



SDGs for Waikato

A review of your targets & indicators

Report for the Waikato Wellbeing Project
9 October 2019



SENSE PARTNERS
DATA LOGIC ACTION

Executive Summary

The Waikato Wellbeing Project has asked Shamubeel Equb at Sense Partners to review their UN Sustainable Development Goals targets for Waikato. You wanted a broad and high-level view of an expert, that scanned the targets for each of the 17 SDGs.

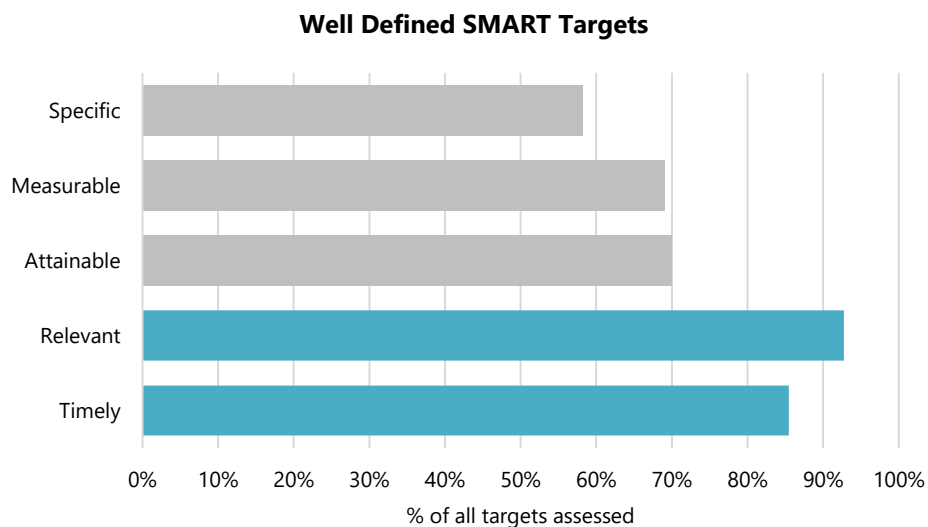
You have made considerable progress in translating the wide range of SDGs to a local Waikato context. I have tried to add more specificity and new goals where I saw scope.

The initial targets list is based on workshops with community leaders and experts. This has utilised the existing knowledge base reflected in the Waikato Plan, Waikato Progress Indicators and Vital Signs.

As we look at more specific targets, there will be some need to explore new data. This fits with the iterative process to develop the Waikato SDG targets that are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Timely).

We found that many of the targets will be improved by being (1) more specific of direction and size of change, (2) explicitly measurable by relating an available indicator and (3) attainable (relating to historical, regional and theoretical/academic evidence).

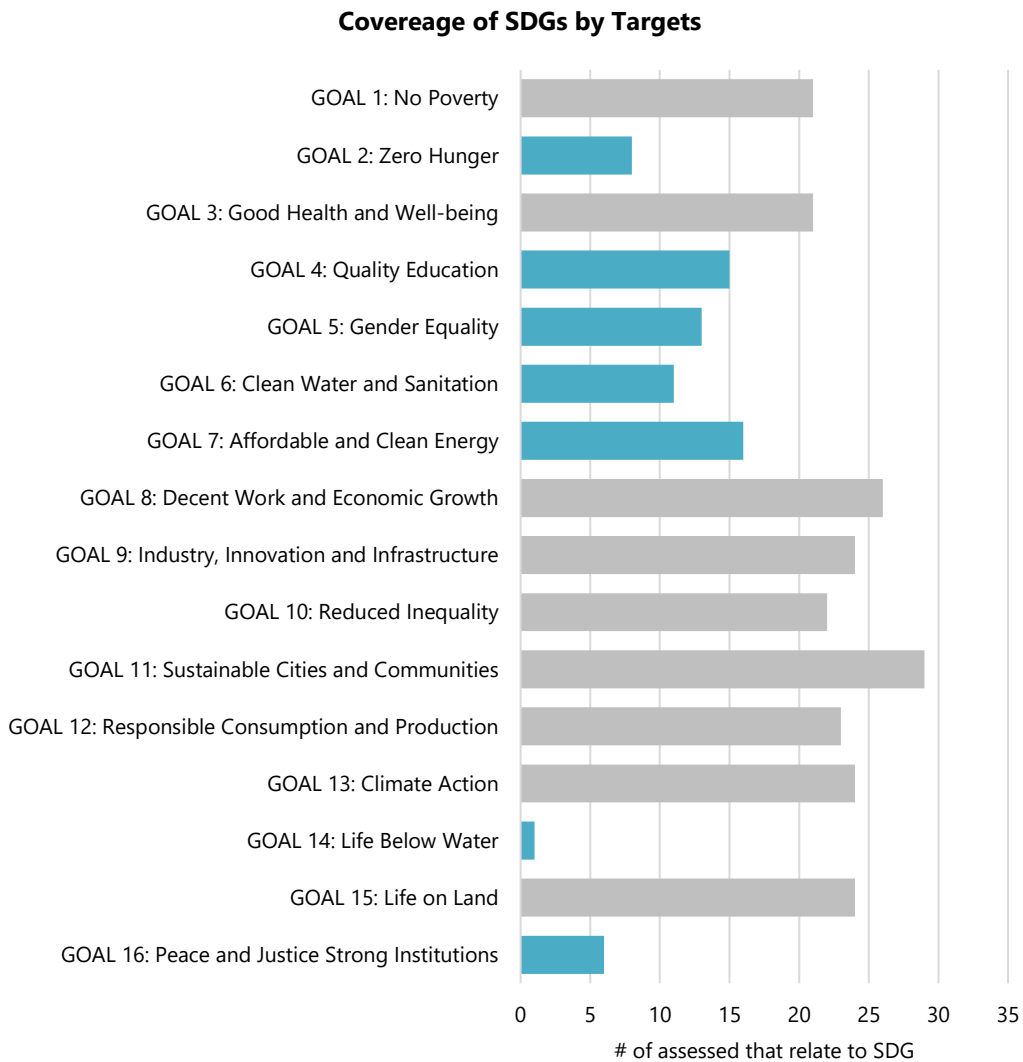
FIGURE 1: THE SDG TARGETS WILL BE IMPROVED WITH MORE SPECIFIC AND ATTAINABLE TARGETS, AND WITH A MONITORING INDICATOR



The SDGs are inherently interlinked. However, some SDGs are better covered by the current set of targets than others. This identifies potential areas of future effort. In particular, **we found relatively low coverage for the following goals: Zero Hunger, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Life below Water, and Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions.**

Qualitatively, we think there could be **more effort put into Decent Work and Economic Growth**, which is a key mechanism in delivering the broader programme of change.

FIGURE 2: SOME SDGS ARE NOT YET WELL REPRESENTED BY THE TARGETS AND MAY BE AN AREA OF FUTURE FOCUS



Specifically, future work needs to focus on identifying key disadvantaged or at-risk groups and factors, so that the actions can be prioritised accordingly. That is to say, localisation of the UN goals is critical, as well as other distributional aspects (eg, income, age, ethnicity, gender).

Out of scope for this phase of this project is how it will be delivered. This means that SDG17 is not included in this review, which primarily focuses on partnerships to achieve the goal.

This assessment has necessarily made assumptions about existing state of play and potential areas of improvement. We have accessed as much up-to-date data and literature as possible to inform our assessment, but they are high level in nature. We have made suggestions where possible and we believe identified gaps will assist your future interactions.

How to use this document

Each SDG has its own chapter, and is laid out as below:

- Preamble: Summarise the key issue and relevance to NZ and the Waikato.
- UN Targets: As published by the UN. They are often broad and vague, and not always relevant in a local context. They are included for reference and context for interpreting the SDG. Where relevant I have tried to highlight the targets that are most relevant for the Waikato in bold.
- Your targets: My suggestion of the relevant targets with an assessment against a SMART framework. Please note that while I have attempted to be as thorough as possible, I have not always had access to local data and knowledge, so the assessment is qualitative and uses a measure of judgement.
- Expert suggestions for targets: I have included all the suggested targets from your experts here, from the initial round of consultation. I have grouped them by relevance, and where possible have incorporated them in the targets section above.
- I have also supplied you with a summary spreadsheet of all the targets for each SDG and a summary PowerPoint presentation. This document records a summary of my thinking and reasoning, and it should be read in conjunction with those summary documents.



1. GOAL 1: No Poverty

Poverty affects all communities. It is measured using census data to calculate deprivation indices¹. We know that the Waikato has pockets of deep deprivation. The Waikato also has relatively low income inequality, although this is partly because more people are equally worse off compared to high inequality in large cities. In New Zealand we do not have an agreed definition of poverty, but a relative measure of poverty is those below 60% of median after housing cost income².

We need to be very specific about what kind of poverty we are talking about (relative poverty, inequality or access to basic services and means for a better life). People most likely to live in poverty in New Zealand are those with no qualifications (higher than NZ average jobseeker benefits), single parents (higher than NZ average sole parent benefits) and Maori (22% of population, 48% of beneficiaries)³.

The key issues are:

- Reduce poverty and inequality of access to basic resources such as education, jobs, health, housing, technology and financial services.
- The focus is on a specific group of people, rather than increasing the aggregate, mean or median. This is because poverty can increase even when there is improvement in measures such as median incomes and Gini coefficients.
- So, the SDG targets need to be carefully focussed on groups who are currently experiencing poverty and inequality of access.

