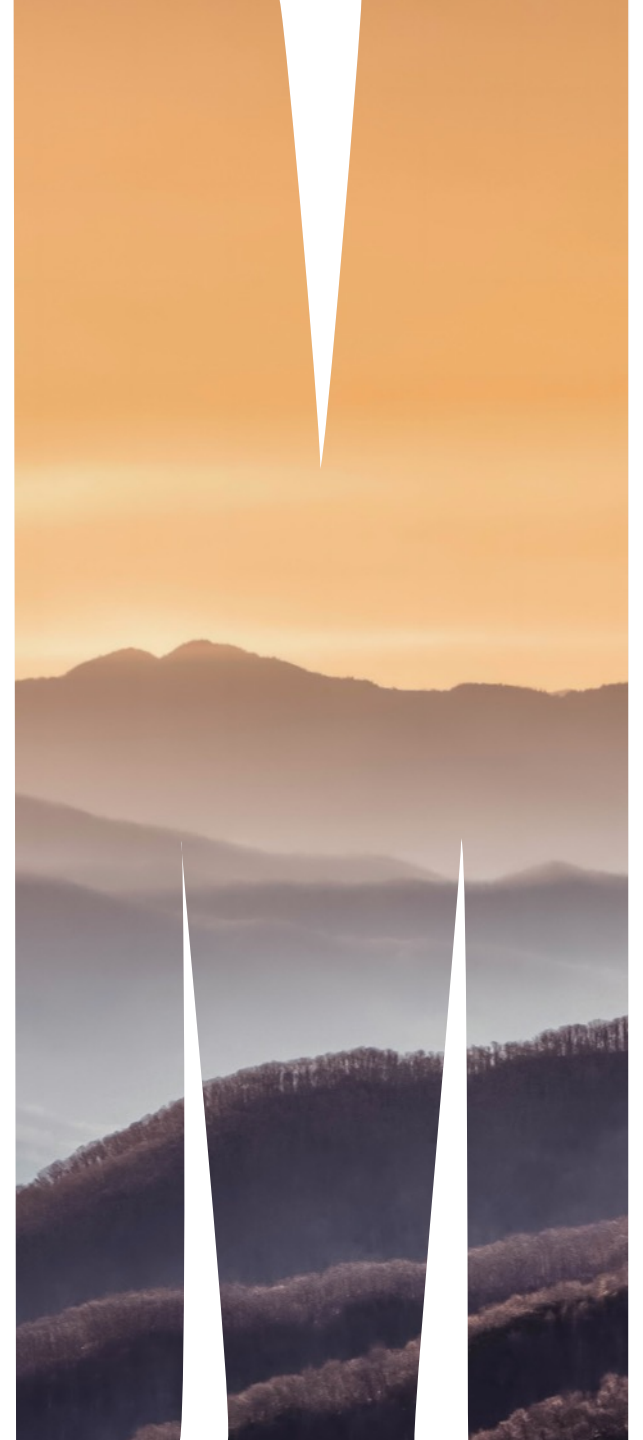


LOCAL ENGAGEMENT UNDER THE AGENDA 2030

OVERVIEW OF THE PHD PROJECT

DIANTY NINGRUM

27 FEBRUARY 2020



ABOUT THE PHD

BACKGROUND – WHY LOCAL ENGAGEMENT?

- While the goals of Agenda 2030 are global in their scope, their success will depend on how local communities will engage with them.
- This engagement is likely to differ depending on local contexts such as policy agenda's, governance arrangements, skills sets or the availability of financial resources. Local communities are concerned about the future as change is occurring more rapidly than at any time in human history.
- Agenda 2030: emphasis on bottom-up initiative, 'Leave No One Behind'.





ABOUT THE PHD

HIGH LEVEL QUESTIONS

- What are the scope and challenges for local action in governing the SDGs?
- How can we develop knowledge and approaches to enable local engagement?
- How can we achieve a deep understanding, appreciation and adaptation of bottom-up actions and strategies?

Focusing on: social science component of the project, including but not limited to: **governance, local engagement, bottom up participation**

OVERVIEW OF THE PHD PROJECT

CURRENT WORK

Understanding past experience of local sustainability

Identify lessons learned from past local sustainability framework (Local Agenda 21).

Methodology: systematic literature review

GOAL 1: Developing the state-of-the-art knowledge in local sustainability.

