALUATING AND LEARNING FROM OUR EXPERIENCES	•Collect and analyze subnational data. •Create localized indicators. •Engage in national SDG monitoring. •Promote stakeholder participation and local data use in national reporting.	•Promote local and regional government participation in national SDG monitoring. •Aid local and regional governments in local-level data collection and assessment.

Reference: (UNDP, 2016)

1.3 G20 Framework on Capacity Building of Urban Administrations for Financing Cities of Tomorrow

As identified earlier, the linking factor between India's G20 Priority 3 and SDG 17.9 which has been focused on the research paper is capacity building. The report prepared by considering inputs from multiple stakeholders, organizations and government agencies, "**G20 Framework on Capacity Building of Urban Administrations for Financing Cities of Tomorrow**" elaborates on the developing and collective framework to enhance capacity to finance cities with inclusive, resilient, and sustainable infrastructure. The table 2 highlights the proposed framework for capacity building with information on the potential tools and methodologies in the form of key functions and their respective critical elements. This report will act as a guiding document for urban administrations by providing examples of current practices, both national and international for each approach mentioned under the proposed capacity-building framework steps. The method adopted for the proposal is the Plan-DoCheck-Act (PDCA) method with key principles being Inclusivity, Resilience and Sustainability (ADB, 2023).

Table 2. Proposed Capacity Building Framework for Financing Cities of Tomorrow

No	Steps	Potential tools, methodologies, and/or programs	
1.	Recognize key functions and critical elements	Key Functions	1. Urban Policies and Planning: urban master plans, land-use plans, development control regulations, and building permits and design codes, and multi-sectoral urban policies



2.	Assess capacity needs and gaps (using a checklist)		2. Urban Infrastructure Development and Service Delivery: Capital investment plans (CIPs), Project development and implementation, Service delivery with effective asset management 3. Urban Governance: local public financial management, revenue enhancement, procurement and contract management, digitalization, and human resource management.
3.	Develop a capacity-building program (Plan)	Differentiate d and Targeted Design of Capacity-Building Programs	1. Political representatives: high-level workshops, exposure visits, impactful visualization tools, and short-duration strategic dialogues and discussions. 2. Executive leadership: short-duration strategic training programs, mentoring staff 3. Technical staff: workshop-based training, hands-on experience
4.	Implement the capacity-building program (Do)	Indicative List of Capacity Development Modalities:	Workshops, Twinning/peer exchange programs, Urban co-creation labs, Urban innovation/aggregator labs, Community labs, Embedded training programs/deputation, Communities of practice, Knowledge exchange, Peer exchange through dialogues and discussions, Peer Experience and Reflective Learning, E-learning modules, Leveraging MDB investments as a stimulus for capacity building, Executive/specialized education programs, Contextualized research, Educational institutions' outreach programs.
5.	Monitor and evaluate the capacity-building program (Check and Act)	Indicators	1. Output-based indicators 2. Intermediate outcome-based indicators 3. Final outcome-based indicators

Reference: (ADB, 2023)

2. Methodology

The research aims to develop a comprehensive strategic framework that facilitates the effective localization of Sustainable Development Goal within the context of the G20 agenda. The following are the research objectives along with the methodology adapted to achieve the objectives.

Objective 1: To establish a linkage between the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the G20 agenda

Methodology: This is identifying areas for effective integration of SDG 17 and G20 agenda of accelerating progress on SDGs by conducting a thorough review of G20 declarations, policies, and analysing their alignment with specific SDG 17 targets. This is done through qualitative analysis to identify shared priorities.

Objective 2: To investigate the obstacles impeding the acceleration of SDG implementation, thereby hindering the achievement of SDG.



Methodology: This is done using a mixed-methods approach, such as analysing national progress reports, case studies, and expert opinions to identify common challenge and later highlighting the underlying issues and systemic barriers.