1.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

I have included the UN targets as they appear in their documents for reference for each section. I have attempted to use these to guide our targets, especially in adapting those suggested by the initial expert suggestions.

- By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day.
- **Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.**
- **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 micro-finance.**
- **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.**

¹ http://www.imd.ac.nz/NZIMD_Single_animation_w_logos/atlas.html

<https://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/departments/publichealth/research/hirp/otago020194.html>

² <https://www.parliament.nz/resource/en-NZ/00PIibCIP181/e3d4fdd281921441a4b8fca56918b84a555353de>

³ https://www.businessnz.org.nz/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/85927/NZIER-Understanding-Inequality.pdf

- Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development co-operation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.
- Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

1.2. Your target(s)

Target 1: Reduce income gap (ratio top 20 to bottom 20 percentile income, or Gini coefficient) from x in 2018 to y in 2030 [suggest 80/20 as provincial economies have low Gini because of bulge in middle but does not reflect poverty trends].

Yes, adopt in a more specified form. I prefer the 80/20 here, as in the Waikato the Gini is improving due to a growing middle, but there is not much improvement for those in poverty. The data is available from the WPI.

Clarify target and add other poverty-specific targets.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Need to be more specific, such as reduce the income gap from current level of x to y by 2030. Currently below national level.
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Need to translate this target to sub-components like qualifications for school-leavers in deprived communities, especially at-risk demographics (single parent families and Maori for example).
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	4, 5, 7, 8, 10
SUMMARY:		A reduction in inequality can happen even when there is growing poverty, because there are more people in the middle. It's a good enough target but needs to be complemented with specific poverty measures.

Suggested Target 2: [Halve] the number of people on After Housing Cost (AHC) incomes below 60% of the median by 2030 (data may be sketchy until expanded HES in place or could use less frequent Census data, or work with Treasury and MHUD on developing similar dataset using IDI).

This target can broaden your focus on both the household income and housing costs. Giving yourself multiple levers is very useful, as often the causes of poverty are multi-faceted.

The data will need to be collated. This may be possible (at the total income, rather than AHC income level) using the existing data MHUD uses for its housing affordability measure, or Census data.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Need baseline data.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	With the expanded HES data, but may need some assumptions.
ATTAINABLE:	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	4, 5, 7, 8, 10
SUMMARY:		We need to introduce a specific poverty target into the mix. This could be one.

Suggested Target 3: Reduce the number of children living below the poverty threshold in the Waikato to 0% by 2030 [may need to be more realistic on the % target].

I have elevated this from the expert suggestion box. It's a good target, although seems too aggressive to be attainable. Need the evidence on current level of child poverty, how we measure against others and how best we may set an achievable target on this. The data is being established as part of the Government child poverty measures.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	It mirrors Government efforts, so it could be a good target.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Lots of work currently underway to establish this data and future monitoring.
ATTAINABLE:	Maybe	Not clear to me that elimination is possible.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	4, 5, 7, 8, 10
SUMMARY:		This could be a more specific version of the suggested Target 2 above.

Suggested Target 4: Reduce Waikato's over-indexed poverty as measured by welfare dependency among women (58% of beneficiaries in the Waikato and 56% NZ; 51% population) and Maori (47% of beneficiaries in the Waikato and 36% NZ; 22% population) to the national measures by 2030.

This may seem unambitious, but the Waikato has a higher propensity of welfare dependency (relative to population) than the national average. The MSD benefit data shows that there is greater welfare reliance on sole parent benefits, among women and Maori, and in job-seeker benefits. They all point to the key drivers of poverty, and it seems this may be well aligned to the SDGs and would force us to look at what specific policies to target to achieve this, and where to target (focus on existing beneficiaries or intervene against future entrants through education and other tools).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Yes, although pegging it to national measures makes it a bit moveable. I prefer this as it means we aren't battling macro issues, but specific additional regional challenges.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Good quality data from MSD.
ATTAINABLE:	Y	Challenging, but attainable.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	4, 5, 7, 8, 10
SUMMARY:		This is a bit in the weeds, but I think a good specific target for you to consider among the other big-picture targets.

1.3. Expert suggestions for targets

I have included all your expert suggestions in this section. I have attempted to group them by broad themes of suitability to a SMART target. Where there is a good fit I have covered in the previous section as a target and provided my qualitative assessment of the target. If I deemed them not SMART, I have identified them as such.

Your expert suggestions can be grouped into three themes:

1. Specific and I recommend you adopt as a target:
 - a. Reduce the number of children living below the poverty threshold in the Waikato to 0% by 2030. [Adoption of the Government approach, may need to collaborate with Treasury to access regional data.]



2. Broad and aspirational: they are nice sentiments, but too broad to be SMART.
 - a. Every household has a living income by 2025.
 - b. Every household is financially efficient.
 - c. Reduction in inequality based on ethnicity of all social determinants.
 - d. All people have self-determination.
3. Specific but incorrect: Median incomes in the Waikato are very close to the national average, so not much improvement in target. You can have increasing median incomes and increasing or no change in poverty and inequality.
 - a. Increase the median household income in the Waikato from x% of the NZ average to X% by 2025.

2. GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

Hunger is often a hidden issue in New Zealand. A more prominent issue appears to be under-nourishment, although the data is of poor quality. Often the data measures the impact through obesity and other diseases, which flow from poor nutrition.

However, there is evidence of need for help to put food on the table through services such as KickStart and KidsCan (which supplies lunches for at-risk children in schools), emergency grants by MSD, and food parcels from various charities such as the Salvation Army.

Food security, nutrition and hunger are largely linked to poverty⁴. There is limited data at a regional level and additional efforts would be required to collate reliable indicators.

2.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **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.**
- **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.
- 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.
- 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.
- **By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.**
- Increase investment, including through enhanced international co-operation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.
- Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

⁴ https://ourarchive.otago.ac.nz/bitstream/handle/10523/8697/CPM_2018_FINAL.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y

- Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

2.2. The key issues

The SDG is aimed at reducing hunger, malnutrition, improving food security and agriculture development. The SDG focus is largely on developing countries, which makes it a little harder to interpret a local target.

Nevertheless, there is enough evidence of hunger, malnutrition and need for help to feed children and families in New Zealand, but local data will require work to collate and monitor.

2.3. Your targets

Your proposed target (we don't recommend you adopt): People feel more connected

You suggested adopting a target of people feeling more connected, because it will mean that people will have connections to deal with a personal crisis. However, this does not meet the broader aim of reducing hunger and malnutrition. We suggest you focus on more practical application, which has stronger links to SDG1: No Poverty.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Needs to clearly establish how much more connected people need to be to reduce hunger and malnourishment. Kids needing lunch, for example, are more likely to need help regularly, which cannot always be relied on through better connections.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Although I am not convinced of the causative link.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	N/A	
SUMMARY:		It's not clear to me that this target is aimed specifically at reducing hunger and malnourishment.

Suggested Target 1: Give every child in a high deprivation area (eg, NZDep13) school access to free breakfast and lunch by 2030.

This target will focus specifically on known high likelihood of hunger (which is highest in high deprivation areas, low incomes, families reliant on benefits, public housing, and Maori and Pacific). This target will not solve the underlying problem, but it will deal specifically with reducing hunger.

We would need to measure which schools are in high deprivation areas and how many of these schools are making food available to children. Requires new but easy data collection.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Target specific areas known to be high risk of hunger.
MEASURABLE:	Y	This may not measure reduction in hunger, rather increasing access to food.
ATTAINABLE:	Maybe	Will require significant new funding and co-ordination with current programmes and government pilots.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,3,4,10
SUMMARY:		This could be a practical translation of the SDG to the local context.



2.4. Expert suggestions for the targets

Your expert suggestion can be summarised into three themes:

1. Correct, but not SMART and should be adopted in a modified format:
 - a. Zero hunger by 2030. [Need to define this better and we could instead focus on more specifics like reduced demand for services like foodbanks].
 - b. Reduce the number of undernourished people in the Waikato from X% in 2019 to x% in 2025 [challenging to define].
2. Not attainable:
 - a. Reduce the price of healthy food available in the Waikato by x% by 2025.
3. Not specific to this SDG:
 - a. 100% of households have a sustainable net income by 2030.
 - b. Food waste is reduced from X% to x% by 2030.
 - c. Food waste in the Waikato is reduced from XX tonnes per annum to xx tonnes per annum by 2025.



3. GOAL 3: Good Health and Wellbeing

Good health and wellbeing is a broad area. It covers a lot of ground and hence yields many targets. We need to be clear about creating focus on specific areas such as healthy children (mortality rate of young people under 25% higher than the national average for example⁵), healthy population, safe roads, and reducing harm from addictive substances. I have attempted to do this at a high level, but will require your input to stress test.

3.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 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
- By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
- **By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing**
- **Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol**
- **By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**
- 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
- **Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all**
- **By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination**
- Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organisation Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
- 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
- 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

⁵ <https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/assets/CYMRC/Publications/CYMRC-13th-data-report-FINAL-Apr-2018.pdf>

- Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

3.2. Key issues

The SDG targets cover significant ground. It is important to take a broad approach to think about mortality, their causes and ways to fix them. There is a lack of cohesion in the targets, meaning local targets developed need to be commensurately varied.

3.3. Your target(s)

Target 1: Improved access of target groups (Maori, Pacific people, young/old, poor) to primary health care, including dental care [suggest needs to specificity, eg, reducing barriers to accessing primary healthcare to Auckland/national rates].