POSSIBLE NEXT STEP

Looking into local sustainability experience in Australian context

Learning from the process of localising SDGs in Australian communities

Possibly running empirical case studies

POSSIBLE NEXT STEP

Using the lesson learned to understand how can SDGs be localised in Forrest/Goulburn Murray

Engagement with Forrest/Goulburn Murray community

GOAL 4: Developing and communicating a general framework for designing sustainability

Alignment with Local SDGs project goal

CURRENT PROGRESS

SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW OF LOCAL AGENDA 21

Looking into the enablers and constraints of past Local Agenda 21 experience all over the world.

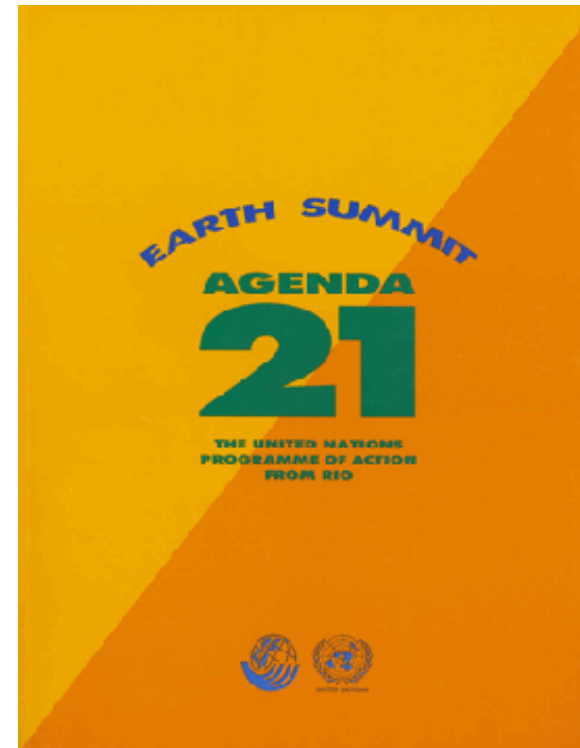
Systematic literature review using Covidence, currently in the middle of screening 195 papers.

The screenshot shows the Covidence interface for a systematic literature review titled "Local Agenda 21 empirical". The user is logged in as "Dianty Ningrum". The current view is "Full text review". At the top, there are statistics: "Screen references 167", "Resolve conflicts 0", "Awaiting other reviewer 0", and "Excluded references 14". A "Bulk upload PDFs" button is visible. Below, a list of studies is shown. The first study is "#849 - Bendle 2004" by Bendle, S., titled "Local agenda 21 into local action 21". The abstract is "Towards an Environ. Res. Agenda: A Third Sel. of Papers 2004;():285-296" published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2004. There are buttons for "View Abstract & IDs", "Add full text", "View history", "Add a note", and "Move study to Screen". To the right of the study entry are "Include" and "Exclude" buttons. The second study is "#855 - Braun 2008" by Braun, R., titled "Regional environmental assessment (REA) and local Agenda 21".

KEY FINDINGS (PRELIMINARY)

ABOUT PAST LOCAL SUSTAINABILITY

- Local Agenda 21 (LA21): “a participatory, multi-sectoral process to achieve the goals of Agenda 21 at the local level through the preparation and implementation of a long-term, strategic action plan that addresses priority local sustainable development action” (ICLEI)
- LA21 attempted to keep local sustainability effort as open as possible. It gave no specific guideline and meant to be entrepreneurial.
- LA21 was about process as much as a product.



KEY FINDINGS (PRELIMINARY)

IN LOCAL AGENDA 21, WHAT HAS WORKED AND WHAT HAS NOT?

- LA21 adoption by local governments was supported, among others, by **strong endorsement from national government**, the **area's proximity with natural resource base** and the **availability of joint financial resources**. Additionally, it is constrained by the existence of **overlapping environmental initiative** enforced by national government and the **lack of readiness and sustainability governance capacity** from local actors
- Public participation in LA2 is enabled, among others, by evident **mutual trust** between citizens and municipal administration and the existence of an **open and inclusive forum to brainstorm local sustainability challenges**. The constraints to public participation is a **low level of interest from local politicians**, **the size of the community**, and **a bureaucratic culture of local administrative practice**



FORREST VISIT - OCTOBER

- Listening post
- Kitchen table discussions



FORREST VISIT - NOVEMBER

- Open house
- Kitchen table discussion

THANK YOU

FURTHER INFORMATION

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