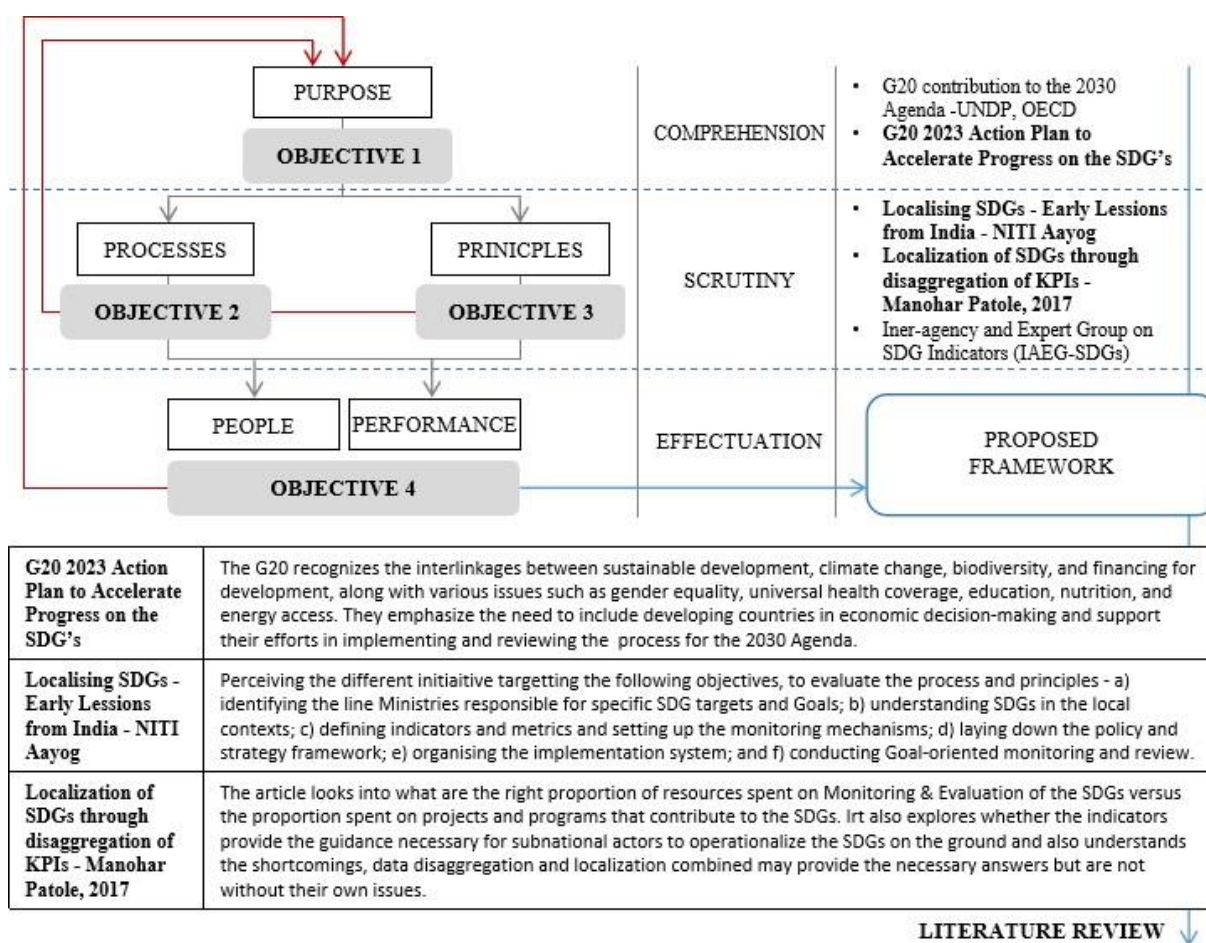
Objective 3: To establish a link between the identified implementation challenges and strategic recommendations for advancing SDG implementation.

Methodology: This will be done by developing a matrix highlighting issue-proposal correlations and assess the adaptability of each proposal in terms of localising them in Indian context and seeing if it is feasible to implement them and accelerate progress of SDG.

Objective 4: To propose implementation framework and management guidelines for effectively localizing SDG 17 through the G20 agenda.

Methodology: This is done by taking insights from Sections 1-3 to develop a holistic implementation framework.

