Localisation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in Shimla

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1. Introduction of the City and the Co-production Process

Shimla, the capital of the hilly state of Himachal Pradesh, is located in the mountainous middle Himalayas and built over several hills and connecting ridges. It used to be the summer capital of India during the British regime and is popularly known as 'Queen of Hills'. The city faces a myriad of urban challenges now. It was established for a population of 25,000 but now accommodates over 170,000 individuals. The ever-growing population, floating tourist population, and location has put a stress on the citizens and urban local body alike. Issues on traffic congestion, road safety, water scarcity, lack of public spaces etc. are common.

Municipal Corporation Shimla (MCS) is the urban local body responsible for governance and administration of the city. It is responsible for implementation of many of the basic civic amenities and implementation of national and state level programs.

Co-production Process
The co-production set-up includes a knowledge partnership between the MCS and Nagrika. The Nagrika team approached the Commissioner of the MCS to ask if they would be interested in being part of such a project. After a few rounds of initial discussions and presentations by the Nagrika team, MCS found that the project would be beneficial for the MCS by providing them with an international perspective on its efforts as well as giving a monitoring tool in the form of SDGs. This led to the signing of a knowledge partnership between the MCS and Nagrika. After the commencement of the knowledge partnership, MCS appointed a nodal officer (as per the agreement this position was agreed to be not below the rank of Joint Commissioner)[1]. This was useful for the co-production process as it is a relatively senior level official in the MCS. While there have been a few changes in the commissioner and the joint commissioner, the present Commissioner Mr Pankaj Rai understands the importance of the project so he has been closely coordinating much of the work. A staff member through one of the city's own projects has helped with information sharing. Commissioner also issued Letters of Authority and Letters of Support to the concerned departments and also called for meetings with key MCS staff for information sharing.

Through the partnership, Municipal Corporation of Shimla has assessed the feasibility, relevance and availability of data and knowledge with respect to some of the global and national indicator frameworks such as Sustainable Development Goals and National Indicator Framework. The

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[1] Is second senior most administrative officer of the Municipal Corporation
[2] https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/LSDGs_July_8_Web.pdf

partnership also envisaged peer learning and knowledge sharing from the international city network. This was relevant since through this partnership, Municipal Corporation of Shimla became part of an international city network comprising 6 other global cities that are part of the same knowledge partnership. These cities included Cape Town in South Africa, Kisumu in Kenya, Sheffield-Manchester in United Kingdom, Malmo and Gothenburg in Sweden and Buenos Aires in Argentina.

The engagement through this partnership was in the form of joint meetings where the team at the municipal corporation and the Nagrika team jointly discussed the relevance of SDGs to the MCS' functioning. This was done through physical meetings as well as an exchange of documents in terms of developing the data for the indicators. Throughout the duration of the project, MCS including the administration led by the Commissioner, elected wing led by the Mayor have been receptive and forward looking in acknowledging the benefits of the supporting it.

Impact of the partnership has been gradual but steady in terms of level of awareness on the SDGs. Through our engagement, there seems to be an increase in the awareness on the SDGs over the last year. This was done through various means listed below.

- Knowledge dockets on SDGs and NUA were circulated to the head of departments;
- Dissemination of information on the project, SDGs and their importance to all the department heads along with the support of Commissioner and Joint Commissioner was achieved through a workshop
- Nagrika, with inputs from MCS, mapped the SDG 11 indicators to the state and national government programs including Smart City Mission and its components and further mapped the various government departments (national, state and city level) to the SDG 11 domains and shared with MCS in the form of a document called Indicator Briefs, which compiled information on the SDG 11 indicators that were pertaining to Shimla. This helped us contextualize the indicators specifically for Shimla.
- The conference in Cape Town was an immersive exercise on SDGs for the key functionaries in the urban governance machinery of Shimla and the state of Himachal Pradesh. A team from Shimla attended the Realising Just Cities conference and were part of the sessions on SDGs, NUA and integrated governance and multi-level governance as well as other parallel sessions and field visits. The conference provided these important functionaries a close view of the ramifications of the SDG approach towards sustainable urban development and the role they are playing in contemporary global urban discourse.
- The engagement and especially the conference in Cape Town nudged the MCS to undertake a resolution to adopt the SDGs at the city level.

