

Sustainable Development Goals Report

For

Liverpool City Council

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About 2030hub

2030hub is the world's first UN recognised Local2030 Hub
Based in Liverpool.

2030hub make cities stronger through accelerated adoption,
coordination and promotion of the United Nations
Sustainable Development Goals.

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INTRODUCTION

Liverpool has a unique once in a generation opportunity to become an authentic global leader recognised and supported by the United Nations.

48% of Liverpool residents, including 57% of children live in the most deprived 10% of the UK.

'Leave **nobody** behind' is the UN tagline for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and that means everybody, everywhere, not just those in the often-stereotypical developing world village portrayed by the media.

The SDGs are evolving from their national commitment origins towards sub-national implementation and Liverpool is strongly placed to enter a vanguard cities community using the SDGs to enhance policy development, local impact and brand positioning. 2030hub are proposing '**Liverpool2030**' as a SDG-themed action plan and communications campaign aligned to the new City Plan to provide access to multiple additional resources at a time that they are needed most.

This 2030hub report aims to present a preliminary snapshot review of the value of aligning City of Liverpool strategy, policy and delivery with the SDG framework, whilst focusing on local ownership and measurable impact, but also understanding the City's role as a global citizen. This report also prepares the City of Liverpool to quickly progress to formally reporting its locally relevant SDG performance through the emerging Voluntary Local Review (VLR) process, and formally join the leadership community of UN aligned cities.

The SDGs are a universally agreed call to action to achieve a prosperous, equitable and more sustainable future for all. The SDG 5 P's of **planet, people, prosperity, peace and partnerships** unify all at home and abroad. They address the global challenges we all face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice everywhere. These 17 Goals, 169 Targets and 244 Indicators are all interconnected and were adopted by all UN Member States in 2015, as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development which set out a 15-year plan to achieve the Goals.

Many Liverpool stakeholders are already creating SDG impact across every ward, every sector and every community group, but most unknowing of the existence of this framework. By accurately understanding the local landscape and connecting to this globally accelerating movement Liverpool can more rapidly achieve its climate commitment and improve social impact, especially through collaboration.

Why Should Liverpool Embrace the SDGs?

The first set of benefits is internal to the city government:

Hidden connections - Interagency conversations on projects and data, site visits across the city, and gathering input from various stakeholders reveal previously hidden linkages among the city's priorities and programs. The SDGs force leaders and policymakers to make progress on multiple dimensions of development at once, without sacrificing some priorities at the expense of others.

Common framework - Solving complex problems across many city agencies requires a common language. The SDGs provide a comprehensive framework across environmental, social, and economic elements of a city's work. The SDGs can act as the necessary bridge between city agencies to break down siloes.

Link between priorities and data - The process challenges cities to identify data, indicators, and outcomes that match their priorities. This is valuable because it ensures that data collection is aligned with priorities and enables cities to incorporate methods to measure targeted outcomes.

Sustained networks - These interagency discussions codify informal networks between agencies and individual city officials that enable further information-sharing and comprehensive planning in future iterations.

Leave no one behind - The SDGs' emphasis on reaching the most vulnerable populations first helps officials consider whether any communities are being left behind by the status quo.

The second set of benefits is external but local to the city ecosystem:

Transparent accountability with residents - Formal approaches to the SDGs can have many purposes, one of which is as an honest and transparent account of progress to city residents that empowers them with a common language to engage with the city.

New cross-sectoral partnerships - Every city is home to a wide set of civic, religious, philanthropic, and corporate partners. By reporting progress along environmental, social, and economic dimensions, cities are creating a way for these partners to visualise how their work might interact with the city's goals.

Building leadership within the community - The SDGs can onboard the city's next generation of problem solvers by drawing on local leaders, university students, and youth through frequent and consistent stakeholder engagement.

The third set of benefits is external, reaching beyond the city ecosystem:

Engage with the global community - The SDGs can open cities to networks that can promote tangible change by providing a platform for cities to identify and network with other cities facing similar challenges and learn from one another.

Make a case for city leadership on the world stage - Cities are a critical unit for action on the SDGs, and a formalised strategic approach is the most effective way local leaders can express solidarity with a global agenda.

Elevate city priorities to the global conversation - The process of producing a formal Voluntary Local Review (VLR) may lead cities to suggest additional targets and indicators for the SDGs. The VLR is an opportunity to further enrich the conversation on sustainable development globally and elevate the priorities of individual cities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an independent preliminary review of the current position for the City of Liverpool against the targets and indicators of the SDGs.

Additional focus has been given to assessing the status of other UK and global cities to compare progress across the goals. We have also included a sample of existing good practice from a range of local stakeholders who are adding innovation and impact in delivery of the Goals.

Our approach aligns to, and prepares for, the Voluntary Local Review (VLR) framework which has now become the primary reporting and engagement mechanism for the SDGs at a sub-national level led by Local2030, UN Habitat and the UN Foundation.

Whilst the SDGs are increasingly implemented and measured locally, they are by their nature global goals which predominantly reflect the challenges of the developing world. Global efforts to adapt the SDG framework to the demographics, politics and economies of various territories has been spearheaded by the VLR movement. The earliest SDG adopting cities including New York, Bristol and Helsinki made a significant formal step forward in September 2019 along with 17 other cities signing a declaration at the UN General Assembly to formally measure and report SDG progress.

We were not able to present a fully comprehensive report at this time, but only a snapshot of the more readily publicly available and accessible data. This is a starting point with much work still to do to achieve the requirements of a full VLR submission, but this could be achieved relatively quickly by using the experience and findings of this report as a springboard.

At the City of Liverpool level, the key limitations for completeness were resource availability in both time and data. At present, some data sets are unavailable publicly, some are misaligned, and a number simply do not exist yet. Awareness of the gaps in data sets missing is already a productive outcome for stakeholders to work on and develop. Where local data is unavailable, we have presented proxies as examples. This approach provides the clearest baseline picture of alignment to the Goals and a significant opportunity for rapid improvement by partners and stakeholders for consultation, measurement, adaptation and adoption.

2030hub are aware of many more local organisations across all sectors are tackling the 17 SDGs but much of this impact is currently independently measured and uncoordinated if measured at all and can therefore only superficially considered within this report.

This report focused our initial research on the impact on local challenges to begin to present a locally owned interpretation of the SDGs; but this should not and cannot be the only purpose. The SDGs are equally a tool to help define the City of Liverpool and its stakeholders as true global citizens and provides a mapping tool and a connecting platform to help those furthest behind internationally. This of course already happens and has done for centuries due to our culture as a port city. Liverpool School for Tropical Medicine is one of the higher profile examples of global SDG leadership present within the City, but there are many more employing local people at home, promoting the City and positively impacting many lives around the world.

A headline finding within the scope of the report is recent addition of the Climate Emergency Declaration (Climate Action - SDG #13) to complement the Inclusive Growth Plan. The scale and immediacy of the City of Liverpool's new carbon reduction targets demand specific and immediate focus which reflect the

wider connectivity between relevant Goals such as Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG #7), Industry Innovation & Infrastructure (SDG #9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (SDG #11) and Responsible Consumption and Production (SDG #12) as examples. The City has through necessity prioritised many diverse and immediate social challenges, but the urgency of the climate agenda requires significant change in strategic focus and organisational culture, especially in an increasingly challenging financial landscape.