Figure 1. Methodology of the study



Reference: Author

The study follows a methodology similar to the 5P's Model, developed by Mildred Golden, Chris J. White and Leslie A. Toombs, where the authors try to resort to alignment of five fundamental variables, that can result in the effectuation of operations of an organization (Model, 2021). Here in this context, the objectives are formulated and perceived in such a manner, that it is flexible and versatile enough to be modified, according to the changing contexts. Fundamentally, the research aims to study India's third agenda of G20, accelerating the progress of the SDGs with a focus on SDG 17, Partnership for the goals. The Varanasi Development Ministerial Meeting on "G20 2023 ACTION PLAN TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS ON THE SDGS" highlights the advantage of G20's institutional capacity and collaborative capability to support initiative at global level including macro-economic framework and supportive global environment which will help reach the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. The 2023 Action Plan aims to concentrate on action in various areas which would have a considerable impact on accelerating progress towards achieving all SDGs. This is enabled by encouraging collaboration among G20 working groups, improve international partnership with the UN, International organisations and developing nations. These possibilities are explored and analysed in the above mentioned 3 broader steps, with the flexibility to review each step moving forward (India, 2023).

3. Analysis

3.1 Linkage between SDG 17 and India's G20 Agenda 3

The linkage between the G20 and SDGs highlights the interconnectedness of economic growth, development, and sustainability on a global scale. Collaborative efforts between the G20 countries, international organizations, and other stakeholders are essential for effectively addressing the world's most pressing challenges and advancing sustainable development.

The Varanasi Development Ministerial Meeting highlights the following mechanism through which it plans to hasten the achievement of SDGs through G20 Action Plan. High-Level Principles (HLPs) are framed for the effective implementation of G20 Agenda which also helps in guiding the unified and tangible initiatives of SDGs (India, 2023). Financing accelerating the progress of SDG is a challenge that can be overcome by Securing cost-effective, sufficient, and easily obtainable funding from various sources by enhancing collaboration and productive communication with G20 Engagement Groups which also facilitates meaningful exchange and interaction with various global stakeholders like the UN system, UNDP, UNFCCC by conducting workshop (China, 2016). The Development Working Groups prepare Comprehensive Accountability Report which enables follow-up and review of the progress on 2030 agendas and SDGs global agenda. The G20 will make sure to have an accountability and engagement mechanism that is simplified, logically connected, and possesses a trustworthy reputation. The study further focuses on SDG 17.9 and outlines the linkage with G20 Priority 3 to bring out the interconnecting aspects which further helps to identify common key performance indicators (KPI) (GOYAL & KUKREJA, 2020).

SDG 17.9 target specifically focuses on enhancing international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement the SDGs. This target recognizes the importance of knowledge-sharing, technology transfer, and capacity-building between developed and developing countries to achieve the broader SDGs. India's G20 Priority 3 typically revolves around promoting sustainable development, and inclusive growth, and ensuring that economic policies are conducive to long-term prosperity. This often includes discussions on issues such as infrastructure development, investment, and innovation. G20 members, being major economies, recognize their role in shaping global economic dynamics and policies. The linkage between G20 Priority 3 and SDG 17.9 can be seen in the following ways. G20 discussions on sustainable development often encompass investment in critical sectors such as infrastructure, energy, and technology. These investments can contribute to achieving SDG targets related to



infrastructure development, energy access, and industrialization, which are crucial for sustainable development in developing countries. Both G20 and SDG 17.9 emphasize the importance of partnerships. G20 countries can collaborate to enhance the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts, knowledge sharing, and technology transfer, aligning with the spirit of SDG 17.9. G20's focus on inclusive economic growth aligns with the overarching principle of leaving no one behind, a key theme of the SDGs. By promoting policies that benefit marginalized populations, G20 efforts can complement the objectives of SDG 17.9 by ensuring that development initiatives are equitable and sustainable. G20 decisions and policies have a significant impact on the global economic landscape. When G20 countries align their policies with the principles of SDG 17.9, they can provide essential support to developing countries in their efforts to achieve sustainable development (OECD, 2019).