2. Main actors and activities in the Localisation of the SDGs in the City

India's government has a federal structure: while the union government and provincial (state) governments represent the first two tiers of government, the municipal government is designated as the third tier of the government as per constitution of India. Municipal bodies as the third tier of the government are closest to their citizens, including the administrative officials as well as elected representatives. Hence, they are best placed to localise SDGs.

In India, the SDG agenda at a policy level has largely been designed and led by the first two tiers i.e. national and state actors (see the National and State Actors sub-section below). At the city level, there are very few examples that have taken a pro-active initiative on their own to localise SDGs. Shimla's partnership in this project has been one such pro-active step towards a commitment to the localisation of SDGs for Shimla at a city level. At the same time, MCS's engagement with the SDGs has also been guided by and evolved on the mandate received from the Union government and is aligned with some of the key projects they are implementing for the city of Shimla.

The sections below explain in detail the role of the various actors.

CITY LEVEL ACTORS

SDG 11 targets as well as various other goals can be met by effective implementation of programs by the municipal government as well as responsible action of the citizens. However, municipal government has very little influence in determining the projects and priorities for the city, which is done by the state and national level actors (urban development department and national ministry of housing and urban affairs). Key activities that are largely under the control of municipal body are solid waste management, sanitation and maintenance of open public spaces.

Given the above context, the local city government and citizens remain the key actors to undertake localisation of the SDGs. For Shimla, the most prominent actor at the city level is the city corporation i.e. Municipal Corporation of Shimla (MCS). MCS is responsible for overall city administration and governance. It is also responsible for implementation of various national and state government designed projects some of which are aligned with SDGs. MCS is also responsible to undertake data collection on city level projects. Data collection is mostly as per the requirements of the project guidelines such as physical and financial progress, quarterly or other periodic reports.

At the local level, MCS has been the only key actor that has made efforts to integrate SDGs in their functioning. It has made an explicit commitment through the knowledge partnership on this

comparative project as well as unanimous resolution by its elected representatives, to pursue SDGs. The resolution commits to voluntarily measure its programs against SDG 11 targets. It also has committed to align their budget with SDGs.

Specifically, they are focusing on solid waste management and open public spaces as they fall directly under the municipal body. As per MCS, SDGs have provided them a framework to analyze the city challenges. They can also provide a platform to assess the capacity building needs at the municipal level. By providing a time horizon, the SDGs can also make the implementation (and to a certain extent planning), of the existing programs more monitoring intensive

Some key issues with respect to effective SDG localisation at City Level
Priority: Like many city authorities, MCS is at the forefront of service delivery for basic services and also acts as the implementing agency of various state and national government programs. As a result, SDG targets and indicators are not always a big priority item on their day-to-day agenda. However they have given SDGs a critical space in their strategic agenda.

Capacity: The capacity with MCS in terms of the human resources and technological resources is not necessarily commensurate with effective monitoring of SDG targets the way they are defined and expected to be collected.

Data Indicators: MCS is best placed to effectively collect data and indicators, as it has the closest interface with citizens and households. However their efforts to collect them are dependent on the resource availability, area of jurisdiction and mandate by state or national government. They already collect and provide key data on sanitation every year for the Swacch Sarvekshan (annual survey under cleanliness)

In Shimla, the **Special Purpose Vehicle** created to implement Smart City program is also implementing projects on city improvements including sanitation, public spaces. Given its focus on technological solutions and data monitoring, it has the capacity to track the SDGs. Though it is not explicitly mandated to work on SDGs, it is working closely with the MCS and hence presents useful synergies to track SDGs.

Organisationally, MCS has two components:
   a. *Deliberative or elected wing:* The elected body of MCS has 34 directly elected councillors from its 34 wards (political units within the city). The elected Councillors elect Mayor and Deputy Mayor amongst themselves for tenure of two and half years. The elected members take all the policy decisions that are under the remit of the city corporation. It was with the mandate of this elected body that Shimla undertook a resolution to abide by the SDGs at a city level making it one of the only city governments in India that has formally adopted the SDGs.

b. *Administrative wing:* The Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head of the Corporation and has all the executive and administrative powers which allow him to carry out day to day functions in the Corporation. This is an appointed position and he is appointed by the State Government for a particular period of time. He is assisted by a joint/assistant commissioner who is also appointed by the State Government. The city administration also has various departments taking care of specific functions. Some of these departments include which undertake the implementation of various programs and services such as Architect Planner, Roads and Building, Health, Veterinary Health among others