Liverpool has more than its fair share of challenges and this report reinforces many areas requiring attention and resources including child poverty, food banks, life expectancy, school readiness, Indices of Deprivation and managing our waste and resources. One of the biggest values of the SDG framework is the often-overlooked interconnectivity between these thematic challenges and how improving collaboration can deliver efficiencies, knowledge sharing, innovation and impact.

Homelessness impact reduction and gender equality through the representation of women were identified as significant strengths including the 'Always Room Inside' initiative and strong gender balance in elected City positions.

Tourism is a major economic sector for the City which should be repositioned as a significant opportunity for sustainable growth and positive impacts. At present tourism offers substantial economic benefits but the negative environmental impacts and resource requirements of activities, major events and travel have not been considered effectively. A new sustainable tourism strategy and action plan could rapidly reposition and further grow the city as leading sustainable destination of choice not only reducing any carbon cost of this sector growth but also stimulating new additional economic and social benefits from incoming visitors and City brand value.

Five years into the SDG timetable cities are beginning to push to the front of the agenda, especially with the formalisation of the VLR movement. Through historic City and stakeholder approach to social injustice and specific formal SDG engagement by 2030hub, Liverpool is now perfectly placed to leap to the top of the global SDG city leadership group.

Whilst everybody accepts the importance of every Goal, each city has different needs and priorities. This report aims to initiate a wider city stakeholder conversation, and 2030hub is suggesting initially prioritising the SDG Goals into three levels to help kick-start this process.

We propose that the highest priority group should consist of the following six Goals:



A secondary group including SDG #2 No Hunger, SDG #4 Quality Education and SDG #16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions are all inextricably linked to those in Level 1 and could potentially replace or add to those above.

The suggested third priority group contains those Goals that require significant local adaptation or provide reduced opportunities to improve impact due to already existing good practice.

In conclusion, we face an unprecedented accelerating climate and ecological emergencies and interconnected social emergency period that the City of Liverpool can and should lead on effectively. No other city in the world can offer the authenticity, empathy, spirit, challenges and innovation towards the solutions needed, and the City will benefit greatly in using the SDGs as the most informed globally agreed framework available.

Liverpool can be the blueprint for truly sustainable citizenship of the future. By further adopting and implementing a locally material SDGs approach through the new City Plan it will reach further, faster, fairer and more collaboratively.

Our recommendations include:

- Making a **strong and public leadership statement** to stimulate wider formal engagement and awareness with both the United Nations and its global network of stakeholders but also to unify local stakeholders around a common language and convening power.
- **Integrate SDGs into the City Plan** by identifying existing alignment and where SDG add or can value, especially through wider community consultation on the priorities for the local goals.
- **Commit to a formal Voluntary Local Review submission** and join the global leadership group with access to networks and resources. This report provides a springboard to the next step.
- **Create a SDG Plan – Liverpool2030** that connects the City Plan to the wider national and international policy development, events, resources and initiatives.
- **Build networks across UN landscape.** Identify key UN agencies, initiatives and private sector partners to create and nurture improved relationships to attract intellectual property assets, inward investment, signature events into the city and wider communications amplification.

METHODOLOGY

This report was prepared by the 2030hub in autumn 2019 with funding from the City Fund of Liverpool City Council. The aim was to produce an independent report for the Mayor and his leadership team plus a public brochure which would map the relevant City of Liverpool performance data, strategic policies and identify key stakeholders across all sectors against the ambitious targets and indicators of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

This snapshot is based upon the mapping of the Goals, Targets and Indicators which are relevant to the City of Liverpool. We took account the way Voluntary Local Reviews (VLR) have been undertaken at the UK level and in other cities such as Bristol and the statistical data publicly available to report at the city level and which were relevant to the City's Inclusive Growth Strategy and the development of the City Plan.

As part of the process, we have begun considering whether the language used in the Targets and Indicators was appropriate for the local City level. In many instances, the Goals talk about making progress in developing countries. We took a view that if the ethos of the Goal was appropriate for the Liverpool mapping and local information was available, we would report on that data.

It became clear that there was a division in respect of the data that was available locally or that could be disaggregated to the City level from other areas from the City Region to UK data sources such as those provided by the Office for National Statistics. Where possible the most recent data has been used, primarily for 2018/19 although at times data sources went back as far as the 2011 Census.

About a third of the SDG targets / indicators could be aligned directly onto the City's activities; another third only had data at the higher City Region / North West Region and national levels (England or UK). The final third were either only applicable and appropriate to the UK as a country or there were no data sets available for the targets. In some instances, in agreement with Liverpool City Council officers, suitable proxy indicators currently being measured have been suggested and incorporated.

Within the short time available to undertake the research, this report focuses on the Targets and Indicators that could be measured, where there are gaps and the opportunities available to the City. The research has not in the main used any ward data. The mapping of all the data can be found in the Appendices.


The key next step to formal VLR process would be to start with fully appraising the Targets themselves to refine and adapt through consultation and agreement with key City stakeholders before then re-mapping and prioritisation.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: CITY OF LIVERPOOL

This section explores each of the 17 Goals and 169 Targets within a City of Liverpool context.

Case studies were selected using criteria including, history, scale of impact, innovation, alignment with specific Targets, scalability, focus of impact and also to present a balanced representation across all sectors and sizes of organisation.

All mapped data is also available in a single spreadsheet document **City of Liverpool SDG Targets and Indicators 2019** available via the Appendices section toward the end of this document.

Sustainable Development Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere		
Key Global Targets by 2030		
1.1	Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	
1.2	Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	
1.4	Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	
1.5	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	
Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data		
1.2.2	Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	
1.4.2	Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognised documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	
1.5.4	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	
Liverpool Snapshot		
<p>1.2.2 Poverty There is no nationally defined measure of poverty in the UK and although we may not have people living on less than \$1.25 a day, Liverpool still has extreme poverty using deprivation as a reference.</p> <p>Liverpool is ranked 5th most deprived local authority in the Income Deprivation domain (Indices of Deprivation 2015) with 9 wards within the top 1% most deprived LSOAs (Lower Layer Super Output Areas) in the country. The highest amounts of deprivation are in Kirkdale and Everton.</p>		

The Living Wage proposed by the Living Wage Foundation for 2018 was £8.75 for those working outside London compared to £8.45 in 2017. One in five (22.1%) of Liverpool employees approximately 52,000 people earned below this rate which is marginally below the UK average (22.8%) and the third highest of the ten core cities (average 21.1%)

Part time employees (43.4%) are four times more likely to earn below the Living Wage than Full Time employees (13.3%). Liverpool has the highest proportion of the Part Time Jobs amongst the ten core cities. (ONS / ASHE)

4.1% of 16-64 economically active population were unemployed in the city in 2018 (ONS)

1.2.2 **Child poverty** has been rising in the UK since 2011/12 and there are now 4.1 million children living in poverty (30%), a rise of 500,000 in the last five years. Most of this rise has taken place in working families (Joseph Rowntree UK Poverty Report 2018).

Suggested Proxy: Child poverty [source: HMRC]. Children in low income families in Liverpool is 26.4% in January 2019.