This is a good target but needs to be more specific. For example, 31% of residents reported an unmet need for primary health care (compared to 23% in Auckland and 28% nationally). Reduce that to Auckland or National levels for a target?

The best data is the MoH Survey.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Can be made specific by matching National or Auckland level.
MEASURABLE:	Y	MoH Survey, but regional data is old (currently 2017).
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Increasing density of primary health providers and reducing cost of dental care is expensive and difficult.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	N	Currently accessing data from 2017.
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Maybe	1
SUMMARY:		A good target once made more specific (and update baseline data).

Suggested target 2: Improve immunisation rates for children at 1 year old to match Auckland or another region by 2030, for all ethnic and deprivation groups⁶.

This target was in your expert recommendations. With a little more specificity, I think it can be a relatively SMART target. Immunisation rates are a little low in the Waikato region. MoH tracks data on immunisation rates, which shows varying performance by age groups, ethnicity and deprivation. It will be important to clearly identify gaps and reach targets to provide herd immunity.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	As the neighbouring region, Auckland is a good high bar to aim for.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Good data from MoH (but needs updating).
ATTAINABLE	Y	Other regions' experience suggests it is possible.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Maybe	4
SUMMARY:		Immunisation will become an increasingly important issue in an era of global warming. Increasingly immunisation rates may be critical in preventing increases in infant mortality or other detrimental effects.

⁶ Currently 89.7% in Waikato and 94.3% in Auckland, so a 4.5%pt improvement: <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/preventative-health-wellness/immunisation/immunisation-coverage/national-and-dhb-immunisation-data>

Suggested target 3: Reduce young persons’ mortality rate by [25%] by 2030⁷, through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health⁸.

A focus on young people makes the policy focus on a group of people and way of delivering more targeted, eg, through education and sport. HQSC data suggests that the Waikato has a higher rate of mortality for young people under 24 than the national total. Very low rates in Auckland DHB and Waitemata DHB would probably make those rates unattainable.

The data is available from HQSC’s Child & Youth Mortality Review Committee mortality data reports⁹.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Choose NZ, rather than Auckland, as probably unattainable.
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	N	Data is old, latest available is from 2017.
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	N	
SUMMARY:		A specific focus on health and wellbeing of young people seems appropriate given the spirit of SDGs and issues present in Waikato.

Suggested target 4: By 2030, reduce prevalence of obesity and non-communicable diseases through prevention (eg, more active lifestyles, healthy eating, better mental health) and treatment to match national levels.

Waikato has relatively high levels of obesity among adults, and attendant risks of cardiovascular disease.

MoH Survey data is available to track this. Measure body size, cardiovascular health and physical activity.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Choose NZ, as Auckland gap appears quite big.
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	N	Data is old, latest available from 2017.
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	N	
SUMMARY:		With an ageing population and growing trend of obesity, non-communicable diseases will become a much larger issue and can be neatly captured in this.

Suggested target 5: Reduce by half serious injuries and road deaths on Waikato roads by adopting and implementing Vision Zero¹⁰ and implement by 2030.

Waikato has very high numbers of road deaths (69 in 2018, compared to 54 in Auckland in 2018). While this is in part due to large volumes of through-traffic, it nonetheless makes the region less safe for its citizens and visitors.

⁷ To match NZ rate, see page 88: <https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/assets/CYMRC/Publications/CYMRC-13th-data-report-FINAL-Apr-2018.pdf>

⁸ Waikato mental health results appear worse than national total for depression and mood disorders: https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2014-17-regional-update/w_7f2c2cad/#!/compare-indicators

⁹ <https://www.hqsc.govt.nz/our-programmes/mrc/cymrc/publications-and-resources/publication/1311/>

¹⁰ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/multi-modal/keystrategiesandplans/road-safety-strategy/vision-zero-and-the-safe-system/>

There is a case for accelerated adoption of Vision Zero as a strategy in the region, which takes an ethics-based approach to prioritise life rather than a trade-off against travel time/economist cost. By definition, the cost-benefit framework suggests that there is an optimum number of fatalities and that safety is an inherent trade-off in the transportation system. However, experts and the public view this as an antiquated and unproductive way of thinking about road safety.

MoT report up-to-date data on road deaths¹¹.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Halving road death is a realistic target, achieved in Sweden for example.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Up-to-date data from MoT
ATTAINABLE	Y	Attainable, but requires raft of changes from engineering solutions to make roads safer, to lower speed limits, separation of different types of users, traffic calming and other techniques.
RELEVANT:	Y	It's killing people.
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	N	
SUMMARY:		An important driver of mortality in the region and this target can materially affect this SDG.

Suggested target 6: All drug-related first offences streamed to public health rather than criminal justice system by 2025¹².

Drug use is comparable to national rates, so any changes should reflect an accelerated approach. Big issues in drug and alcohol support and treatment is a lack of funding and resourcing. Roughly only half of the current need is being met nationally. The goal needs to be worked on to be made more specific and robust, but feels like an important one to keep high on the agenda. Drug use is rising, especially with synthetic drugs and opioids (which have been slow to come to NZ, but could be devastating if they do).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Hard to pin down, but we know drugs are widely used, but prevention and treatment resources are stretched. We need to find some way to have a better resourced local sector and to push people who are ready for help to these services.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	N	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	N	
SUMMARY:		A difficult issue framing a strong target with illicit drugs, but a real problem in small, rural and deprived communities. Needs work, but would like to see something developed on this.

¹¹ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/mot-resources/road-safety-resources/road-deaths/>

¹² Issues with sufficient services in the drug and alcohol prevention and treatment sector: <https://www.hdc.org.nz/media/4688/mental-health-commissioners-monitoring-and-advocacy-report-2018.pdf>

3.4. Expert suggestion for targets

Expert suggestions were narrowly focussed on health. I have tried to incorporate the relevant suggestions, and also expand into the wider remit of the SDGs.

1. Suggestions that can be adopted with some modification:
 - a. Improve immunisation rates in the Waikato from x% in 2019 to X% in 2025. [Can do using MoH data.]
 - b. The Waikato is the most active region in NZ by 2030 [already pretty active, probably needs to be more specific by age group, etc].
2. Unattainable in timeframe:
 - a. Improve access to dental care [big challenge for NZ, no clear funding path].
3. Too broad to be useful:
 - a. The Waikato is the happiest region by 2030. [I like it, but it will be much too broad to translate to specific actions.]
 - b. The Waikato is the healthiest region by 2030. [I like it, but it will be much too broad to translate to specific actions.]
4. Unclear on intent and practical implementation:
 - a. Increase holistic health services by 2030. [I don't understand this target, public health?]



4. GOAL 4: Quality Education

Education is a key determinant of human capital, and related economic, environmental and social progress. The importance cannot be over-emphasised. Any targets and measurements need to be done at the different stages of delivery, as we want to be acutely aware of cracks in the pathway. We also want to make sure the work is meaningful and meets the needs of employees and employers.

4.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes**
- 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
- By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- **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**
- **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**
- By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- **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**
- Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- **By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available** to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
- By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing states

4.2. The key issues

The SDGs are mainly focussed on access to education, whereas you are rightly interested in progressing this to a longer-term picture of career and satisfaction of both employees and employers:

“Engage with employers to work with training providers, schools, tertiary institutions, unions, government agencies and community-based groups to deliver qualified workers to employers who are ready to hire them, with both employee and employers experiencing an improved experience.”

4.3. Your target(s):

Target 1. By 2030, the lowest rate of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET rate) of all regions in NZ.

NEET is a useful indicator, as it is an official statistic and captures the essence of what we are trying to measure. A relative measure is sensible here, although I don't know how optimistic we want to be. This target could also sit in SDG8.

We can measure this data in some detail (ethnicity, broad age groups and gender) from the official NEET statistics.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	I have crafted your target to something a little more specific.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Official data on NEET.
ATTAINABLE	Y	Yes, done by Southland and Otago. Will need to learn from others – may require significant investment.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,13
SUMMARY:		Lower NEET means a more effective education system which will have far-reaching consequences. This should be a very high priority target.

Target 2. Increase education participation and attainment of qualifications through learning career (ECE to tertiary education and vocational training).

I have interpreted this from your “Less youth falling out of the education and training system” which I think you see as a bit of a snakes and ladders game. You have to climb gradually but slips can do lasting damage¹³.

We suggest this big target is measured across a range of primary and secondary indicators like the WPI, look at ECE participation¹⁴, non-enrolment in school, school attendance¹⁵, educational attainment (percentage of school leavers with NCEA level 2 or above¹⁶), vocational training participation and qualifications obtained, tertiary education participation and qualification obtained. It's not clear to me yet how we track people falling through the cracks, but measuring non-enrolment and attendance may give a good early warning sign.

¹³ <https://stakeholderstrategies.co.nz/files/REPORT%20-%20More%20ladders%20fewer%20snakes.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/early-childhood-education/participation>

¹⁵ <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/publications/series/2503/new-zealand-schools-attendance-survey-term-2,-2018>

¹⁶ <https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/school-leavers-with-ncea-level-2-or-above>

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	We need to develop something more specific here, eg, a headline target to match Auckland or NZ on share of school leavers with NCEA level 2 or above.
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,13
SUMMARY:		This is an action of the NEET target above. It's good to have multiple targets that try and look at the same issue from different perspectives.

Your Target 3. [We do not recommend adopting here.] Employer involvement, partnerships among government agencies, public education, and community service providers.

This does not fit easily into a target, rather it's the mode of working, and probably better in phase 2 and in SDG17.