STATE AND NATIONAL LEVEL ACTORS

National Institute of Transforming India (NITI Aayog) and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)

a. NITI Aayog is the National level nodal agency responsible for monitoring the implementation of SDGs. It has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate India's engagement with SDG at various levels. NITI Aayog is responsible for periodically collecting data on SDGs while maintain data standards and quality. For the same, it works closely with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). These agencies undertook a draft mapping of the goals and targets based on the existing government programs, projects and schemes at national and state level.

b. These agencies have also held interaction with various ministries to evolve indicators reflecting the SDG goals and targets. Some of the other activities at their level are

   i. **National and Regional Consultations** in collaboration with UN and other partner organizations to enhance the dialogue on the SDGs. Social Statistics Division within the Central Statistics Office of MoSPI along with NITI Aayog also holds consultations with central ministries, states and union territories

   ii. **National Indicator Framework:** Based on the consultations with various stakeholders including Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders, National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 statistical Indictors was developed by MoSPI. NIF is created to serve as the backbone of monitoring of SDGs at the national level and will give appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementers of various schemes and programmes. The NIF indicators have been mapped with SDGs as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF NIF

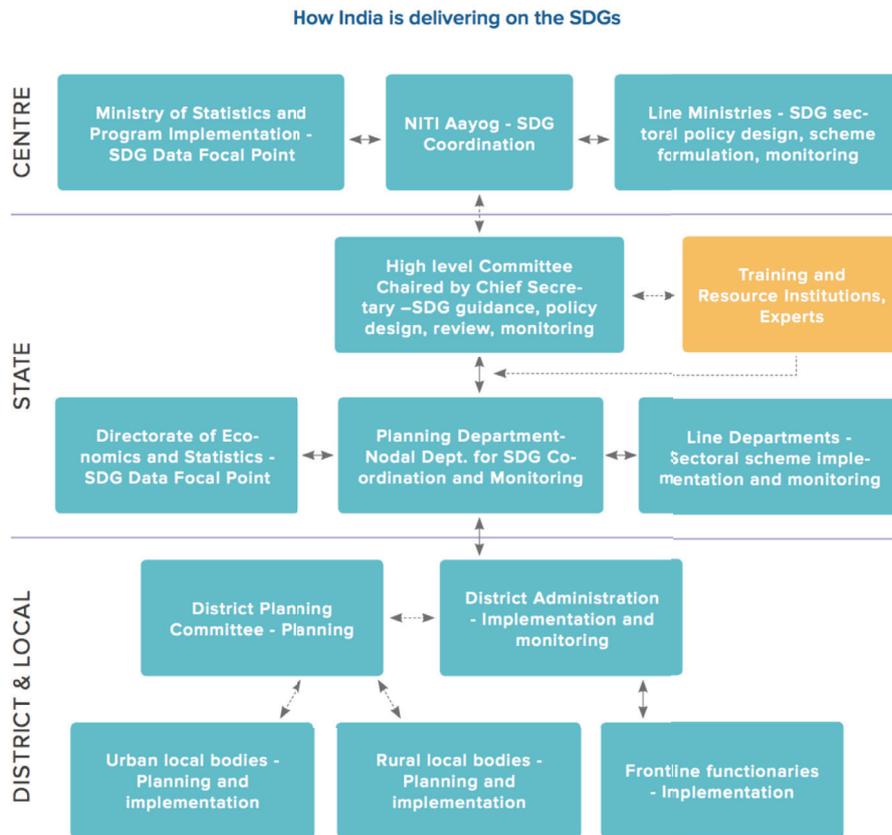| Goal	Number of National Indicators
Goal 1: No Poverty	19
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	19
Goal 3: Good Health & Well Being	41
Goal 4: Quality Education	20
Goal 5: Gender Equality	29
Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	19
Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	5
Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	40
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	18
Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities	7
Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	16
Goal 12: Sustainable Consumption and Production	17
Goal 13: Climate Action	4
Goal 14: Life below water	13
Goal 15: Life on Land	21
Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	18
Total Number of Indicators	**306**

Economics & Statistics Department of the State/Region:
The Economics and Statistics Department is the state level nodal agency for coordination of all statistical activities in the State/UT. It also develops systems for data collection and validation. Though there is no explicit mention of any of the departments actively collecting data for SDGs, this department will be responsible for collecting data as per NIF

State Planning departments have been made responsible to be the nodal agency for monitoring SDGs at the state level. They are responsible for determining planning priorities for the state, allocate planned funds and also review other plans/schemes. Himachal Pradesh State level department is coordinating with NITI Aayog for macro mapping and monitoring of state level schemes to align with SDGs.