3.2 Localization of SDG through disaggregation of KPIs

The analysis tries to identify an integrated key performance indicator by using disaggregation analysis for localization and exhibits the process of identifying ways for subnational interventions to achieve targets and indicators. The aim of the analysis is to identify the indicators from the global to local level which would facilitate the evaluation of SDG targets and progress. The first step is identifying the tier under which SDG 17.9 falls. The IAEG-SDGs has classified 244 SDG indicators into 3 tiers based on the level of methodological development and the availability of data at the global level. Tier one metadata is developed fully and data is available, tier 2 is developed but data is not readily available or sparse and for tier 3, methodological work is necessary to further develop the indicator metadata. It has also assigned a custodian for each indicator to various organizations to work on the tier classifications. The table 3 shows the respective tier and custodian SDG 17.9 which is tier 1 meaning fully developed with data available at the global level and the custodian is assigned to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Patole , 2018).

Table 3. SDG 17 target, indicator, tier and custodian

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development			
Target	Indicator	Tier	Custodian
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	Tier I	OECD

Reference: (IAEG-SDG, 2023)

Further research is carried out to identify indicators at national, subnational and local levels ultimately integrating SDG 17.9 and India's G20 Priority 3 by drawing linkage. The table 3 shows the indicators identified at three levels from various sources. The criteria for data disaggregation mentioned by IAEG-SDGs in the metadata include type of flow (currently available), Sector, type of Finance & type of Aid (future available). These criteria can also be applied at all three levels for

data disaggregation which will enable policy interventions at the local and regional levels informed by concrete empirical evidence.

Table 4. SDG 17 and G20 Priority indicators at different levels

	Linkage	Indicators		
		Global level	National Level	Subnational and /or Local level
SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	SDG 17.9 Enhancing Capacity-building in developing countries	Dollar value of financial and technical assistance committed to developing countries	National Indicator is under development	Is under development
India's G20 Priority 3 Accelerating Progress on SDG	Collaborative approach to enhance the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts, knowledge sharing, and technology transfer through partnership	Not developed	Not developed	Proposed indicators: 1. Output-based indicators: Number of officials who report increased knowledge on the areas in which they are trained; On-the-job performance of officials after training; Number of accreditations issues, and Number of women trained. 2. Intermediate outcome-based indicators: Number of officials who report increased knowledge on the areas in which they are trained; On-the-job performance of officials after training; Number of accreditations issues, and Number of women trained. 3. Final outcome-based indicators: Increase in own-source revenue; Improved credit rating of the city; Size of green bonds issued and volume of climate finance accessed; Size of bonds issued and projects financed through debt; Number

				and Value of public-private partnership projects; and Sustainable provision of quality services
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Reference: (ADB, 2023)