1.4.2 **Access to basic services** and economic resources., This is picked up across several goals and the City Council is in an ideal position to identify people in poverty on the ground and to target resources and services to help. **Land tenure** rights and security in the UK is 100% (Source: Overseas Development Institute)

Non statistical qualitative information

1.5.4 All Local Authorities are required to assess local disaster risk under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. It is important to help those in poverty and vulnerable situations to reduce their exposure to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks. **The Liverpool Resilience Forum** is a multi-agency partnership made up of all the organisations needed to prepare for and respond to any emergency in the area. Liverpool City Council is defined as a category one responder and its primary role in an emergency is to look after the survivors and their families, both long term and short term, as well as site safety and the recovery of the communities and sites afterwards.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

Aim 1 Investing in Our Children and Young People

1.6 Children and young people have equality of opportunity regardless of circumstances.

Aim 3 Quality Homes in Thriving Neighbourhoods

3.5 Supporting residents in need and alleviating poverty.

Liverpool Case Study

Bulky Bobs - crisis packs for vulnerable families

Created in 2000 by FRC Group, Bulky Bob's is a Liverpool social enterprise and charity that holds the bulky household waste collection service with Liverpool City Council. The contract is used to obtain good quality preloved furniture to give away to people in need, working with a wide network of referral agencies from charities to support groups.

Other examples:

- **Transform Lives Company** - employability
- **Liverpool's Healthy Homes Programme** - targets vulnerable residents to remove health hazards including excess cold
- **KIND** - charity making a difference in the lives of disadvantaged children and families

Sustainable Development Goal 2
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Key Global Targets by 2030

2.1	End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
2.2	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

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population
2.2.2	Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (overweight)

Liverpool Snapshot

In urban areas, people must be able to have access to, purchase and cook safe, affordable and nutritious food. Urban planning can play a major role in waste reduction and food security by facilitating effective food-related transport and storage and promote urban agriculture on both public and private land.

2.1 Food Poverty

There are several organisations and partnerships across Liverpool which champion the need for a sustainable food city. However, there is limited data available across the City to reflect an accurate picture on food poverty.

There are currently 23 Food banks in Liverpool as part of the Trussell Trust network (the largest provider of food banks in the UK). The charity provides emergency food and support for people in poverty. The aim of the Trust is to end hunger and poverty in the UK which supports this Goal.

However, there is also a disconnect as data shows that 53,013.97 tonnes of **food waste** was thrown away by Liverpool households in 2015/16 (MRWA Household Waste Composition Analysis). That is 28% of the general waste purple bin was edible food. There is an opportunity to continue to promote the national Love Food Hate Waste Campaign to residents in Liverpool and the advice and tools which can help to save the average family £800 per year.

The hospitality and food service sector as well as retailers in Liverpool can make a significant reduction in the food they waste and to redistribute surplus food back into the community and to those in need. This also applies to public sector organisations including hospitals, schools and universities.

Food Banks: Information from the Trussell Trust will be relevant to Liverpool as a city with high levels of deprivation. The Trust reported in November 2019 that there has been a steep increase nationally in the number of three-day emergency food supplies. 823,000 were provided between April and September 2019 (23% increase on the same period in 2018). 111,000 of these were provided in North West England.

The Trussell Trust State of Hunger Report (2019) identified:

- The average weekly income of households at food banks is only £50 after paying rent.
- One in five households have no money coming in at all in the month before being referred for emergency food.
- 94% of people at food banks are destitute.

The report also identified three drivers hitting people simultaneously and leaving no protection from hunger and poverty. These drivers are problems with the benefits system, ill health or challenging life experiences, and a lack of local support.

The top four reasons for referral to food banks (April-September 2019) are: low income (36%); benefit delay (18%), benefit change (16%) and debt (8%)

Food Deserts: A study by the Social Market Foundation Thinktank and Kellogg's in 2018 identified areas within the Liverpool City Region as having five of the top ten deprived food deserts in England with two in Liverpool (parts of Norris Green and the Everton Park area) These were defined in the report as areas between 5-15,000 people where poverty, poor transport and an area served by 2 or fewer supermarkets severely limit people's access to affordable fresh fruit and vegetables. There is also concerns that these areas are also food swamps with a high density of fast food outlets helping to fuel increases in obesity as well as driving food insecurity

Obesity: Whilst there are issues of malnutrition, there is a growing prevalence of obesity in young children and adults in the UK. In 2017/18 NHS Digital reported that 11.8% of Liverpool pupils in reception year were overweight or obese which grew to 22.9% in year six. The levels of obesity in adults (18+) were around the English average at 62.4%.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

The Plan highlights issues of poverty and health but there are no specific actions or local indicators to:

address food poverty, food deserts and health issues relating to malnutrition nor obesity particularly in children.

The aims of Priorities 3.3 and 5.2 to increase physically active adults and to increase walking and cycling should help to reduce obesity and improve healthy lives.

Liverpool Case Study

Alexandra Rose Charity - Since December 2017, the Rose Vouchers for fruit and veg project has helped over 1,800 families with young children to live healthier lives and avoid food poverty. The project has partnered with three Children's Centres in Belle Vale and Granby with Dingle Lane joining in October 2018, Working with Liverpool councillors, Public Health Liverpool, Liverpool CCG and the Children Centres directors, these centres were identified as a priority being located in areas with high deprivation and a lack of access to health and affordable food retailers. To date over 290 families have been supported with £30,032 worth of vouchers redeemed with a local trader Banana Bunch.

Other examples:

- **Farm Urban** - Innovative sustainable agriculture initiative
- **Liverpool Food People** - Working with communities to build resilience around sustainable food.

Sustainable Development Goal 3
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



Key Global Targets by 2030

3.1	Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
3.2	End preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
3.3	End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
3.4	Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
3.7	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
3.9	Substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate
3.b	Support the research and development and access to vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases; protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all [edited]
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce [edited]

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio
3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.2.1	Under 5s mortality rate
3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate
3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
3.3.4	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate

3.5.2	Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries
3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.9.1	Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2	Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene [edited]
3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
3.a.1	Age-standardised prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3.b.1	Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme
3.c.1	Health worker density and distribution

Liverpool Snapshot

Liverpool is ranked 3rd most deprived local authority in the Health Deprivation and disability domain (Indices of Deprivation 2015).

The gap in life expectancy between Liverpool's highest and lowest wards is 11.3 years (2015-2017) (Liverpool Public Health).

3.1 and 3.2 Mortality Rates

The UK maternal mortality rates are significantly below the UN target at 7 per 100,000 live births in 2017. Also 98% of births in the North West of England were in a medical facility in 2016.

In Liverpool mortality rates were: 8.4 per 1000 children under 5 in 2016.

Deaths of children under 1 year old was 5 per 1000 in 2017 which is higher than England and the 3rd highest English City (State of Child Health Report Liverpool 2019).

3.3 Combating Communicable Diseases

HIV - There are currently 650 people in the City living with HIV and approximately 50 new cases diagnosed each year. This is comparable with other big core cities in the UK. It is estimated there can be up to 115 people infected but unaware and over half of people were diagnosed late. (Liverpool CCG Report March 2019)

Tuberculosis - Liverpool has a three-year average annual rate of 7 cases per 100,000 people (NHS Liverpool CCG)

Hepatitis B - 0 incidents recorded in 2017.