Urban Development Department of Himachal Pradesh: It is the state level agency responsible to direct, control and monitor the activities of the Urban Local Bodies in the state of Himachal Pradesh including MCS. It is also responsible for funding, implementing and monitoring various programs, which have an impact on SDGs.

The figure depicts various agencies responsible for assessing or monitoring the SDGs/NIF as per a recent NITI Aayog publication[2].

How India is delivering on the SDGs

CENTRE

- Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation - SDG Data Focal Point
- NITI Aayog - SDG Coordination
- Line Ministries - SDG sectoral policy design, scheme formulation, monitoring

STATE

- High level Committee Chaired by Chief Secretary –SDG guidance, policy design, review, monitoring
- Training and Resource Institutions, Experts
- Directorate of Economics and Statistics - SDG Data Focal Point
- Planning Department- Nodal Dept. for SDG Co-ordination and Monitoring
- Line Departments - Sectoral scheme implementation and monitoring

DISTRICT & LOCAL

- District Planning Committee - Planning
- District Administration - Implementation and monitoring
- Urban local bodies - Planning and implementation
- Rural local bodies - Planning and implementation
- Frontline functionaries - Implementation

[2] https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/LSDGs_July_8_Web.pdf

3. The New Urban Agenda in the case study cities

Shimla has not engaged with New Urban Agenda. The efforts of the partnership have focused on SDG. SDGs have a greater relevance with local bodies as they are endorsed by both state and national governments with some level of guidance being provided as well. For example, the National Indicator Framework is aligned with SDGs and has been customised to meet Indian realities.

4. Synergies and Conflicts between the City's Main Local Strategies and the Achievement of the SDGs

Synergies

- **Alignment of goals and city's priorities:** Some of the targets under the SDG 11 are aligned with city's priorities. Since solid waste management is core function of MCS, **SDG Indicator 11.6.1** - *Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated* is a key indicator for MCS. Government of India is implementing a nationwide sanitation program called Swachh Bharat Mission. The objectives of the Mission are synergistic with the intent of the Target 11.6. Similarly, public and open green spaces is one of the functions of MCS. Given its location in the environmentally sensitive region of Himalayas as well as its profile as a tourist city with huge influx of daily tourists, such spaces are critical for MCS. Hence the indicator SDG 11.7.1- *Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all*, is also aligned with MCS's efforts to maintain such spaces for citizens and tourists. Though some of the other indicators and targets don't fall under direct jurisdiction of the MCS, their fulfilment will have a positive impact on the quality of life in the city and hence also for the city administration.
- **Requirement of the state and national governments:** Various state and national agencies have been focused on using SDG framework as a monitoring tool. Hence MCS's efforts, both explicit and implicit, towards meeting SDG targets have a synergy with the state and national efforts. NITI Aayog which is the nodal agency to track performance of the SDGs had recently released an SDG India Index.
- **National Indicator Framework (NIF)**: Developed by MoSPI serves as a guideline for achieving the targets set under the global SDG goals. The framework provides guidance on each SDG indicator, the relevant national indicator, periodicity of data collection, and the responsible authority for the same. Many of the national indicators for Goal 11 are similar to the SDG 11

indicators. The new framework has additional indicators that address basic services and domains of housing and planning

Conflicts

- **Jurisdictional control:** Many of the SDG targets and indicators are not under the jurisdiction of MCS. Urban transport is largely under the state level Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) and Traffic Police. Urban planning and management is with the Town and Country Planning office. Crime and safety are also with the Police Department. Hence the MCS has little mandate to implement or control what is implemented in its geographical area and thus has less influence on achievement of multiple dimensions of the SDGs. Consequently, it also does not generate its own data indicators relevant to these dimensions, which can provide a baseline for the SDG targets or which can be updated over the years.
- **Tourism:** Tourism related activities are an important source of income for a large amount of Shimla's population. However, tourism puts a strain on the resources of the city at the same time.