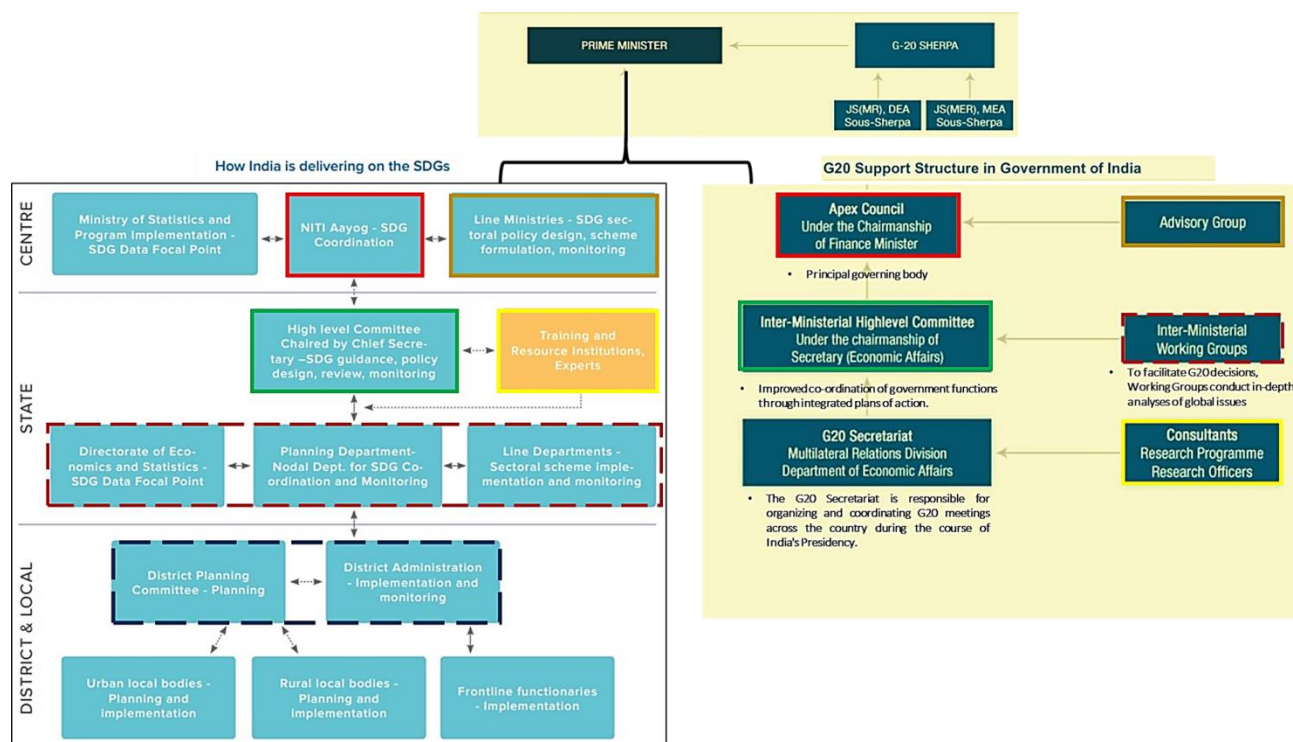
As illustrated in the table above, there is a gap in indicators available for SDG and G20 agendas. As the study focuses on the localization of SDG in the context of G20, the gap in the availability of subnational and local indicators of SDG 17.9 can be filled in by the proposed indicators under G20 framework for financing cities. The proposed indicators enables to estimate the achievement and impacts of targets of capacity-building program targets.

3.3 Finding gaps between SDG implementation framework and G20 framework

SDG implementation framework and G20 framework diagrams were merged together to find out the gaps and similarities. Based on it further issues were identified to come up with a final proposal for localisation of SDG and effective implementation of G20 priority 3. This comparison of frameworks and identifying the gaps is seen from the highest body to the local level administration.

Figure 2. Analyzing both the SDG implementation and G20 framework to come up with localization framework





- Coordinating and principal governing body
- Advisory / commissioning bodies (policy design, scheme formulation)
- High level committee – guiding, reviewing, monitoring
- Research Experts, Resource panels
- Gap / Issue at state level
- Gap / Issue at district level

Reference: (NITI Aayog-UN, 2023)

Following key notes were taken from analysis:

Centre level:

1. Sectoral policy design, scheme formulation, monitoring
2. Coordinating body
3. Advisory group

State level:

1. High level committee chaired by chief secretary
2. Guidance, Review, Coordination, Monitoring
3. Resource institutes, Experts, Consultants, research programs
4. Data Focal Point (Data Collection and Provision)
5. Line Departments – implementation and monitoring

District and local level:

Planning and Implementation

Other Observations:

1. Head Secretariat - Organizing and coordinating G20 meetings across the country during the course of India's Presidency.
2. Training and workshops to be provided to officials.

Table 5. Potential intervention at the state level

Potential Intervention	Solution	Responsible personnel
Directorate of economics and statistics provide data	Target wise identification of variables	Experts at state level SPV
	Data to be collected as per the variables	Data analyst at local bodies
	All the relevant government departments to provide data to the three Local bodies	-
Line departments sectoral scheme implementation	Diversification of the nodal department into three local bodies for coordinating, implementation and maintenance	-
	Other government departments as per the sectors will be responsible for only providing data	Department director
	Implementation of the scheme / proposals will be seen by local bodies	PMU
Working Groups conduct in-depth analyses of global issues	Research institutions or consultants should conduct in depth analysis of the city, town and village	Research Institution, hired consultant etc.
	The proposal developed will be reviewed by the experts in the working group at the state SPV	Experts in the working group