4.4. Expert suggestions for targets

Expert suggestions for this topic are very vague, so I have not really adopted, but adapted some of the broader ideas into the indicators and outcomes.

1. Relevant but not SMART. Adapted to targets:
 - a. NEET rates are halved by 2030.
 - b. X% of learners attend their local school by 2030.
2. Too broad and not SMART:
 - a. Address challenges around cost, cultural issues, assessment, resources and access. Opportunities around schools as community hubs, student-led learning.
 - b. 100% of employees are engaged in a system of upskilling and professional development.
 - c. Increase family and community engagement in education.

5. GOAL 5: Gender Equality

This is a challenging area, as the targets are well-meaning, but it's not clear how easy or practical it will be to make these changes. I also don't have a great deal of expertise on this topic area.

5.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- **Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation**
- Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- Recognise and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- **Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life**
- Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
- Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
- **Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels**

5.2. The key issues

The SDG focus on giving women equal opportunity and treatment. There are complications around traditional patterns of education subject choice and child-rearing, which have significant and ongoing impacts on many women's careers and incomes.

5.3. Your targets

Target 1: Reduce income gap by gender by x% by 2030. [May target halving the gender pay gap?]

Reducing a broad measure is fine in this context, but needs to specify the extent of reduction and more underlying detail on composition and other differences. There is oodles of work on gender pay gap, so would not need to invent, but without looking at the data, which I think will be in the WPI analysis, it is very difficult to recommend a figure. There are additional issues, like overall income inequality, of relatively low variability among low incomes. This can skew the results and not tell a complete picture. The analysis will need to have secondary indicators to look at detailed data at the level of job types, industry, age, qualifications, etc. It's all possible, but quite detailed and data-intensive work.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Need to get more specific. Hard to do without seeing data first.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Data is available, but to do this well really need to control lots of other factors, which may make it unwieldy.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	N	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1, 8, 9
SUMMARY:		Seems like a good idea, but the data caveats make me wonder if we need to choose something more specific.

Recommended target 2: 20 largest Waikato organisations by revenue report gender pay gaps (eg, those in the UK¹⁷) by 2022 and eliminate gender pay gap in job types by 2030.

Seems pretty ambitious given few tools to make this happen. Perhaps something to be done via Institute of Directors and others. Could be adopted by local government organisations at the very least, to lead by example.

Data would need to be collated with the G20 of Waikato businesses.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Very focused on a few firms, means that it is specific and measurable, but may not be generalisable to the wider region.
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Maybe	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,8,9
SUMMARY:		

Recommended target 3: By 2030, reduce in half the current gender disparity in fields of study, employment by occupation, local government representation and Top 20 Waikato organisations' governance.

This tries to marry up the various ideas from your experts. It would be clunky and perhaps not that effective. Will need to think on it to make better sense of it. Suggest use of something like this, or bits of it.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Too many metrics, will need to pull together into a composite or do them separately.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Data available for some, but others will need work.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,8,9
SUMMARY:		Need to incorporate something like this, but not clear how best to do it.

¹⁷ <https://gender-pay-gap.service.gov.uk/>

Recommended target 4: Eliminate sexual violence against women by 2030.

Given the context of #MeToo and ongoing problems with violence against women, this SDG needs a specific target on this. Elimination may be too ambitious, but we need to delve into the data to better understand the process and different time horizons of prevention to see what would be most appropriate for Waikato¹⁸.

Suggest using justice sector records as first port of call.¹⁹

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	Specific in a broad way, as data not exhaustive.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	We may need to focus on reported sexual violence, even though only small proportions reported.
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	N	Infrequent comprehensive data from MoJ, some more timely data from police records.
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	3, 16
SUMMARY:		Requires additional work to establish the extent of the problem and levers that work.

5.4. Expert suggestions for targets

Your experts noted challenges around research, tech, environmental and community factors. Opportunities around safety (lighting, transport, etc), STEAM subjects at schools, youth employment and board representation.

1. Targets that can be adapted for use:
 - a. 0% pay gap between men and women by 2030.
 - b. Increase the percentage of women on boards to 50% by 2030.
 - c. Increase the % of women on boards in the Waikato from x% in 2019 to X% in 2025.
 - d. Increase the percentage of women who report they feel safe in the community from x% in 2019 to X% in 2025.
 - e. Reduce the number of women and girls who report they have experienced sexual violence from x% in 2019 to X% in 2025.

¹⁸ https://women.govt.nz/sites/public_files/Final%20Current%20thinking%20on%20primary%20prevention.pdf

¹⁹ <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/nzcass/survey-results/results-by-subject/sexual-violence/>



6. GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

The UN goals themselves are relatively loose, so it will need some local work to quantify the need and extent of improvement desired. I suggest it would work well to focus on the work area on domain areas such as air, water, soil and climate change. Each is big enough on its own. The current targets are very broad, and perhaps too broad for the SDG.

6.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 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
- **By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**
- **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**
- **By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary co-operation as appropriate**
- **By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes**
- By 2030, expand international co-operation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- **Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management**

6.2. The key point

This SDG is all about water quality, from drinking water to water efficiency and restoration of water related ecosystems.

6.3. Your targets

Target [we do not recommend you adopt in this SDG]. Reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

This target is not fit for purpose for this SDG.

Target 1. No further degradation, and if desirable improve water and related ecosystem quality. [Suggest you focus this on water quality only and be more specific in terms of nutrient runoff and water pollution (measured by drinking water quality, swimmable rivers, etc), and a specific target on discharging untreated waste water (I am not sure if there is a problem in the Waikato, but it's an issue in Auckland and other regions).]

This target could be strengthened further by identifying where the problems are and the extent of improvement possible. It makes intuitive sense, but very hard to establish how best to set a clear and achievable target. Need some expert input to clarify where the needs and impacts will be greatest.

This target can pick off the most specific aspects of the following two UN targets:

- By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
- By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Can be made more specific but need to establish baseline data (Land and water forum?).
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Some metrics already measured in WPI, others monitored by Regional Council.
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	8, 9, 11,12, 13, 14, 15
SUMMARY:		Water quality is a critical issue for all economies, especially one dependent on the primary and industrial sectors like Waikato. Actions on water will have implications for many other SDGs and this SDG requires very careful consideration to set a clear and achievable target.

Target 2: People are taking greater action for the environment. [Needs more specificity but would be good to adopt a wider measure of change.]

I like this target, but it's a more principles-based approach. On environmental issues, this is a good approach. People want something done, unless it means changing their own behaviour. It's not clear what this will look like in practice, as surveyed measures show people care about the environment, but do not necessarily change their behaviour unless met with relatively painless choices or pain in terms of costs. I would like to see this target used in some way, but with greater clarity.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Needs more work to establish what action means, and how that could be measured and monitored, and also at what level it becomes meaningful.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Can measure self-reported perceptions and activity.
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	8, 9, 11,12, 13, 14, 15
SUMMARY:		It's a broad and far-reaching target, one I would like to see adopted, but needs to be modified to be a little more specific so that we know it will lead to meaningful change. It also needs supplementary indicators to ensure increased efficiency of water, etc, which will allow these goals to be met.

Suggested target 3: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors. [Needs more specificity.]

Currently, the focus is on how much of the allocation is used in the WPI, but literature suggests that we need to substantially reduce stresses on the ecosystem and also to prepare for potentially more dry spells due to climate change.

We can adopt one of the expert recommendations here but needs more specificity. Water efficiency across all sectors is a good broad approach, which will not let any group off the hook. For example, most people agree water is precious, but do not think rate-payers should have to do anything²⁰.

I am not sure about how the water data is collected, but broad measures such as primary, industrial and residential (relative to GDP for primary and industrial, and relative to population for residential) could be one good way to measure this. It may not mean a decline in water use, but will mean greater efficiency of water use. Policies can use pricing, use of water efficient technologies, etc.

The target needs to be set in the context of data elsewhere in NZ and in industry context, as we want to set targets that are ambitious yet achievable.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Need greater clarity on water use intensity in the region and in broad industries, and to set realistic targets.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Water data will be available from TA and RC, but allocation may require some work.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Policy tools are not easily available or politically palatable.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15
SUMMARY:		Increasing water use efficiency is a tangible and local target, compared to other broader fluffier targets. Suggest this could do with some work to clarify and put in the mix.

6.4. Expert suggestions for targets

Expert suggestions seem to be in two themes: some local ones and one set of UN goals. Both seem fine to incorporate, with additional specificity.

- 1) Local suggestion which may be incorporated into goals:
 - a) Protect and restore water-related ecosystems in the Waikato (eg, wetlands increased by 200%).
 - b) Reduce water use in the Waikato.
 - c) Ensure water remains accessible and affordable for all.
- 2) UN goals which can be adapted with clarification and more specificity:
 - a) By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

²⁰ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Extra%20downloads/Other%20documents/new-zealanders-environmental-attitudes.pdf>



- b) By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary co-operation as appropriate.
- c) By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
- d) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

7. GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Energy use is key driver of economic and social activity. The SDG recognises this and focuses on making energy use more efficient and switching to cleaner sources. For NZ, this means a focus on transport and industry (including agriculture), as electricity is mainly from renewable sources.

7.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- **By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency**
- By 2030, enhance international co-operation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology
- By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

7.2. The key points

Key focus on both reducing energy hardship and shifting the system to greater efficiency and reduced reliance on fossil fuels. New Zealand has good access to renewable electricity, but heavy reliance on fossil fuels in transport and primary sectors. Improvements in efficiency and switching to alternative fuels will be critical to meeting this SDG.