5. Localisation of SDG Targets and Indicators

As highlighted in the document, the national strategy for localising the SDGs has largely been led from the top i.e. National Government. Also, this localisation process led by the Government of India has adapted SDGs goals and targets and mapped them to Indian programs and schemes instead of tracking them as they were designed.

Government of India was a signatory to Agenda 2030; it assigned NITI Aayog the role of the coordinating agency for implementing SDGs. NITI Aayog conducted multiple consultations (covering all SDGs except SDG 17) with the states to create a common understanding of the SDGs. This was important as the jurisdictions over the SDGs differ from state to state. NITI Aayog after doing a mapping of all government funded schemes, assigned various ministries such that each target was under some ministry. This was helpful in identifying how government schemes contributed to achievement of SDGs and at the same time also highlight the gaps there were in current schemes to achieve the SDGs. With the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), NITI Aayog played a key role at the national level by finalising indicators that were relevant at a national level, through a participatory process. These indicators were then finalised into a National Indicator Framework, with 306 indicators.

The table below provides a summary of the engagement and jurisdiction of SDG targets and indicators

Indicator	Domain of Service	Agencies (relevant to the broad domain of service)	National Level Indicator as per National Indicator Framework
11.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	Affordable Housing and Slums	• HIMUDA (it directly manages all the housing construction and allocation in the city) • MCS	• Percentage of Slums/Economically Weaker • Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing. • Percentage of Slum Area Covered with basic Services Annual • Proportion of Urban Population Living in Slums, informal Settlements or Inadequate Housing
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Public Transport	• SPCB • Himachal Road Transport Corporation (HRTC) • Himachal Pradesh Public Works Department (HPPWD) • HP Bus Stand Management and Development Authority (HPBMDA) • MCS • Traffic Police	• Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport
11.3.1. Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Planning	• Town and Country Planning	• Proportion of cities with integrated development plans

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	Public Participation	• Town and Country Planning	• Share of Mixed Land Use Area in overall city land use • Net Density
11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage,	Heritage	• Tourism Department • Department of Culture (Language, Art and Culture) • Town and Country Planning • Shimla Environment, Heritage Conservation and Beautification (SEHB), MCS	• Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	Disasters	• HP State Disaster Management Authority (HPSDMA) • MCS Irrigation and Public Health	• Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters	Disasters		
11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	Solid Waste Management	• HPSPCB (for processing, recovery and disposal) Irrigation and Public Health Department (I&PH) (sewerage) • Shimla Environment, Heritage Conservation and Beautification (SEHB) • GSWSSC (water supply and sewerage) SMC	• Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Air Pollution		• Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted) • Number of days the levels of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5 and PM 10) above mean

			level
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	Public and Open Spaces	• Town and Country Planning • PWD • SMC • HPSEB for street lighting	• Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces
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	Safety and Security	• State Police Department	

The information below is based on the interactions held with MCS, secondary research, Nagrika analysis as well as the guidance that has been provided by the Union government through a set of National Indicator Framework, which has modified and adapted the SDG indicators to fit Indian reality in terms of ongoing programs, schemes and monitoring mechanisms. MCS itself doesn't have a mandate for prioritising the SDG 11 indicators but there are various programs and projects that it is implementing, which have a bearing on the SDG 11 indicators. The following table captures the NIF and the relevant indicators based on MCS's current work mandate.

In terms of data collection, MCS does not have an institutional mechanism of collecting data and indicators and most of it exists as a result of administrative exercise such as reporting to state government, elected representatives or project wise monitoring templates. However, MCS has been open to make it an institutional practice.

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	The number of slums and slum dwellers is available	As per Census, housing is classified as Good Liveable and Dilapidated[3]. However slum housing is a separate metric measured under the Census, which also has a lot of variation. A city level metric proposed under NIF is *Percentage of Slums/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) households covered through formal/affordable housing.* This number can be compared to the population living in slums etc. A modified indicator could be: Proportion of Urban Population living in slums and dilapidated housing.	Number of slums is available for Shimla There are 887 slums in Shimla in which population of 3,303 resides. This is around 1.95% of total population of Shimla city.	Annual	Census Data is collected/compiled at national level though housing surveys have been done at the level of city.	Though MCS is not responsible directly for creating affordable housing, it implements the state and national schemes. The modified NIF indicator seeks to track households that are provided affordable housing and basic services.