Reference: Author

Table 6. Potential intervention at the district level

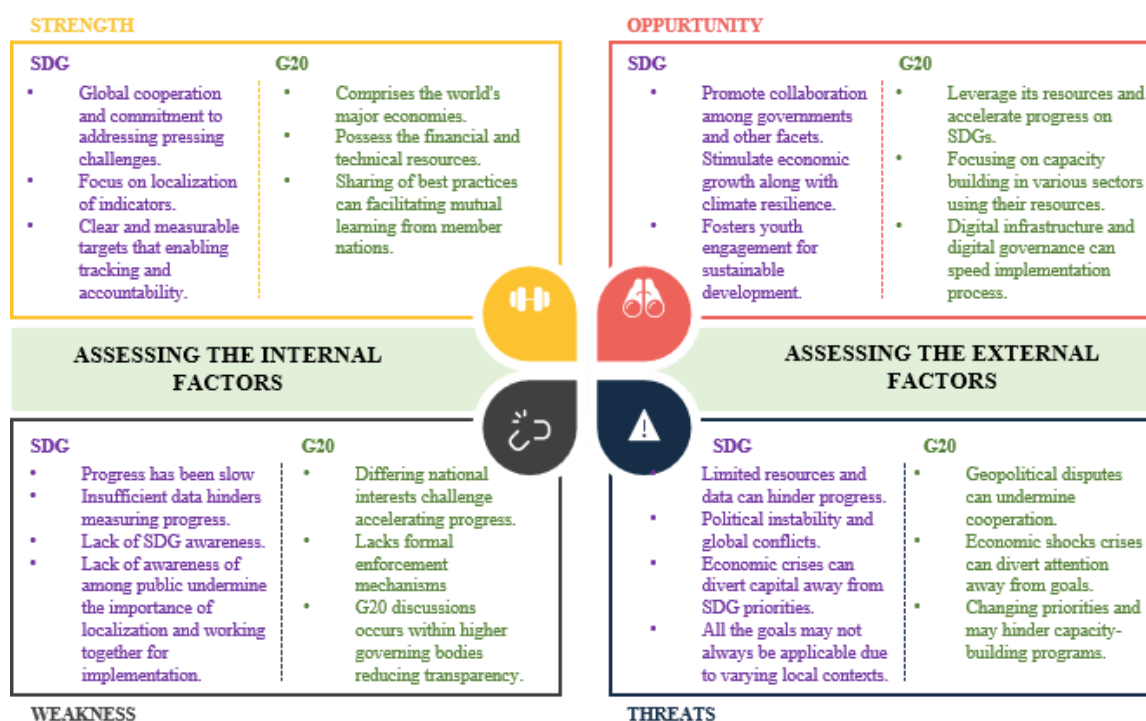
Potential Intervention	Solution	Responsible personnel
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District administration is considered for implementation and monitoring at local level.	The implementation and monitoring to be diversified into city, municipality and village level as local bodies.	Chief Secretary
	There should not be district administration interfering and it should be responsible only to provide data.	-
Local bodies report district administration for planning and implementation.	Local bodies to be fully responsible for identifying issues and implementing proposals.	PMU
	Progress report to be submitted from local bodies to state SPV every month.	Chief at Local bodies

Reference: Author

3.4 SWOT Analysis



The SWOT Analysis done for the observations inferred from both SDG frameworks and G20 support structure, consolidated the discussions that have been put forward. The similarities in the characteristics of this matrix furthermore affiliates its possibility to develop a combined framework that can aid in accelerating the implementation of SDG's. Henceforth the matrix has been taken a step further, to develop a combined Strategy Matrix, That can act as a fundamental toolkit for formulating the proposals.