3.4 Premature Mortality from Non-communicable Diseases

There were 1,821 deaths of people under 75 in Liverpool in 2026 with the major causes being cancer (689); cardio-vascular (348) and respiratory (234). (Liverpool CCG - One Liverpool Strategy 2018-2021)

The suicide rate for young males aged 10-34 years in Liverpool averaged 9.5 per 100,000 between 2013-17. This is slightly lower than the 10.5 rate for England but is the fifth highest of the core cities in the UK.

3.5 Substance Abuse

Admissions to hospital in Liverpool for alcohol related conditions in 2027/18 were 884 per 100,000 people compared to 632 per 100,000 people for the UK.

3.6 Road Accidents

There were 14 reported deaths in Liverpool due to road traffic accidents in 2017 (DfT)

3.7. Adolescent Birth Rate

Under-18 conception rates per 1,000 women aged 15 to 17 in Liverpool was 28.1 in 2017 (ONS)

3.9 Deaths and illness from pollution, chemicals and contamination

A fraction of all-cause mortality (fine particulate matter, PM2.5) was 4.63% in Liverpool in 2017 (DEFRA/Public Health England) which was lower than England at 5.06%

Liverpool registered 0 number of deaths attributable to unsafe water, lack of sanitation and hygiene in 2017 compared to 22.7 per 1 million in England (ONS)

3.a.1 Tobacco Use

For people aged 15 and older it is 74,000 (18.9%) down from 125,000 in 2005. [NHS Liverpool CCG Adult Lifestyle Survey)

3.b.1 Vaccinations

In 2017/18, 86.8% of children in Liverpool had received the full course of vaccinations by the age of five, which is in line with the England average of 87.2% and the fourth best among the core cities o trends show a reduction on the previous year.

3.c Health Employment

There were approximately 44,000 people employed in the Health sector in Liverpool in 2017 (17.8%). This is the highest employment sector in the city with a higher representation than the core cities (14.9%) and Great Britain (13%). The Human health activities sub-sector is a large employment sector accounting for nearly an eighth (12.15%) of Liverpool's total employment. Social work activities without accommodation account for a further 3.64% (9,000)

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 2 People who live well and age well

2.1 Increasing healthy life expectancy and reducing health inequalities

2.5 Preventing and addressing homelessness

Aim 3 Quality Homes in Thriving Neighbourhoods

3.3 Improving Health, well-being and prosperity in all neighbourhoods

Aim 5: A connected and accessible city.

5.4 is specific on improving air quality to address health and well-being.

Liverpool Case Study

Royal Liverpool and Broadgreen University Hospitals NHS Trust has incorporated all the UN Sustainable Development Goals into their annual sustainability plan and reporting since 2017 from a Health perspective.

In 2018-19 the Sustainable Development Assessment Tool aligned the 10 modules against the Goals and the Trust took assessments in 2018 and 2019 and scored an overall assessment of 58% in 2019 up from 45% in 2018. The Trust has received an Excellence in Sustainability Reporting certificate from the Sustainable Development Unit for NHS England and Public Health England.

Other examples:

- **Liverpool School for Tropical Medicine** – infectious disease eradication
- **Sahir House** – HIV / AIDS support & advocacy
- **Addaction** – Addiction support & advocacy
- **University of Liverpool** – Case study in UK Govt SDG VNR for NIHR CLEAN Air (Africa)

Sustainable Development Goal 4
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Key Global Targets by 2030

4.1	Ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
4.2	Ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
4.4	Substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
4.c.1	Substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers [edited]

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

4.1.1	Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4.2.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
4.4.1	Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
4.c.1	Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country.

Liverpool Snapshot

Liverpool is ranked 35th in the Education, Skills and Training domain (Indices of Deprivation 2015).

4.1. Education

There was 62% attainment at key stage 2 in Liverpool (England state funded schools is 65%); key stage 4 attainment was 43.5% (England state funded schools was 46.5%) (Liverpool City Council).

4.2. Development

Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy. In Liverpool around two thirds (66.1%) of children meet the criteria for school readiness when they start school. In 2017/18 Liverpool's rate of school readiness was significantly below the England average (71.5%), the second lowest among the core cities while the underlying trend is improving. (Source: The State of Child Health Report 2019 Liverpool CC).

4.4 Skills

13% of Liverpool's working age residents have no qualifications, which is significantly higher than the UK (8%) and core cities (11%) averages.

Liverpool also has a significantly lower proportion of working age residents qualified to higher skills levels (NVQ 3 and NVQ 4+) than the UK and core cities average. (Source Annual population survey).

4.c.1 Teacher Training

Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training was 95.1% in 2017 in England (DFE)

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

Aim 1 Investing in our Children and Young People

Priority 1.4 Children and young people are educated, skilled and prepared for a successful adulthood

Priority 1.6 Children and young people have equality of opportunity regardless of circumstance

Aim 4 A Strong and Inclusive Economy

ILO (International Labour Organisation) Unemployment

4.2 A skilled resident workforce

Liverpool Case Study

The Reader: A charity founded in 2002 with the aim is to bring people together and books to life. The pioneers of Shared Reading by bringing people together to read great literature aloud to improve well-being, reduce social isolation and build stronger communities.

Other examples:

- **Everton FC – Free School**
- **Liverpool World Centre - #TeachSDGs / TEESNet Conference (@Hope University)**

Sustainable Development Goal 5
Achieve gender equality and empower all women



Key Global Targets by 2030

5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
5.5	Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights [edited]
5.a	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

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination because of sex
5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local government
5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control

Liverpool Snapshot

5.5 Women in Leadership

Empowering women is important and can help challenge gender stereotypes and set an example for girls and young women. In September 2019 the current Liverpool Council has 46 women councillors out of 89 councillors and 7 of the 10 cabinet members are women. At the 2019 General Election 3 of the 5 Liverpool MPs are women including Kim Johnson, the City’s first ever black MP. 5 of the 8 NW MEPs are women. (Source: Liverpool City Council website).

31.5% of Liverpool’s female workers are in the top 2 occupational bands (managers and professionals) compared with 32.4% of Liverpool males, (NOMIS October 2019)

Identified gaps

More local data is needed to monitor the majority of indicators in this Goal to ensure equality and empowerment for women and girls in Liverpool and show where it is strengthening and delivering gender equality.

Non statistical qualitative information

The Equality Act 2010 is the legislative framework in the UK which protects people against discrimination, harassment or victimisation in employment, and as users of private and public services. It can be seen as a model for the gender equality target 5.1, 5.a and indicators 5.1.1, 5.6.2 and 5.a.2

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Whilst the plan talks about a fair city and a living wage there are no specific aims or priorities relating to gender equality particularly on the gender pay gap. In Liverpool female employees are more likely than males to earn below the Living Wage but at 4.5% is less than the UK level of 9.9%.

Liverpool Case Study

The Women's Organisation is the largest developer and deliverer of training and support targeting women in the UK and delivering services locally in Liverpool and the City Region.

Other examples:

- **Innovate Her** – STEM
- **4Wings** – empowerment of female asylum seekers and victims of abuse
- **Blackburne House** – female empowerment and advocacy
- **RISE** – female leadership

Sustainable Development Goal 6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Key Global Targets by 2030

6.1	Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
6.2	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6.2.1	Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Liverpool Snapshot

Provision and Regulation

Locally the provision of safe / clean drinking water and the provision of waste-water treatment services are conducted by United Utilities plc (UU). The utilities company is regulated on water quality by the Environment Agency and provision of service to customers by Ofwat.