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[3] Those houses which are showing signs of decay or those breaking down and require major repairs or those houses decayed or ruined and are far from being in conditions that can be restored or repaired may be considered as 'Dilapidated'. https://bit.ly/2pFqWw0

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	Yes. But at an aggregate level of modal share. Mobility plans at city level classify the various trips as per the mode used by them such as walking, bicycle, and public transport. Census also captures asset ownership of households including bicycles, cars etc. but at the state level.	A suitable indicator that can be collected at city level could be *Number of trips made by public transport.* This number can be disaggregated at the level of age, sex and other parameters. The NIF indicator is *Proportion of cities with efficient urban mobility and public transport*	For Shimla, about 49% of trips are made by public transport. https://bit.ly/2O4Cgen	Can be done every 5 years	Census Data is collected/compiled at national level and available at state level. Though mobility surveys have been done at the level of city.	Urban Transport is not under the realm of MCS but it is relevant as some of the internal roads are made and maintained by the MCS. The modified NIF indicator seeks to track an aggregate % of cities which provide efficient mobility and public transport. Access is not included. Also, the SDG indicator doesn't cover NMTs.
11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate	Yes. Population growth rate for the city limits can be calculated. Urban land area is calculated under Census and is available at district and state	NIF seeks to capture this through Net Density, share of mixed land use as % of overall land use.	Available at district level. Population growth for last census period between 2001 to 2011 is 12.81%. Urban area under Shimla urban agglomeration was 35.34 sq km and 19.99 sq km in 2011. Number for 2001 couldn't be found.	Every five years	State, District and Municipal	Measuring land as well as population are both not under the jurisdiction of MCS but given the carrying capacity of the city, it is important to measure this.

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
	levels and also at Municipal level					
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically	No. Such statistics do not exist.	NIF includes an indicator on % of cities with integrated development plan as a way to capture planning but doesn't explicitly include public participation. An appropriate indicator can be *Number of plans and programs that have a public participation component at the planning stage.* For example if a city has a Master Plan, it will have a public participation component.	N/A	Can be done every five years	Indicator seems to be define at a State or a National Level	As per the constitutional amendment of 1994, cities are supposed to ensure direct participation of citizens and other stakeholders in making urban plans such as master plans etc. However, in most states, master planning is done by state level agencies. In Shimla as well, Town and Country Planning Dept is responsible for planned development of Shimla and design of development plan. However at the level of some schemes and plans, public participation has been made a component in some or all the stages.

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
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)	No. This seems to be an indicator that will need inputs from multiple agencies including such agencies that do not share financial data including expenditure.	NIF 's suggested indicator is *Restoration and Reuse of Historic Buildings* and it perhaps seeks to count the number of buildings restored/reused in a given year. *Number of recognised heritage buildings and/or zones* in a city can be a good start.	Shimla has 92 heritage buildings and 6 heritage zones dating back to colonial era.	Every five years	City	Various aspects of heritage conservation is looked after by state level agencies such as Himachal Pradesh Record Management Committee (HPRMC), Department of Culture (Language, Art and Culture) and the Heritage Conservation Advisory Committee (HCAC).The Town and Country Planning department prepares zoning regulations for heritage zones and buildings. At a city level, the Shimla Smart City Limited has plans to restore heritage structures and preserve and leverage natural systems to

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						promote eco-tourism. At MCS level, there is Shimla Environment, Heritage Conservation and Beautification (SEHB) society but its work has been mostly limited to waste collection and sanitation.
11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people	Deaths due to disasters at state/district level were found to be available per incident. Some of these reports did not capture recent disasters. Disaster management division of Home Ministry, Government of India compiles situation report on deaths due to various disasters	No change. NIF indicator *is Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population*	Not available for all disasters	5 years	National and state level. Also available at the level of disaster incident.	At the state level, the Himachal Pradesh State Disaster Management Authority creates the disaster management policy and coordinates the implementation of the plans. At the city level, the disaster management cell housed within the MCS facilitates the response action and also deploys search and rescue teams in times of a disaster.

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	such as lightning, National Institute of Disaster Management has National Disaster Report till year 2013, which lists the various disasters around the country along with details of Human Lives Lost as well as economic loss in terms of houses damaged, crops lost etc. But not a consolidated number that can be compared to GDP.					As per the district disaster management plan, city administration has the responsibility of collecting death and damage data due to disasters.[4]
11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	See above	Can be modified to other available indicators such as houses or properties damaged. NIF indicator is the same as 11.5.1.	NA	Annual	Incident (city) level and state level.	Same as above.