	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
OPPORTUNITIES	StrengthOpportunity AIDING CITIZEN PARTICIPATION WITH ENHANCED TECHNOLOGIES FOR CLARITY AND TRANSPARENCY. POSSIBILITIES TO ENHANCE COLLABORATIONS BY SKILL DEVELOPMENT.	WeaknessOpportunity EFFECTIVE OUTSOURCING OR PLANNED DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER FOR EFFICIENT CONSOLIDATION OF DATA. TRACKING OF PROGRESS OR EFFICIENCY OF WORK WITH PRODUCTIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGY.
THREATS	StrengthThreats DECENTRALIZATION OF POWER, THAT CAN LEAD TO EFFECTIVE TRACKING OF CONTEXTUAL PROGRESS. PROMOTING COLLABORATIVE WORKING METHODS TO DEVELOP UNDISTURBED VISION.	ThreatsWeakness PRESENCE OF AN AUTHORITATIVE BODY TO ASSERT AND TAKE DECISIONS, FOR THE WAY FORWARD. THE NEED FOR CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CITIZENS, LOCAL BODY AUTHORITIES OR OTHER STAKEHOLDERS TO CARRY FORWARD THE VISION

4. Results and Discussion

Proposed implementation framework for accelerating progress of SDG and G20

The need of diversifying the roles and administrative bodies:

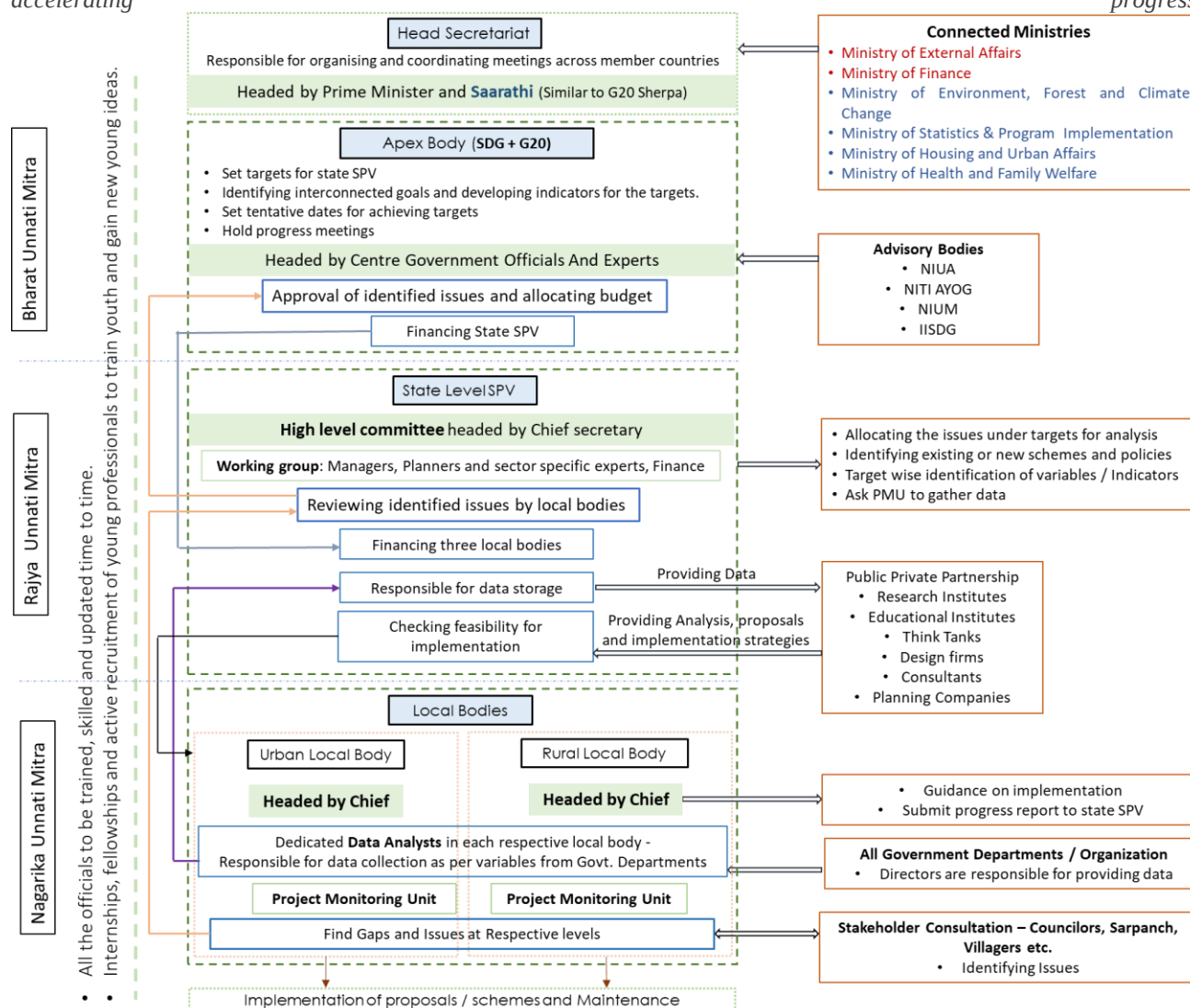
1. Local officials possess an intimate understanding of the unique challenges and opportunities within their communities, enabling them to understand SDG initiatives to address specific local needs effectively.
2. Grassroots engagement fosters a sense of ownership among local stakeholders, increasing their commitment to the success of SDG programs.
3. It ensures that initiatives align with cultural and environmental contexts, enhancing sustainability.
4. Making local bodies work will facilitate bottom-up innovation and problem-solving, making SDG implementation more efficient, inclusive, and responsive.
5. The transparency will be maintained from local authorities to higher authorities.