Waste-Water Quality

Water body quality and pollution levels are monitored and regulated by the Environment Agency

Stakeholder Engagement – United Utilities plc supplies water and wastewater services to more than 3 million households every day. They survey customers regularly, and through an engaging programme of activities, share ways they can save both money and water.

Working closely with stakeholders helped shape [their Strategic Direction Statement](#) – an outline of UU investment priorities and service standards for the next 25 years. This document provides a roadmap for the business involving stakeholders in the process underlines their commitment to allowing a diverse range of groups to shape their future plans.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan - None identified

Liverpool Case Study

United Utilities Sandon Dock Wastewater Treatment Works – Major infrastructure works to improve water quality

Other examples:

- **The Mersey Basin Campaign and Mersey Rivers Trust** – 25 yr programme to clean River Mersey catchment area.

Sustainable Development Goal 7
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



Key Global Targets by 2030

7.1	Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
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Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
7.b.1	Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Liverpool Snapshot

The National Grid is the system operator of Great Britain’s electricity and gas supply. This includes England, Scotland and Wales. It is the company that manages the network and distribution of electricity and gas that powers all homes and businesses.

The National Grid balances demand and supply of energy. Electricity and gas are generated and supplied by numerous energy companies all over Great Britain. Geographical Distribution Network Operators (DNOs) distribute the electricity from the generating source to the consumer. For Liverpool the DNO is SP Energy Networks and Cadent Gas is the network operator for gas. Through the above distribution networks consumers purchase gas and electricity on the open market via several energy suppliers.

Consumers can choose to purchase clean energy from their supplier and have a tariff that the regulator (Ofgem – The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets) guarantees is from renewable sources. Currently around 23% of the UK electricity generation is from renewable sources.

Identified gaps

In cities, local transport and urban planning policies, as well as new ‘smart city’ technologies, can have a significant impact on energy efficiency and carbon emissions.

Liverpool City Council produced a Housing Strategy 2013 – 2016 with the key objectives to:

- Build on the progress made on the City’s £130m Housing Delivery Plan by delivering a better choice of good quality homes and more affordable properties in every part of the city.
- Drive forward with the Empty Homes programme, to bring hundreds more properties back into use.
- Ensure housing programmes stimulate economic growth and create local jobs and apprenticeships.
- Manage impact of welfare reform on residents, and provide housing support for the city’s ageing population
- Bring rough sleepers off the streets and prevent homelessness.

Energy Efficiency is not specifically mentioned in the objectives.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 3 Quality Homes in Thriving Neighbourhoods

Priority 3.1 Improving housing and neighbourhoods through targeted and coordinated actions with partner agencies – inferences are made to environmental standards for homes but no related indicators.

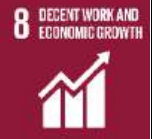
Liverpool Case Study

Liverpool Energy Community Company (LECCY) - offers low cost gas and electricity to the people of Liverpool and the surrounding area. All electricity provided by the LECCY is 100% renewable and is certified as being sourced from UK based wind and solar generators.

Other examples:

- **Energy Projects Plus** – social enterprise tackling alleviation of fuel poverty
- **Liverpool Bay** - offshore clean energy
- **Mersey Tidal Power** – renewables

Sustainable Development Goal 8
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all



Key Global Targets by 2030

8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7% gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high value added and labour-intensive sectors
8.5	Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
8.9	Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organisation

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8.6.1	Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training
8.8.1	Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.9.1	Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8.10.1	(a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider
8.b.1	Existence of a developed and operationalised national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

Liverpool Snapshot

Liverpool is ranked 5th most deprived Local Authority in employment deprivation domain. (Indices of Deprivation 2015).

Liverpool City Region is ranked as the most deprived of England's 39 Local Enterprise Partnership areas on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015.

Total employment in Liverpool in 2017 was 246,600.

Liverpool can generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness its unique resources and opportunities for the City. The Council can act as an example in providing safe and secure working environments, and in guaranteeing equal pay for equal work. These practices can also form part of procurement criteria when working with the private and third sectors.

8.1 Economic growth

Liverpool would prefer to use Gross Value Added (GVA) for the indicators.

In 2017 Liverpool's GVA was £12 Bn, the 7th highest amongst the UK core cities but less than half the output of Birmingham.

The City economy has more than doubled in size since 1998 but the growth rate has slowed substantially since 2010 and by 2017 GVA per head was £24,396, below the UK level (£27,298) and the second lowest in the core cities.

8.2 Productivity

Historically, productivity in Liverpool has been below the UK level but has been declining against the core cities since 2011 and the UK as a whole. In 2011, Liverpool was the most productive core city with GVA per hour of £29.10. It has only increased by 2.6% up to 2017 compared to the national rate of increase of 13.1%. And fell to 7th place in the core city rankings. (Source ONS Regional and sub regional productivity)

8.5 Employment and Decent work

Suggested Proxy earnings (£ per week) Male £478; Female £369 (Liverpool CC)

Liverpool unemployment rate in 2019 Q1 was 5.02% compared to 3.80% for UK (ONS)

8.6 Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training.

Suggested Proxy: 16-17 year olds in Liverpool (NEET) was 1,010 10.7% (average December 2018 to February 2019) DfE

8.8 Labour rights and safe working environments for all.

The frequency of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries. Suggested Proxy: 0.62 per 100,000 workers for Liverpool (HSE) in 2017/18 which is higher than the North West Region, England and GB

8.9 Sustainable Tourism

The City Council and key partners are well placed to work with communities to assess the benefits and costs of tourism in the City and to develop strategic plans to ensure activity in this sector is sustainable. Also see related comments on tourism in Goal 12b.

Liverpool suggests using GVA by tourism related Sectors as a proxy e.g. accommodation and food services, arts, entertainment, recreation, This would give a contribution of £964m (8%) of total GVA in 2017 for Liverpool which is a lower % than the core cities and UK.

8.10 Financial Services

In Liverpool there were 18.3 banks/ building societies and 117 ATMs in 2018 Per 100,000 residents (Source LINK). 95% of adults in the UK had a bank account in 2015 (DWP)

Non statistical qualitative information

8.b.1 Government policies: Education and Skills Act 2008

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

Aim 4: A Strong and Inclusive Economy

Indicators: ILO unemployment

GVA growth over the past three years

Priority 4.1 More businesses creating more and better-quality jobs with fair play and employment practices

Priority 4.2 A Skilled resident workforce

Aim 6: Liverpool the most exciting city in the UK

All priority indicators relate to tourism in terms of numbers of visitors, spend, investment and growth but not the sustainability of tourism

Liverpool Case Study

Transform Lives Company - Rethinking person-focused life-changing support. TLC work across the UK to raise employment levels and to transform the lives of those furthest from the labour market.