7.3. Your targets

Target 1: Reduce the number of people experiencing energy hardship in the Waikato from 18,000 in 2019 to 0 in 2030.

This is a very specific target from the data that you understand well. I like this very specific measure, but caution that it is also linked to wider issues of poverty, and proximity to work and amenities (regarding fuel and transport).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Very specific and an area of your expertise, so will leave to you.
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,3,4,10,11,12,13
SUMMARY:		It is an ambitious target and I suspect the transport aspects will make it difficult to achieve.

Target 2: Adopt Passive House standard for new social and affordable houses by 2030.

HNZC is already moving toward much higher quality homes, using Homestar for example. However, Homestar is not always delivering energy efficiency. A higher standard, Passive House, is proven to reduce energy use and make homes warmer, drier and better ventilated. This high standard for at risk occupants will make significant improvement on energy poverty and attendant health issues.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Needs to have adoption by key providers
MEASURABLE:	Y	Agreement to adopt standard
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,3,4,7,10,11,12,13
SUMMARY:		It's a big ask, but moving a proven thermally efficient and healthy housing standard will lead to significant increases in health outcomes and massively reduce energy costs.

Target 3: Accelerate the uptake of EVs by local businesses to x% of new registrations by 2030.

Around half of new car registrations are for businesses, who travel a lot more and switching to more energy efficient vehicles makes more financial sense. Incentives for business, or making it easier to get charging stations at work places can be a good way to facilitate this.

Data is available from MoT (regional data should be available on request).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	We need more data to be specific about how much of an increase is achievable.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Good quality data
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Depends on what local tools are available
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	9,12,13,15
SUMMARY:		Commercial fleet turns over more quickly and travels further, so it makes sense to target this group. This stock will also form part of the 2 nd hand fleet for private use. This will increase the use of clean energy in the region.

Target 4: Increase public transport and active mode share (walking, cycling) in region (or Hamilton) from x% to y% of trips by 2030. [suggest making it specific to urban areas, and getting some local data]

Across NZ, travel by public transport and active modes make up under 20% of travel time. For children going to school, its around 45%²¹. The Census will have more information on travel to work and commuting patterns, which will be useful to better understand how people travel in the Waikato and how best to get some mode share shift. Worthwhile exploring with MoT the quality of the data at a regional level.

²¹ <https://www.transport.govt.nz/mot-resources/transport-dashboard/1-household-travel/hd011-mode-share-of-journeys-to-school-aged-5-12/>

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Not sure of current state, but a focussed approach could see a big shift towards lower private car use.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Data may be difficult to get at a sufficiently granular level, but it may be in the local council domain.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Not sure how many levers available to make this happen.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	3,9,10,11,12,13,15
SUMMARY:		A shift in travel mode will see reduced fuel use for transport. It will help to keep people and the economy moving, but reduce the energy requirement.

Target 5: By 2030, double the rate of improvement in energy efficiency in industrial and residential use.

I am unsure of the quality of data at the local level. We have some rough national data on total use of fuel, electricity etc. Which can help us better understand energy efficiency improvements. The focus needs to be on incremental change, and how best to encourage that change to improve. We could focus it on electricity use (industry and residential separately) and transport for example (which could be more aggregated on fuel efficiency of fleet, or fuel purchased in region relative to VKT in the region).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Need more information to be able to specify this in greater detail
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Possibly, good data on electricity, less so in other areas
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Not clear what local tools are available
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Maybe	9,11,12,13,15
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	A critical driver of sustainability. But measurement is challenging.
SUMMARY:		A critical factor, in reducing energy use. But data and tools unclear.

7.4. Expert suggestions for targets

Expert suggestions are relevant and can be adapted for use. The transport goals in a regional community with large distances people travel for work could be challenging. Have suggested an alternative, shifting to EV use rather than PT and active mode share (which is more relevant for urban areas).

- 1) Fits with the broad theme of the SDGs and can be adapted for use:
 - a) Reduce the number of people experiencing energy hardship in the Waikato from 18,000 in 2019 to 0% in 2030.
 - b) Access to affordable clean energy.
 - c) Reduce individual private car journeys by X% by 2025, while increasing active modes of transport (including use of public transport) by x% by 2025.
 - d) Improved quality of housing (insulation, dampness, building material and sound construction).



8. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The SDG wants to improve living standards, by growing GDP per capita (wages and profits), better use of technology, productivity growth rather than using more resources and degrading the environment,

This target needs more work. its not clear there is a good understanding of the key issues around (1) growing the economy, (2) accelerating green industries, (3) greening existing industries, (4) improving work prospects, and (5) improving work conditions and satisfaction.

8.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances** and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in least developed countries
- **Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors**
- **Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation**, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- **Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation**, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead
- **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**
- **By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training**
- 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
- **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**
- **By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products**
- Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
- Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries
- By 2020, develop and operationalise a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation

8.2. The key points

You want to maintain economic growth, generate full good quality employment, but on a new trajectory that does not place an increasing burden on the environment. Growing the green economy and greening the existing economy are the key tasks.

8.3. Your targets

Target [we do not recommend you adopt here] Reduce income gap (ratio top 20 to bottom 20 percentile, or Gini coefficient). [already captured in inequality SDG]

Target [already covered under SDG 4]: Reduce NEET and unemployment rate in all economic sectors [this target doesn't make sense, suggest refer to SDG4, Target 1].

Target [we do not recommend you adopt]. Enhance employees' job experience. [this is an aspiration statement. Needs much greater clarity of problem definition and then setting a specific target.]

Suggested target 1: By 2030, accelerate economic growth to match Auckland rate[or above national rate] by removing infrastructure barriers, stimulating greening of existing industries and growth of new green industries.

Waikato economic growth matches the national rate. But given its economic and geographic proximity to Auckland, we should be aiming to better integrate with Auckland. But we don't want to just get the dregs Auckland doesn't want. We need to be careful about framing this.

Can use Statistics New Zealand regional GDP statistics. The second tier measure a little more challenging, as discussed in energy efficiency indicators for example.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Setting a relative target to Auckland/NZ means we aren't caught out by economic cycles.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Official data
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Needs massive investments in economic development and infrastructure
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1.9.11.12.14.15
SUMMARY:		Aspirational target. Quite a lot wrapped up in this and may benefit from being split into a number of specific targets.

Suggested target 2: Align economic development in the region to accelerate start-ups (business birth rate) to match Auckland by 2030.

Currently the birth rate of businesses in Waikato (10%, 5 years to 2018) lags the national (12%) and Auckland (14%) rates. Businesses births is a sign of economic vitality and introduction of new ideas and ways of doing things. The practical implications are difficult to pin down and would need to be laid at the door of the local economic development body.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	
MEASURABLE:	Y	Official data from business demographics
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	The gap is persistent and will need to mobilise various strategies from entrepreneurship in young people, to a culture shift.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	10,11,14,15
SUMMARY:		This should be a relatively easy target to adopt and monitor, but the local policy tools are likely to be small (ED budgets are tiny) and diffuse (spread across many stakeholders).

Suggested target 3: Align economic development in the region to increase the scale of SMEs, to match the national average by 2030.

Currently the size of Waikato SMEs is small. Businesses under 50 employees on average employ 5.4 people each (geographic unit), 8% lower than the national average. Increasing scale of businesses is a proxy for increasing capacity and capability of a business.

We can monitor this using the Statistics NZ business demography data.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Pick a proxy, such as average number of filled jobs per geographic unit.
MEASURABLE:	Y	Official data
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	A very persistent gap
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	9,14,15
SUMMARY:		

8.4. Expert suggestions for targets

- Ideas that can be adapted with modification
 - Achieve a diverse, resilient, value add economy [need more specificity].
 - Reduce the number of NEETs from X% in 2019 to X% in 2030. [already done under SDG4]
 - Reduce the youth unemployment rate in the Waikato from 30% in 2019 to 10% in 2030 [already done under SDG4, or its very similar].
 - Growth in median income in the region.
- Covered in other SDGs
 - Increase population skills and qualifications from z to Y by 2030.
 - Increase innovation in the Waikato by increasing R&D spend from X to Y.
- Problem definition unclear and needs clarification
 - Increase in wellness indicators.
 - Percentage value added economy from x to Y.

9. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

9.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human wellbeing, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all**
- **Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product**, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 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
- By 2030, **upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes**, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending
- Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States 18
- Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, **industrial diversification and value addition to commodities**
- **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

9.2. Your targets

Suggested target 1: Become better integrated with Auckland by 2030 through mass transit and freight.

The future of Waikato is to look both south and north to Auckland. The gravity is in Auckland but the economic resources of the nation are south. Waikato is the gateway to the South. By facing the industrial economy to the south, as an intermediary and the people towards Auckland, as those who do work for the Auckland economy (distance work of commute) improves the quantity and quality of work and lifestyle.

This goal should lead to economic growth, increased diversity of the economy and increased productivity. It will mean a shift towards greater share of knowledge services employment in the economy.

We could look at it through movement of freight via road and rail, people working for local businesses with Auckland enterprises, or people commuting to Auckland – balancing this with how long the commute is (usually over one hour is considered to negatively affect quality of life).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Needs more work to clarify and quantify.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	
ATTAINABLE	Y	Through better investment in transport and attracting businesses to locate in Waikato.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	Waikato has been integrating with Auckland despite blocked arteries
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	9,11,12,13,15
SUMMARY:		This may be showing my bias, but I think Waikato is uniquely positioned to be the funnel that clips the ticket on the rest of the country's interaction with Auckland. This should be the goal.