[4] https://cdn.s3waas.gov.in/s3b534ba68236ba543ae44b22bd110a1d6/uploads/2018/07/2018071721.pdf

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11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities	No change	Along with 11.6.1. other relevant indicators could include indicators on the resources needed for adequate collection and disposal such as Number of vehicles, capacity of landfill sites etc.	Door to door garbage collection system collects 70 tons of garbage generated per day.	Can be monthly as well	City level	MCS is responsible for solid waste management within the city and looks after every aspect of it including door to door garbage collection, transportation and disposal of the waste. The health department of MCS under the supervision of corporation health officer manages the entire solid waste of the city. The Shimla Environment, Heritage Conservation and Beautification Society (SEHB) is also a stakeholder in the collection of waste.
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)	Yes.	No change	For 2015-16

There are two sensors and the data for RSPM (PM10) in 2015 was 41.2 μg/m3 and 68.3-μg/ m3. | Can be done daily as well as monthly | City level | Air quality directly impacts residents of Shimla city. However, air quality of the |

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
						city is monitored by the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) which also reviews environmental standards and norms. The air quality is monitored as per the National Air Quality Index which was developed by Central Pollution Control Board, a national body.
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	Yes.Though the number is available as % of total area, not necessarily built up area.	No change. NIF's proposed indicator is *Per Capita Availability of Green Spaces*	Not clear the year but seems to be from 2001 Census. Total area of MCS was 13.67 square kilometres. Total combined area under public, semi-public, parks and open spaces was 1.45 square kilometre. **Hence open/public spaces was 10% of total urban area.** Source	Every five years	City level as well as planning area level (beyond the limit of the municipal body but within the limits of the planning authorities designing development/spatial plans)	The indicator is relevant to the MCS given that MCS is responsible for ensuring the designated land use as per Development Plans. Also important given the high influx of tourists.
11.7.2 Proportion of persons who are victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of	Yes. There are crime statistics available by the level of person and	None. There is no indicator proposed under NIF.	For 2017, the data is reported here. .			At the city level, the police department is responsible for the safety of

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
occurrence, in the previous 12 months	age for few crimes such as murder, abduction. The statistics are currently available at state level. For women and children, they are available for various crimes.For e.g. for women they are categorised as per various crimes including rape, acid attack, assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty amongst others. For children they are classified as These numbers are reported under 'Crimes in India' publication published by					the citizens including women and children. At a state level, the Mahila Kalyan board has been set up to promote security, social and economic development, welfare and empowerment of women and are responsible to recommend policies and programs pertaining to women. The Women and Child Development department implement various schemes for women and children.

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
	National Crime Records Bureau.					
11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city	It can be compiled nationally by seeking information from various states. An authenticated number on number of cities that have such a plan is not available. The information on cities and their population sizes is compiled every year.	No change	NA	Every five years	National	
11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*	Yes.	None	Not available	Annual	City level	
11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Target	Feasible to assess baseline and track progress?	Modifications of indicator to make it relevant and feasible to city *(or similar indicator already used by city to track progress on relevant issues)*	Baseline and year of modified indicator	Collection frequency of modified indicator	Level at which modified indicator is available (city, state, national)	Additional comments
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

6. The Role of Comparative Co-production in Localising Global Sustainability Agendas

The concept of co-production was a very new concept for the MCS as it put onus on the local body to contribute in the form of a commitment towards time as well as intent. MCS however was very receptive and forward looking in identifying the benefits of the program and agreed to be part of it. Being part of a larger project network, MCS was able to relate to its role as a co-production partner as well as the importance of the SDG framework. The city provided inputs to the peer review requests of Kisumu and Sheffield, on the processes of monitoring and evaluation and sustainable initiatives. Shimla also sought information from these cities on how to better utilise its public spaces. It also participated with a large and enthusiastic delegation at the Cape Town conference and shared its experiences as well as challenges in engaging with Agenda 2030. Shortly afterwards, it also passed and adopted the resolution mentioned before in the report.