Other examples:

- **The Women's Organisation** – female leadership and empowerment through entrepreneurship
- **Fifty Eight** – Modern slavery / forced labour adviser and private sector expertise
- **ROCK/Horizon 2020** – sustainability through culture
- **2030hub** – Championing sustainable tourism through collaboration

Sustainable Development Goal 9
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation



Key Global Targets by 2030

9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances [edited]
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology [edited]

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

9.1.1	Proportion of the rural population who live within 2km of an all-season road
9.1.2	Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

9.1 Infrastructure

It is important to develop and maintain sustainable infrastructure to serve an urban city like Liverpool, link them up as part of the City Region and with other parts of the UK and the world including passengers, freight and tourism.

Liverpool John Lennon airport had 5.1 million airline passengers in 2018

9.2 Sustainable Industry

Small and medium sized enterprises can be supported by local economic development strategies, taking into account local resources, needs and markets and further development of the green economy and technology. Of the 18,205 businesses in Liverpool in 2018, there were 14,820 micro businesses with up to 9 employees (81%), 3,270 SMEs (10-249 employees) (18%) and 115 large businesses with over 250 employees (0.6%).

Gross Value Added is considered a better data measure than GDP being a measure of wealth generated in a location.

Liverpool CC economic profile shows GVA by sector in 2017. manufacturing is 6.4% of GVA a smaller share of Liverpool's economy compared to other core cities and the UK which stands at 10.1%. It is one of the slowest growing sectors at +10% between 1998 and 2017.

Manufacturing accounts for 11,000 (4.5%) of the 247,000 total employment in Liverpool (ONS Business Register and Employment Survey 2018) compared to 7.8% in the LCR and 8% in GB.

9.3 ICT

Gaps in access to ICT and the internet in our communities can be identified and take steps to bridge them, particularly through provision in public spaces such as libraries and community centres.

92% of UK properties can get basic mobile reception from all four major networks but this does not indicate the quality of the connectivity and some people still struggle to get a study at home (Source: Ofcom Mobile Matters report October

2019. The report also stated that people in Liverpool have longer mobile calls than 9 other major cities in the UK with the average call lasting 6 minutes 51 seconds. That is 40% longer than London which came in second place.

Another research study in September 2019 found that people are far more likely to get through or online fast in Liverpool than almost any other city in the UK and the city came top in overall performance. (Source: Rootmetrics network analysts).

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

Aim 4 Strong and Inclusive Economy

Priority 4.1 More businesses creating more and better-quality jobs with fair play and employment practices

Priority 4.4 Infrastructure and key strategic development to support the City and City Region's economy.

Aim 5 A Connected and Accessible City with Quality Infrastructure

Priority 5.1 Providing a quality transport system that connects people, jobs and places and is accessible, safe and inclusive.

Priority 5.5 Making Liverpool one of the most digitally connected cities in the UK.

Liverpool Case Study

Tickr – Innovative fintech start-up providing app for sustainable investing to mainstream audience

Other examples:

- **Arriva** – hydrogen buses
- **Peel Land and Property** – CHP infrastructure
- **Mersey Tidal Power** – renewable energy infrastructure

Sustainable Development Goal 10
Reduce inequality within and among countries



Key Global Targets by 2030

10.1	Progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40% of the population at a rate higher than the national average
10.2	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
10.3	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
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

10.1.1	Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40% of the population and the total population
10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50% of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10.3.1	Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
10.4.1	Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers

Liverpool Snapshot

Identified gap

It is difficult to provide a snapshot for Liverpool for this goal. Although legislation, policies and regulations are in place we could not find within the timeframe of the research local data for Liverpool against any of the specific 10 indicators which sit under this goal. The UK needs to identify data sources for four of these indicators so whilst these are developed at national levels, it remains uncertain whether there can be a local breakdown available in the future,

The City Council has a particular role to play in political inclusion at local level. It can promote the participation of minority and traditionally underrepresented groups in public consultation processes, and in standing for elected office. This is demonstrated in Goal 5 on empowerment of women.

10.1.1 and 10.4.1

Liverpool suggest a fixed-point proxy of household income per head over an agreed growth rate period. No period has been agreed.

Non-statistical indicator:

The Equality Act 2010 is the legislative and policy framework which protects people against discrimination, harassment or victimisation in employment, and as users of private and public services. The law is based on nine protected characteristics: age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, and sexual orientation and supports the delivery of indicators 10.2 and 10.3

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 1 Investing in Our Children and Young People

Priority 1.6 Children and Young People have equality of opportunity, regardless of circumstances

Aim 2 People who live well and age well

Gap in life expectancy between Liverpool's highest and lower wards. (currently 11.3 years (2015-17)

Priority 2.1. Increasing healthy life expectancy and reducing health inequalities

Priority 2.5 Preventing and addressing homelessness

Aim 3 Quality Homes in Thriving Neighbourhoods

Priority 3.4 Maintaining community safety and cohesion.

Aim 4 A Strong and Inclusive Economy

Priority 4.1 More Businesses creating more and better-quality jobs with fair pay and employment practices.

Priority 4.2 A Skilled resident workforce

Liverpool Case Study

Pride Foundation - Aiming to position Liverpool as the most LGBT+ friendly region in the UK

Other examples:

- **St Vincent's School** - Sightbox
- **Everton FC** - Disability Football
- **I am the CODE** - STEM / girls coding
- **RISE** - female leadership
- **Blackburne House** - female and social enterprise leadership
- **Anthony Walker Foundation** - diversity and inclusion
- **Daisy Inclusive UK** - inclusion

Sustainable Development Goal 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



Key Global Targets by 2030

11.1	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
11.6	Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning
11.b	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 [edited]

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11.6.1	Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
11.6.2	Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
11.a.1	Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city
11.b.2	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Liverpool Snapshot

11.1 Homelessness

Issues of housing and homeless can be addressed across several goals. It is important to ensure there is access for all to quality and affordable housing in the City. Liverpool published a Homelessness Strategy in 2016 for 2016-2020. This included the introduction of No Second Night Out; the MainStay gateway for housing and support services and improvement in the quality of supported housing

The Government's Homelessness Reduction Act commenced in April 2018 and requires Local Housing Authorities to have a greater statutory duty to prevent homelessness and helping more people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness.

Statutory homelessness prevention and relief in Liverpool (total cases of prevention and relief)

1.43 per 1,000 households (January to March 2019)

Statutory homelessness and prevention and relief (Numbers accepted as homeless and being in priority need in Liverpool. 0.224 per 1,000 households (January to March 2019)

Rate of people sleeping rough in Liverpool was 3.63 per 10, 000 households (DCLG January to March 2019)

11.6 Environmental Impacts

The Joint Local Waste Plan has a target of a maximum of 10% of waste to landfill by 2020 with remaining residual waste 40% going for treatment within the City Region (Waste Disposal Authority areas of Merseyside and Halton) not the waste collection authority (Liverpool CC) and only reflects household waste not all collected waste. Merseyside sent 49% of waste to energy recovery and 13% to landfill in 2017-18.

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (population weighted) in Liverpool in 2013: 11.6 (PM2.5) and 14.0 (PM10) (source WHO)

11.7 Safe and accessible spaces

Accessible green space in Liverpool is approximately 25%

0.12% (364) persons (aged 16-59) in Liverpool in 2018/19 who have experienced indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching in the previous twelve months); 1.72% in 2015 ONS (England and Wales)

11a1 The proportion of people that live in a city that implements urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource need is 100%

Non statistical qualitative information

11.b2 Liverpool CC has published a business continuity guide for businesses and voluntary organisations which cover disasters and environmental risks. There is a Local Resilience Forum and Community Risk Register.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

Aim 2 People who live well and age well

Rate of people sleeping rough.