Suggested target 2: Enhance scientific research (through increased research and development employment concentration) and its economic impact (through collaboration between academia and industry, and commercialisation of new knowledge).

Waikato is well placed with a good concentration of academic and crown research centres. Look to replicate a Food Valley type concept to encourage greater collaboration and commercialisation.

Getting into vague territory here. Trying to bridge the SDG targets and expert commentary. There is no happy and practical middle.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Hard to know what specific target we should set. For example, number of PhDs per capita as a proxy for knowledge workers? Or more specifically employment in research and development work?
MEASURABLE:	N	Needs more work
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Food Valley type concepts need a lot of money and patience
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	4,8,11,12,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		It will help, but difficult to quantify and frame up. Needs a lot more work.

Suggested target 3: Ensure affordable internet access by all households by 2030.

Digital connectivity is increasingly a necessity. Broad definitions required for connectivity (both connection to home and mobile) and need to find some measure of affordability (for example typical internet connection costs x% of median household income).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Needs to work to identify issues, Census good place to start. Need good affordability measure, need to find good quality data, and local check.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Needs additional work
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	4,10,11
SUMMARY:		Digital connectivity is increasingly like electricity, a necessity, it needs to be provisioned and measured in a similar way.



9.3. Expert suggestions for targets

- Adapted with some modification
 - 100% of Waikato residents have access to the internet by 2030.
 - 100% of the Waikato population has affordable reliable access to digital connectivity by 2030.
 - Research and Development expenditure as a proportion of GDP increases.
 - Researchers (in fulltime equivalent) per 100,000 residents increases.
- Needs clarification
 - There is a clear plan and governance structure to assist the development of inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and innovation.
 - Increase the Waikato's share of value added in GDP from X% in 2019 to X % in 2030.
- Covered in other SDGs
 - Reduce single use cars on roads.
 - Reduce water usage.
 - Waikato is number 1 innovation sector in clean energy.
 - Decrease the carbon intensity by 20% from X kg of carbon dioxide per dollar of value added.
- Not relevant or not SMART
 - Increase in manufacturing added as a proportion of GDP per capita increases [manufacturing share of GDP is falling everywhere, this is not a realistic or relevant measure of progress].

10. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

This is a common theme across the SDGs. We need to use this to tie in the other SDGs and its confusing in terms of how they differ from the other ones.

10.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average**
- **By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status**
- Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations
- Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions
- Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
- Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organisation agreements
- Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes
- By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

10.2. Key points

This SDG reinforces the other ones. Its not clear to me there is a localised target that can or should be adopted here.

10.3. Targets

Target 1: Increase community engagement to the highest level of all regions in NZ.

The WPI records community engagement. Waikato is 36%, compared to 43% in Wellington. I don't know if there is data available for other regions, but it could be a reasonable proxy for community perceptions that are broadly relevant to the SDG.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	The connection to the SDG is weak. It feels quite vague and not necessarily a target that will lead to specific actions.
MEASURABLE:	Y	WPI indicator
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Its hard to know the causal drivers and thus actions to change it.
RELEVANT:	Maybe	
TIMELY:	Y	A necessary but not a sufficient condition for other targets in the SDGs
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,16
SUMMARY:		A little ambivalent about this target. Quite challenging to distil such a broad SDG which is mainly covered by other SDGs.

Cross reference other SDG targets: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8

10.4. Expert suggestions for targets

- I am not sure these suggestions fit well with the SDG. They are reflected in other SDGs, so we can cross reference:
 - By 2025 the number of businesses who report paying a living wage increases from X% in 2019 to X% in 2030. [poverty is often concentrated among people with complex needs, rather than the level of wages]
 - Incomes of poorest 40 per cent of the population grow faster than those of the whole population [as per SDG, it's a tautology].
 - 100% of households have a sustainable net income by 2030 [suggested previously in SDG1, not sure what it means or how].



11. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

Give all citizens affordable access to housing and transport, making sure that environmental quality remains positive and there is a well thought out balance between urban and rural areas and protecting good quality food growing soils, green space and other amenity values

Currently, the targets are focussed largely on housing, but there needs to be a broader environmental focus. One option may be to accelerate the national sustainability programme like Freiburg²²:

"It has invested in renewable energy, imposed Germany's strictest building standards, constructed an entire low-emissions neighbourhood, built bicycle lanes and tram lines, and pushed cars out of the city centre.

The result is that greenhouse gas emissions in the city of 230,000 people have fallen by more than 37 per cent per head since 1992, significantly better than the German average."

11.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services** and upgrade slums
- **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**
- **By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanisation and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management** in all countries
- Strengthen efforts to **protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage**
- 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
- **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**
- **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**
- **Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning**
- By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

²² <https://www.ft.com/content/b7a6f9aa-d5f5-11e9-8367-807ebd53ab77?segmentId=a7371401-027d-d8bf-8a7f-2a746e767d56>

- Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilising local materials

11.2. Your targets

Target 1: No households spending more than 30 % of their incomes on housing costs by 2030. [my translation of your housing affordability target, or make a more attainable target like halve the proportion of households spending more than 40% of their income on housing costs]

MHUD gathers and publishes this data in the HAM.²³ It's a messy indicator, but the underlying data is useful. I don't understand the WPI measure.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Needs some historical context and also how welfare policies fit with this objective (the level and impact of Accommodation Supplement in particular).
MEASURABLE:	Y	We need to look into the data to make sure it is of high quality for the region and what recent trends have been.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	The housing crisis and the effects of poverty are difficult to solve quickly and simultaneously. Timelines may need to be longer.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,3,4,7,10
SUMMARY:		This is a broad ambition and will affect a number of workstreams (social housing, rentals, welfare, mental health, etc). The target is still useful, although broad.

Target 2: By 2030, reduce the social housing waitlist by 50%.

The waitlist has exploded in recent years²⁴ and will lead to actions around both rentals and social housing. There could also be more specific considerations around inclusionary zoning for retained affordable housing, built to rent, temporary relocatable housing on crown, local authority, iwi or philanthropic (e.g. churches) land.

The data is easily available from MSD.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	
MEASURABLE:	Y	
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	
SUMMARY:		A very specific target and can be solved by increasing social housing and rental housing supply (and overall housing supply, but timeline requires it to be more specific).

²³ <https://www.hud.govt.nz/news-and-resources/statistics-and-research/housing-affordability-measure-ham/>

²⁴ <https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/index.html>

Target 3: No homeless people by 2030. [I suspect this is too ambitious and will need to be moderated to halving housing deprivation or similar. Or be more specific, eg all rough sleepers will have option of shelter]

Need to be very specific about definitions, for example rough sleeping versus the wider definition typically used in New Zealand. data collection is infrequent, and may require further clarification of the measure

I suspect you will need to collate your own data, which may create challenges. Perhaps it would be better to use a wider measure, like severe housing deprivation in the census²⁵. The data is infrequent, but may be better suited to your purpose.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Yes, but it requires work to be well defined and attainable.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Data is very patchy, as these are marginalised people. Census severe housing deprivation data is infrequent, but perhaps of easier access.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Maybe, depends on specific target and definitions chosen.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,2,3,10
SUMMARY:		A very specific target and can be solved by increasing social housing and rental housing supply (and overall housing supply, but timeline requires it to be more specific).

Target 4: as per SDG 7, goal 2. All new social and affordable houses are built to a Passive House standard by 2030.

I don't think we want to impose tough conditions on all new housing supply, the tools simply do not exist at the local level. Rather, focussing on areas where there is local policy levers, such as social and affordable housing supply, there will be attainable results.

Target 5: Land use and infrastructure policies ensure feasible housing, office, industrial and retail supply to meet the high population scenario, while protecting environmental, historical and cultural heritage.

The most powerful tool in a local context is land use planning and infrastructure supply (and also how it is funded, eg through development contributions, debt or targeted rates). Ideally, the goal should be to have ample housing supply of mixed typology and location, so there is both volume and choice.

The test of course is how many houses are built relative to population growth (ie house building needs to keep up with demand) and how much rural land (and what type, e.g. high quality soils) is sacrificed for this growth, rather than managing at least some of it through intensification on transport nodes and corridors.

²⁵ http://archive.stats.govt.nz/about_us/who-we-are/home-statisphere/research-series/2013.aspx

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	This is not a SMART target, but a principle that may be quite useful to lead discussion towards specific policy areas that you may want to prioritise, eg inclusionary zoning,
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Could look to how the Auckland Unitary Plan looked at feasible housing supply based on planning parameters.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	6,7,8,9,11,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		Land use planning and related infrastructure provisioning is the biggest local tool available. Harnessing its power to the best possible use is important in delivering the SDGs.

Target 6: increase local government voter participation rates to more than 50% [or some other attainable target] by 2030 and make local democratic processes representative.

Voter turnout is low, particularly among young, newly immigrant and often among low income people²⁶. In addition, other council consultations, such as the long term plan and district plan changes get high representation from interested groups, but that does not mean that the views are representative of the population. Local governance needs encourage more people to engage, failing that make the processes and decisions more representative.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	Local government election turnouts have been trending lower for years. Turning it around will require a realistic goal and sufficient resources to do so. Alternative/complementary goal should help mean that the elected members nonetheless have to think about the whole society, not just those who vote/submit to processes.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Voting yes, submissions maybe.
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	Voting turnout looks very difficult, making local government processes better more attainable.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16
SUMMARY:		A more representative local governance is necessary to achieve the local commitments of the SDGs.