Based on the analysis and inference, it is proposed that instead of each ministry looking after schemes and proposals to achieve SDG targets, there should be Unnati Mitra (one organization for implementation of SDG and G20 targets) that looks after the process. This organization can further have Prime Minister as head and his Saarathi to lead the chariot to accelerate the progress of localization of SDG. The framework has three main bodies namely Bharat Unnati Mitra that is Apex body, Rajya Unnati Mitra that is state level SPV and Nagarika Unnati Mitra that is local bodies which include ULB and RLB. The function of each of the body is depicted in the framework. Also, the connection between other ministries, advisory bodies, PPP, other government departments and stakeholders is marked. It is also proposed to have training and capacity building programs regularly for the officials involved in the process. Internships, fellowships and active recruitment of young professionals to train youth and gain new young ideas should be also held throughout the year in all the three bodies.

The framework (figure 3) is proposed for effective implementation of SDG goals as per the set localized targets. This is in relation with the G20 accelerating progress. As there will be localization and capacity building not only at the higher tiers but also as the lower tiers where from the higher authorities to the local stakeholders will be involved, the progress will be

definitely accelerated. This will also generate economy and employment. Also, it is also proposed to have at least 40 percent women staff in all the Unnati Mitra.

Figure 3. Proposed implementation framework of Unnati Mitra for localization of SDG and capacity building G20 for accelerating progress.



Reference: Author

Nagarika Unnati Mitra App

1. App to be created having all the SDG goals to create awareness between the locals.
2. PMU consisting of 10-15 employees will have technicians (IT / Software engineers) to install the allocated targets in the app as per the goals.
3. As per the issue identified the targets will be updated in the app.
4. Relevant proposal or scheme that will be implemented to achieve the target will be informed to the locals.
5. The locals will update the progress based on questionnaire / grading system/ or clicking pictures of the area.
6. Cross checking will be done by the PMU of local bodies and working groups of state level SPV



7. This will maintain the transparency in implementation and make the localization effective.

5. Conclusions

The study commenced with the major objective to explore the possibilities of linking the G20's agenda of accelerating the implementation of SDGs with context-specific localization, specifically based on the SDG Goal 17. Through the assessments and analysis of various report, the study has explored the various similarities that the SDGs and G20 agendas carry forward and also at the same time, the shortcomings that are hindering the progress of the objectives of these goals. Accordingly, it has been determined in the study that in order to speed up the process, it is imperative that these objectives and the capabilities that go along with them be localized and decentralized. The research also emphasizes the necessity for the existence of a higher authoritative body that can assess and reassess the way forward in case of any obstacles. Also an effective method of capacity development has to be performed for the stakeholders engaged at all levels and as we move forward with the pace of time, definitely one cannot turn a blind eye towards technology. This gives the suggested framework a binding force of collaboration that can be effectively handled through the use of efficient and innovative technology.

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