Priority 2.5 Preventing and addressing Homelessness

Aim 3: Quality homes in thriving neighbourhoods

Priority 3.1 Improving Housing and Neighbourhoods

Priority 3.2 Empowering residents and communities to improve their local environment and service

Priority 3.4 Maintaining community safety and cohesion

Aim 5: A Connected and Accessible City with Quality Infrastructure

Priority 5.4 Improving air quality and reducing congestion.

There are significant gaps in the IGP to address and monitor broader environmental impacts, manage resource efficiency and plan a more sustainable visitor economy. (See also Goals 12 to 15)

Liverpool Case Study

Always Room Inside campaign- LCC / Whitechapel / Labre House

Other examples:

- **MRWA** - circular economy club

- LCRCA - Housing First
- UNESCO - World Heritage Site
- UN City of Music – cultural recognition
- Urban GreenUP – green spaces
- Merseyside Environment Trust – green space grants
- Faiths4Change – Interfaith Climate Change initiative
- ROCK/Horizon2020 – Eurocities culture + sustainability collaboration

Sustainable Development Goal 12
Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns



Key Global Targets by 2030

12.1	Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
12.3	Halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
12.5	Substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

12.1.1	Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
12.3.1	(a) Food loss index and (b) food waste index
12.5.1	National recycling rate, tonnes of material recycled
12.b.1	Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

Liverpool Snapshot

12.3 Food Waste:

53,013.97 tonnes of **edible and inedible food** were thrown away by Liverpool households in 2015/16. 28% of the general purple bin was edible food. (MRWA Household Waste Composition Analysis 2016).

Identified gaps: There is not the same level of local data for business sectors but In 2015, the national Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) identified food waste in the following sectors (kg per capita): Household (108kg) hospitality and food service (16kg) retail (4kg) manufacturing (28kg). Liverpool should identify and support those sectors to reduce food waste which can also make financial savings for residents and businesses.

There are no household food waste collections currently being provided in Liverpool. This is to be reviewed as the Resources and Waste Strategy proposes food waste collections as a standardised set of measures for household waste collections across England.

12.5: Waste: Liverpool and Merseyside household recycling rate has fallen consistently for the last five years. Liverpool's recycling for 2018/19 is 23.5% (WasteDataFlow) compared to the Merseyside average of 37.8% This reduction in recycling has happened across England for a number of reasons primarily confusion by residents about what can and cannot be recycled and which bin to put things in. Liverpool Council provides advice to residents and supports the regional Recycle Right programme.

Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) for Liverpool (comprises household waste and any other waste collected by the Local Authority such as municipal parks and gardens waste, beach cleansing waste and waste resulting from clearance of fly tipping) was 128,654.9 tonnes in 2017/18, a reduction of 7.8% compared to 2016/17. Residual LACW collected is in overall long-term decline. (Joint Merseyside and Halton Waste Local Plan Implementation and Monitoring Report 2017-18)

There is limited data reported for business waste in Liverpool. However, UK Statistics on waste (7 March 2019) shows a waste generation split for the UK in 2016 as: Construction, demolition and excavation as 61%, Commercial and Industrial 19%, Households 12% and others 8%

Identified gaps

There is no current data to identify the ecological footprint of the city of Liverpool. In 2001, a report was published by The Stockholm Institute report in 2001 identified that the average Liverpool resident requires 4 hectares of land for all their necessary resources, transportation need and the use and disposal of those resources. This was below the then UK average of 4.9 ha/capita. Waste had the highest impact (1.6ha) followed by the provision of bio-resources (1.1 Ha), then transport (0.7 Ha) (both passenger and freight), utilities (0.63 Ha), biodiversity protection (0.3 Ha.) and finally buildings and land (0.1 Ha.). Liverpool may consider updating this report or identifying current consumption and production patterns to see what is needed to meet a more sustainable 2-hectare footprint per resident with energy, waste and water being key scenarios.

Non-statistical indicator:

The Resources and Waste strategy for England was published in 2018 and has a range of national policies and targets which are being consulted on by the Government. The UN Sustainable Development Goals (particularly Goal 12) are considered. Liverpool can inform and develop delivery of the national strategy with key stakeholders to ensure sustainable consumption and production in the City.

12.b Sustainable Tourism: Liverpool has an overall tourism value of £3.3bn pa. In 2018 Liverpool was the 6th most visited city in the UK for international visitors (803,000) and 7th in England for domestic visitors (2017) – 1,432,000.

Total jobs (direct and indirect) for the Liverpool Visitor economy is 37,918

Top attractions by attendance in 2018: Free World Museum (1.4m) Museum of Liverpool (962k) Maritime Museum (897k) and Tate Liverpool (707k); Top paid attractions – Mersey Ferries (632k) and Echo Arena (497k)

The Liverpool LEP Visitor Economy Strategy 2015-25 makes reference to sustainability and promote local culture and products but there are no goals or monitoring indicators for SDGs and the impact of increased visitor numbers on the city particularly in terms of consumption and resource use patterns.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan:

Aim 3 Quality Homes in Thriving Neighbourhoods

Priority 3.2 Empowering residents and communities to improve their local environment and services. This covers actions to address waste, reuse, recycling, reduce litter and improve the local environment and grow the circular economy.

Aim Four A Strong and Stable Economy reflects business as usual. The Plan fails to address the issues and benefits of developing the circular economy for jobs, skills and sound resource management nor the carbon benefits of these activities during the Climate Emergency.

Case Study: Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority (MRWA)

Projects supported in Liverpool have reduced food waste through cookery clubs; refurbishing and redistributing furniture, repairing and reusing bicycles, and teaching people to recycle.

In October 2019 the Authority declared a climate emergency with the aim of achieving net zero carbon by 2040 and contributing to overall action on climate emergency. The Corporate Plan for 2020/21 proposes to report against the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as an additional part of their business management.

Other examples:

- Princes – food waste disclosure and Liverpool Charter development (with Tesco)

- **University of Liverpool** – SDG mapping & reporting
- **FRC / Bulky Bob's** – waste collection and refurbishment
- **LJMU Natural Capital Research Project** – measurement of natural capital
- **The Climbing Hangar** – Sustainable product development
- **Million Stars** – Sustainable event management
- **LCRCA** - Year of the Environment
- **2030hub** - Sustainable Tourism Working Group

Sustainable Development Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Key Global Targets by 2030

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

Liverpool Snapshot

This Goal reflects the global impact and scale of the Climate Change Emergency calling for international co-operation. However, Liverpool has its role to play in how it addresses the issues and plans local action in the short term to 2030.

Local Climate Policies

Liverpool Council Climate policies in place – Climate Change Strategic Framework and Climate Impacts and Vulnerabilities Framework for Liverpool City 2009. Liverpool signed up to the European Covenant of Mayors carbon target in 2017. It is estimated Liverpool has cut 840,000 tonnes of CO₂ from the atmosphere since 2005. Liverpool City Council is currently on target to cut its carbon emissions by 42% by 2020 since 2005. Key to this achievement includes a policy of only buying green energy, installing 27,000 LED streetlights across the city, investing in solar panels in major venues such as at ACC Liverpool and introducing ultra-low emission vehicles into its fleet.