7. Contribution of SDG localisation to Realising Just Cities

At the core of the Realising Just Cities program is the principle of justice, fairness and equity. Both Agenda 2030 (and the SDGs) as well as New Urban Agenda also reflect these principles. While New Urban Agenda talks of *'Leave No One Behind'*, Agenda 2030 commits *"to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies"* and envisages *"a world of universal respect for human rights and human dignity, the rule of law, justice, equality and non-discrimination"*

All the SDGs aim for inclusive, equitable and sustainable outcomes and thereby imbibe the principle of universal coverage, equity, fairness and justic (e.g. inclusive cities, gender equality, water and sanitation for all, energy for all). SDG 10 also targets to reduce inequality from within and among countries as well. SDG 16 seeks to *"Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels"*.

Thus, effective localisation of the SDGs (and NUA) would translate into achieving just, fair and equitable habitations.

8. Conclusions

The activities undertaken for the project have provided Nagrika with some key insights on the relevance of a global framework at a small city level, government machinery, availability of data and other challenges local governments face. While SDGs have become more mainstream over

the duration of the project, both at city and national level, using them as a tool to monitor sustainable urban development is yet to trickle down to municipal level in India. Shimla has been a first mover in identifying this opportunity and has been an active supporter of the project. However, localising SDGs to the context of Indian cities, relies on data and clearly defined responsibilities amongst the stakeholders. Both of these, as observed in the project, are challenges in India's case given the presence of multiple agencies as well as lack of frequently collected data. Some of these were also the case in Shimla's context.

The insights are discussed in detail below.

- **Availability of data:** The lack of data for the SDG indicators was highlighted while undertaking this study. Even the SDG India Index prepared by NITI Aayog mentions limited data availability as one of the major constraints in preparing a comprehensive report. While undertaking the activities for the project and developing the outputs, data availability posed as a challenge for the research team as well. Shimla city specific data either doesn't exist or is dated. There are a lot of duplicities or discrepancies between the indicators that are available from more than one sources.
- **Role and mandate of local government vis-à-vis the national and state government:** In India, localisation of SDGs has not taken ground and mainstreaming the idea of SDGs has been led by national and sub-national levels. NITI Aayog has prepared a set of guidelines for Indian states to prepare their own vision documents. The guidelines do include some level of participation from ULBs but so far, there are no specific guidelines for them to localise SDGs at a city level. Now NIF has been rolled out and perhaps in the coming year, efforts of state and local governments will be aligned to track progress of their programs as per the NIF indicators, which are adapted to reflect progress on the original SDG targets.

  Globally, however, there has been a lot of push in involving local governments in localising SDGs. For example Local2030 is a platform for local governments, businesses, community based organisations and other local actors to share tools, experiences, solutions to localise SDGs has been created. In India, city governments are not aware of SDGs. Prior to the Knowledge Partnership Project, the level of awareness on SDGs in Shimla and MCS was also limited.

  By localising SDGs, MCS can focus on just one framework of a global standard that can achieve the intended goals. MCS is already responsible for the implementation of projects under AMRUT, SBM, and PMAY besides meeting the requirements under the SLBs. The frameworks for each one of them aims at improving service delivery in the city. SDGs can provide help streamline the multiple efforts of MCS towards achieving larger sustainable development goals.

- **Prioritisation:** ULBs in India have multiple responsibilities, which are of the nature of service delivery, require citizen interface as well as compliance and accountability to higher administration and elected representatives. They all are important and need urgent action. SDGs can also provide a prioritisation framework to the various stakeholders at the city level including MCS, to prioritise these multiple responsibilities using a sectoral lens. Those issues which are in the immediate jurisdiction of MCS can be dealt with as priority. For the others, MCS and other bodies can evolve a coordination and collaboration framework to address the issues overtime.
- **Political will is integral**
  The Cape Town conference brought together the political representatives in the form of Minister and Mayor along with the chief executive in the form of Commissioner. Interacting with the larger project team and reflecting on the importance of the project, the project team MCS had witnessed yet another change in administration since the inception of the project with the third Commissioner taking the position which caused delays in the project. Fortunately, the conference was scheduled a few months after the new commissioner was appointed. Therefore, it acted as an introduction to the global partnership project and pushed the agenda of localising SDGs in Shimla. Also, the team from Shimla included the Minister of Urban Development, Mayor if Shimla and Commissioner of Shimla. They were impressed with the conference and saw value in the project. Hence, soon after their return the corporation passed a resolution to formally adopt SDGs.