11.3. Experts

- Can be adapted for use:
 - All new homes are healthy, energy efficient and resource efficient and carbon neutral by 2025. [perhaps cross link to all new social houses built to passive house standard by 2030]
 - Reduce the MSD social housing waiting list by 50% from X in 2019 to X by 2025. [that's not very ambitious, maybe aim for zero?]
 - End homelessness in the Waikato by 2030.
- Not that relevant for NZ:
 - Accessible greenspace in urban areas increased by X% in 2025.

²⁶ <https://www.lgnz.co.nz/assets/21be72b868/Elections-Fact-sheet-19.pdf>

12. GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

The broad idea is to consume less or consume less intensively. Do so, by producing more efficiently (using procurement policies for example to incentivise how things are produced) and reducing waste or recycling and reusing more.

12.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production**, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- **By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources**
- **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**
- **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 minimise their adverse impacts on human health and the environment**
- **By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse**
- Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- **Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities**
- **By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature**
- Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production
- Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimising the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

12.2. Targets

Target 1: The Waikato economy shows decreasing intensity (energy, water, nitrogen etc). [Needs specific targets for each to be meaningful, e.g. by 50% by 2030. Could incorporate expert suggestion "By 2030, reduce material footprint by x% in per capita terms and y% in per real GDP terms."]

The measurement of material footprint at a regional level is of relatively low quality. We need to be very specific to identify the key issues (eg water, nitrogen, energy) and set specific targets over a set timeframe.

The data for some materials may be challenging, and may need proxies, such as nitrogen fertiliser application or measure runoff. Energy data issues are covered in SDG7. Landuse (expert suggestion) will be a tool that is used to mitigate (eg emissions from farm animals).

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	Can be made specific with some work. needs to be specific to materials and extent of reduction in use, or improvement in efficiency. Some conflict in the different targets re whether reduction in absolute or relative measures.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Some indicators easier than others. But doable using proxies.
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	3,6,8,9,11,12,13
SUMMARY:		A sensible idea, but needs much greater specificity to be SMART.

Target 2 [do not suggest you adopt] : Waikato is a circular economy by 2030.

Circular economy is a simple idea, but complex to implement²⁷. For a highly tradable regional economy and agriculture intensive rural sector, it will be near impossible to achieve by 2030. Suggest a SMART goal will be look at a more detailed level of each dimension of how produces are made, how we consumer and how we deal with waste will be more SMART and will probably need a stepwise 30 year plan.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	
MEASURABLE:	N	Too many different concepts.
ATTAINABLE	N	Not likely make such a significant shift in a very short timeframe.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	11,12,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		Do not suggest you adopt.

Target 3: By 2030, reduce waste to landfills by x% [need to clarify absolute vs relative levels].

Waste reduction is a good way to link to responsible consumption and production. It can be made more specific in actions, as the strategies for types of wastes, industries and households will vary. Will want to prioritise toxic (e.g. farm chemicals) and e-waste (particularly batteries). Some industries are big sources of landfill waste, eg construction²⁸ and many recyclable products end up in landfill (paper and plastic).

²⁷ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/wastefreesummer/shop-smart/circular-economy-101>

²⁸ http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/Measuring-NZ-progress-sustainable-dev-%20approach/sustainable-development/waste.aspx

Some data available in WPI.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	
MEASURABLE:	N	Too many different concepts.
ATTAINABLE	N	Not likely make such a significant shift in a very short timeframe.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	11,12,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		Do not suggest you adopt.

Target 4: By 2030, increase the recycling rate (tonnage in recycling relative to landfill) in Waikato to x% [explore data limitations].

We want to be quite specific about how much recycling of total waste is taking place. I don't think local data is easily available, may need to work with local authorities and waste companies to better understand current situation and an attainable target. Recycling has some issues with lack of processing capacity, and contamination issues.

The recycling target relates to Target 3, where we want to see volumes being diverted from landfill. May also want to measure kerbside recycling and business recycling separately.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Can be made specific by experts.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Not clear what local data is available.
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	11,12,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		Can adopt subject to data availability.

Target 5: By 2030, reduce food waste tonnage in landfills by x% [maybe proxy with organics in landfill]

Food waste through the supply chain is a big issue, as globally there is enough food produced, but a significant portion is lost through the system. Reducing food waste will mean less resources used to make more, save money and still provide enough food and economic activity.

Data will need to be assessed, perhaps proxy could be organics in landfill.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Can be made smart subject to clarification with experts.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Depends on local data
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	11,12,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		Can adopt subject to data availability.



12.3. Experts

Suggestions that can be adapted for use:

- Waikato is a circular economy by 2030.
- Material footprint, material footprint per capita and material footprint per GDP.
- Reduce waste to landfill.
- Reduce average per capita consumption.
- Waikato recycling rate, tons of materials recycled.
- Food loss index.
- Transform land use to plant based.

Not relevant or SMART, mainly because they are loosely defined and not very specific to Waikato:

- Equity in resource allocation.
- Global impact measurement.
- Replace growth with productivity as an economic target.
- Have a full set of capital accounts for better decision making
- Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools.

13. GOAL 13: Climate Action

Actions to reduce contribution to climate change and better prepare the community to the effects of climate change (weather patterns, natural disasters, etc.).

13.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters** in all countries
- **Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning**
- **Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning**
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilising jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible
- **Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management** in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities

13.2. Target:

Target 1: Regional economy is net zero-carbon by 2035 (defined as per zero carbon bill). [suggest need to be more realistic and aim for, say a 25% reduction by 2030]

Zero carbon is a very ambitious target and the opportunities and challenges presented in the zero carbon bill (to be net zero by 2050) appear a stretch²⁹. Suggest need to be far more realistic about the target and more specificity in the measure.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Its specific, but needs to be clear on CO ₂ , methane and NO _x in sub-targets.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Need to ensure clear focus on which emissions and how accurate local data collection is. We can use the Waikato Regional Emissions inventory.
ATTAINABLE	N	I do not think net zero by 2035 is possible.
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15
SUMMARY:		This is a great goal, but I am worried that it will be too ambitious to be realised. Need to be more realistic.

²⁹ <https://www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Climate%20Change/Zero-Carbon-Bill-Economic-Analysis-Report-FINAL.pdf>

Target 2: Introduce climate change curriculum (mitigation, adaption, impact reduction and early warning) in local schools and localise international learning module (eg Ellen MacArthur Foundation) for businesses, boards and politicians.

This doesn't feel right, but need to be realistic about what sort of resource we want to create and how we want to educate the community. Suggest it should focus on school curriculum as a specific realisable goal and resource available for rest of community, ideally sourced internationally (eg Ellen MacArthur Foundation) and localised where required in case studies and examples.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Needs more work to make it specific. Suggest breaking into curriculum for schools and additional target to localise the learning module from Ellen MacArthur foundation or similar.
MEASURABLE:	N	Too broad and lacks specificity
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15
SUMMARY:		Social license to promote climate change policies will require education/knowledge increase in population. This is a critical area of work.

Target 3: Make climate change an overarching objective of local planning processes by 2030 (eg by adopting regenerative development approach).

Lacks specificity of action, but clarifies approach in land use planning. Land use planning is the biggest local tool available to affect the local community and economy, as such this can be a very helpful.

This can be done as a terms of reference item for the long term planning process for local authorities.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	Not overly specific, but requires adoption of a philosophy.
MEASURABLE:	Maybe	Adoption can be measured easily, but not necessarily if the actions are changing in the way planning decisions are made.
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15
SUMMARY:		This could focus the biggest local tool to the SDGs.



13.3. Experts

I have moved some suggestions to SDG15: Life on land. Other suggestions could be adapted to SMART targets:

- Zero net emissions in the Waikato by 2030.
- Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaption, impact reduction and early warning. [SDG target]
 - All people in the Waikato empowered with the knowledge and desire to take climate action change. [specific to a change in education curriculum?]
- Integrate climate change measures into regional policies, strategy and planning.
 - A Waikato region that is resilient to climate change impacts by 2030 [incorporate in planning mechanisms for example?].
 - Increase investment into regenerative development by x% by 2030 this is a planning concept³⁰.

³⁰ <https://regenisgroup.com/book>

14. GOAL 14: Life Below Water

This SDG focuses on water pollution, water based ecology and exploitation of marine resources. Water pollution and water based economy a within local control, but fishing is largely regulated and overseen by national processes (MPI).

There were no local SMART targets identified by the expert group, which were not already identified elsewhere. Need to work on this topic area to provide a locally relevant and SMART targets.

14.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution**
- **By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans**
- Minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific co-operation at all levels
- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- **By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas**, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
- By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognising that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organisation fisheries subsidies negotiation
- By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism
- Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries
- Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets
- Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want



14.2. Targets:

SDG 6 Target 1: No further degradation, and if desirable improve water, ~~soil and air~~ and related ecosystem quality. [suggest you focus this on water quality only and be more specific in terms of nutrient runoff and water pollution (measured by WPI unsatisfactory for ecological health), and a specific target on discharging untreated waste water (I am not sure if there is a problem in Waikato, but its an issue in Auckland and other regions)]

As previously.

SDG6 Target 2: People are taking greater action for the environment. [as above needs a quantitative target]

As previously.

14.3. Expert suggestions

Need to go back to experts to find local targets for clearly identified issues that will meet UN goals.

UN targets identified, but no local translation provided by experts:

- 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.
- 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.
- By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

Can be used with modification

- Restore degraded and hazardous sites and limit/control/monitor impacts. [Not really clear what this means. Need more information re what is a hazardous site, how big a problem it is in Waikato, and what the improvement looks like in a quantitative way.]

Better suited to SDG 17 as a way of working:

- All conservation estate managed in partnership (Maori and Community) by 2025.
- Partnerships are used to achieve production and preservation of all indigenous ecosystems by 2025.
- Partnerships are with Maori and community and respect Te Ao Maori.

Covered elsewhere:

- Public education about protecting biodiversity through sustainable land use, limiting impacts and continual monitoring by 2025.
- Control landbased development and limit impacts, including urban and farming environment.

15. GOAL 15: Life on Land

The goals look broadly across conservation and restoration of ecosystems, as well as promoting biodiversity and protection of indigenous species.

The goals in this SDG are not well developed. Needs more input from experts to find local versions of UN goals and specific targets.

15.1. UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **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**
- **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**
- 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
- **By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development**
- **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**
- Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilisation of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed
- Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
- **By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species**
- **By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts**
- Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- Mobilise 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
- Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

15.2. Your targets

SDG 6 Target 1. No further degradation, and if desirable improve water, soil and air quality.

SDG 6 Target 2. People are taking greater action for the environment.

Target 1: By 2030, Improve soil quality to x% of sites meeting 5 or more soil quality targets.

This could be a specific target that aligns to the SDG. I have very limited expertise in this area.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	Needs a specific target set, based on expert input. I don't really understand the metric and its not clear to me that the different measures can be equivalent in terms of impact on life on land.
MEASURABLE:	Y	As per WPI
ATTAINABLE	Y	Have tools available
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	6,9,11,12,14,15
SUMMARY:		This is a specific outcome, the how can be driven by experts.

Target 2: By 2030, increase indigenous vegetation to x% of land cover.

WPI shows currently 27% and has not increased since 1996. We can be quite specific here to set a target. This probably needs a bit more work to incorporate the following three expert suggestions:

- Increasing protection of indigenous vegetation.
- Restore indigenous habitats to a minimum of 10% landcover by 2030.
- Increasing habitat biodiversity to a minimum of 10% indigenous cover by 2025.

Some data is available as per WPI.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Maybe	Like target above, not clear to me if all indigenous vegetation is of equal value. So there may need to be more specific detail that underpin this target.
MEASURABLE:	Y	As per WPI
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	6, 11,12,14,15
SUMMARY:		This is a specific outcome, the how can be driven by experts.

Target 3: By 2030, increase the share of cultivated land [or similar relevant variable] area under permaculture to x%.

This seems to tie into the UN goals and expert suggestions. However, there seems to be very little data on both the certification of permaculture and statistics. Seems to me a very small scale solution to the wider issues in the SDG.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Need much more data to better understand size, growth and impact, as well as definition (e.g. 'cultivated')
MEASURABLE:	N	Have seen no reliable data on permaculture certification and acreage
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Maybe	
TIMELY:	Maybe	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Maybe	Depends on how much other forms of land use is diverted
SUMMARY:		This is a specific outcome, the how can be driven by experts.

Target 4: By 2030, increase food sourced locally to x % of total.

Source of origin data on food production and consumption are not available at the regional level. There is some movement towards local markets, locally sourced at restaurants and cafes, which can have more quantifiable impact on the food autonomy idea raised by experts.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	N	Not sure how we can measure this and be specific on what to track and achieve
MEASURABLE:	N	As above
ATTAINABLE	Maybe	
RELEVANT:	Maybe	
TIMELY:	Maybe	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Maybe	
SUMMARY:		Not clear how big an impact or practical such a goal will be. Need much more detail to verify.

15.3. Expert suggestions

Needs clarification and quantification

- By 2025, 90% of primary production in the Waikato Region is utilising a diverse landscapes approach for climate adaption and resilience and ecosystem services. [landscape approach³¹ is notoriously difficult to quantify. It defies fitting into a SMART target]
- Restore degraded and hazardous sites and limit/control/monitor impacts. [Not really clear what this means. Need more information re what is a hazardous site, how big a problem it is in Waikato, and what the improvement looks like in a quantitative way.]
- Increasing protection of indigenous vegetation.
- Restore indigenous habitats to a minimum of 10% landcover by 2030.
- Increasing habitat biodiversity to a minimum of 10% indigenous cover by 2025.
- Incentivise sustainable agriculture, including regenerative practices and local food autonomy and permaculture by 2025. [some are included elsewhere, eg regenerative in planning. Local food autonomy and permaculture are new ideas.]

³¹ <https://www.iisd.org/ssi/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/Landscape-Approach.pdf>



Used elsewhere

- Public education about protecting biodiversity through sustainable land use, limiting impacts and continual monitoring by 2025. [could be tied into SDG13 Target 2]
- Control landbased development and limit impacts, including urban and farming environment.

Not relevant or not SMART

- Waikato is predator free by 2050 [how is this different from national Predator Free 2050?].

Shift to SDG17:

- Partnerships are used to achieve production and preservation of all indigenous ecosystems by 2025.
- Partnerships are with Maori and community and respect Te Ao Maori.

UN SDGs not localised:

- 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.
- 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.
- By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.
- 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.
- By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.
- By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.
- Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.

16. GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

This goal is to reduce crime in society and better performing institutions.

This SDG could do with more work. It could be an area of significant results, but currently I was not able to turn the existing material into good quality targets.

UN goals (Waikato relevant ones in bold):

- **Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates** everywhere.
- End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.
- Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.
- By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organised crime.
- **Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.**
- **Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.**
- **Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.**
- Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.
- By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.
- **Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.**
- Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international co-operation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.
- **Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.**

16.1. Your targets

Target 1: By 2030, reduce the number youth offenders per capita to [the national average or Auckland, and institute programmes to divert youth offenders to non-criminal justice pathways].

Ministry of Justice provides up to date data on charges in the court system, as well police statistics. Youth justice indicators from MoJ³² show that per capita youth offending rates are 63% higher than Auckland for 10-13 year olds (+14% vs NZ), and 18% higher for 14-16 year olds (+1% vs NZ). So this could be a good target, the actions are challenging, as related to multiple issues including poverty.

³² <https://www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/research-data/justice-statistics/youth-justice-indicators/>

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Can be made specific with expert input
MEASURABLE:	Y	MoJ data
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,2,3,4,8,10,16
SUMMARY:		I think there needs to be a separate focus on youth crime, as it can allow some of the other ideas from experts link up in actions.

Target 2: Reduce the number of adult criminal prosecutions per capita by x% [or match region y or national average] by 2030.

Quick look at data (on NZ.stats tool) suggest Waikato justice area court offences and convictions per capita are below the national rate. The patterns follow the national pattern. Need expert input what is a feasible target.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	Its specific, but requires expert quantification in a target.
MEASURABLE:	Y	MoJ data
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	1,2,3,8,10,16
SUMMARY:		

Target 3: by 2030, more than x% feel safe to walk after dark.

WPI measure of "Perceived safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark - Fairly or very safe", currently 64%. Not sure how this ranks relative to other regions and how it correlates to actual crime and personal safety. Needs additional work to quantify this.

SMART	YES?	COMMENT
SPECIFIC:	Y	A broader measure, but can be made specific with reference to history and experience in other regions.
MEASURABLE:	Y	As per WPI
ATTAINABLE	Y	
RELEVANT:	Y	
TIMELY:	Y	
AFFECT OTHER SDGS?	Y	5,11,16
SUMMARY:		

SDG11 Target 6: increase local government voter participation rates to more than 50% by 2030 and make local democratic processes representative.

16.2. Expert suggestions

Needs more work to develop this. I have taken a stab at interpreting them, but needs more specific target to be useful.

Can be used with modifications:

- Reduce the number of people entering the justice system from x to y. [probably needs to focus on serious offence category or similar and quantify a target, eg per capita rate falls to x]
- Proportion of people that feel safe walking around the area they live.



Can be used with significant modifications

- Reduce drug use/ harm in the whanau. XX understand the history of the Waikato. [needs to be more specific in terms of focusing on education, prevention, intervention]
- Te Reo Maori be a core subject in primary schools. [needs to be turned into something more specific, like all school leavers proficient in te reo maori]
- All 14-17 year olds who have been in the justice system are diverted to programmes by...

Monitoring rather than targets

- Proportion of population subject to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months.
- Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or aggression by caregivers in the past month. (MoH survey can do 0-14 years³³).

³³ https://minhealthnz.shinyapps.io/nz-health-survey-2014-17-regional-update/ w_163d435e/#!/compare-indicators

17. GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

This goal is your phase two of work programme. I have not made in any specific suggestions as this is outside the scope of this project.

UN goals:

1. Finance
 - a. Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
 - b. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
 - c. Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
 - d. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
 - e. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
2. Technology
 - a. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international co-operation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
 - b. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
 - c. Fully operationalise the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology
3. Capacity building
 - a. 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 co-operation
4. Trade
 - a. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
 - b. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020

- c. Realise timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organisation decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access
5. Systemic issues
- a. Policy and institutional coherence
 - i. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
 - ii. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
 - iii. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development
 - b. Multi-stakeholder partnerships
 - i. Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
 - ii. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships
 - c. Data, monitoring and accountability
 - i. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
 - ii. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries



SENSE PARTNERS

DATA LOGIC ACTION