Local Resilience Planning

The Liverpool Resilience Forum is a multi-agency partnership made up of all the organisations needed to prepare for and respond to any emergency in the area. Risk reduction strategies will be essential to mitigate and adapt to climate change for a coastal City. Liverpool City Council is defined as a category one responder and its primary role in an emergency is to look after the survivors and their families, both long term and short term, as well as site safety and the recovery of the communities and sites afterwards. They also provide assistance to many other agencies, including warning and informing the public of all phases of an incident

Public awareness, Education and information campaigns and programmes are needed to assist residents and businesses to reduce their carbon impact footprint and make the links across their daily activities and purchases to meet the local, national and international climate emergency

E.g. <https://footprint.wwf.org.uk/#/> - a simple toolkit which calculates the carbon impacts of peoples food, travel, the home and energy use, clothes and spending and sets a baseline to help make small changes to make a big difference.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Given all the progress identified above, there is no evidence of the Climate Emergency and the need for imperative carbon reduction being included anywhere in this Plan. There is a passing mention about education in Aim 3.2 and inferred in Aim 5 for travel that is safer, cleaner and non-polluting.

This is not economic business as usual and the Plan does not address the significant opportunities available across a whole range of activities:

- new skills and jobs in the green economy,
- the role of businesses and universities in developing new technologies and the design of new products,
- sustainable construction particularly in housing,
- energy efficiency, waste prevention and the move to a circular economy,
- the role of energy and renewables,
- the impact on this coastal City of increasing water levels and more extreme weather conditions which will significantly affect the lives and health of our residents in the future

Liverpool Case Study

Liverpool City Council Climate Declaration

The City Council declared a Climate Change Emergency in July 2019 and target to reach a net-zero carbon position by 2030. Laura Robertson-Collins was appointed the first cabinet member for environment and sustainability in 2019.

Other examples:

- **LCRCA** - Year of the Environment
- **LJMU Natural Capital Research** – measurement of value of natural capital assets
- **Liverpool FC** – carbon commitment
- **Merseyside Pension Fund** – FTSE Russell decarbonisation fund (£400m)

Sustainable Development Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



Key Global Targets by 2030

14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
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Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

14.1.1	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
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Liverpool Snapshot

Liverpool is rightly proud of its maritime heritage as a major trading port and without it, the city might not exist. Today it is an Atlantic facing port on the banks of the River Mersey and home to Liverpool2, a new deep-water container terminal. Liverpool's location makes it highly competitive for imports and exports to and from the UK and the development of the cruise industry with an estimated £50m impact on the City's economy and increased visitor numbers that have an impact on our resources and natural environment.

However, the industrial heritage took its toll and water quality in the Mersey was severely affected by industrialisation but in 1985, the Mersey Basin Campaign was established to improve water quality and encourage waterside regeneration. In 2009 it was announced that the river is "cleaner than at any time since the industrial revolution" and is "now considered one of the cleanest in the UK".

Identified Gaps

Due to the contribution that the sea has made to Liverpool, it is part of the City's duty to ensure its activities are sustainable and not damaging the maritime world. Despite this, there is little to be found on sustainability as it impacts the marine environment. The impact of plastic pollution in our oceans has been recognised by people around the world and Liverpool should do more to reduce and monitor the levels of on shore plastic pollution reaching the River estuary and waterways of the City

WasteDataFlow for Liverpool on fly tipping could be a proxy for plastics waste. Reported incidents were 20,576 in 2017-18 compared to 20832 in 2016-17. (Also reported in Waste Local Plan).

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 3: Quality Housing and Thriving Communities

Priority 3.2 Empowering residents and communities to improve their local environment and services but nothing specific on the impacts on the marine environment, water pollution nor increased nutrients from activities upstream, atmospheric depositions and local effluents nor the impact from land activities to the River Mersey and waterways.

Liverpool Case Study

Mersey Basin Campaign / Mersey Rivers Trust – 25 year programme to clean River Mersey catchment area.

Other examples:

- **Princes** – overseas supply chain sustainability and Liverpool Food Waste Charter

Sustainable Development Goal 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



Key Global Targets by 2030

15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area
15.2.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management

Liverpool Snapshot

Liverpool is part of the Mersey Forest and 4.9% of its land area is woodland and the city is host to a significant number of parks including Sefton Park which is the largest inner-city park in the European Union. Access to safe and well maintained green space can have a positive impact on physical and mental health and well-being; Green space can reduce health inequalities; People believe parks and open spaces improve their quality of life (90%); Green space can help people to reconnect to healthy food and communities are stronger and more cohesive with good quality green infrastructure

The City parks and open spaces will play a key role on the impact of climate change in the city with warmer and wetter conditions and help to alleviate surface water flooding.

The Strategic Green and Open Space Review Board 2016 and Nature Connected identified some of the information above.

Overall in the Mersey Forest Plan 9m trees planted since 1991 and has achieved three times more tree planting than the England average. Over 3,000 hectares of woodland have been created which absorbed 524,574 tonnes of carbon dioxide – a clear impact on climate change.

Nature Connected in the government appointed Local Nature Partnership for the Liverpool City Region but the information and data are not provided at the City level on their website.

Identified gaps

There are no key data statistics on environmental matters on the Liverpool Council website

More Liverpool specific data on conversation, restoration and sustainable use of land is needed and publicly reported. However, the majority of the remainder of the targets and indicators in this Goal are for the national level.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 3 Quality Homes and Thriving Environments

Priority 3.2 Empowering residents and communities to improve their local environments.

There are references to litter, care for the local environment and to enhance and maintain green infrastructure and aim to improve the local environment. Given the important and positive role of the natural environment and green spaces in an urban city as identified above there is nothing specific about how this will be achieved or monitored. This is a significant gap in the IGP. The only indicator referenced is fly tipping.

Liverpool Case Study

Liverpool ONE Chavasse Park – Only UK private sector open to public park to win multiple Green Flag awards.

Other examples:

- **Urban GreenUP** – EU funded green space / corridor programme

Sustainable Development Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.



Key Global Targets by 2030

16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all
16.9	Provide legal identity for all, including birth registration
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
16.1.3	Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16.10.1	Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

Liverpool Snapshot

Liverpool is ranked 40th on the Crime domain (Indices of Deprivation 2015).

The overall crime rate in Liverpool was 114.69 per 100,000 population (2017-18) [ONS]

16.1 and 16.2 Homicide and Violence

There were 2.03 victims of homicide per 100,000 population in Liverpool in 2018/19

There were 12.2 victims of violent crime per 100,000 population in Liverpool in 2017/18 (ONS)

In 2018/19 the proportion of the Liverpool population aged 16 and over subjected in the last twelve months to:

Physical attack: 0.6% (2,526 victims) (compared to 1.75% in England and Wales in 17/18) [ONS]

Sexual Violence: 0.18% (718 victims) (2.80% in North West England in 17/18)[ONS]

There is no data for psychological violence

The proportion of adults aged 18 to 29 years who experienced abuse as a child before the age of 16:

2018/19 recorded data relates to the date of offence minus their date of birth to determine if under 18. There were 70 victims under the age of 16 in Liverpool as a percentage of total population aged 18-29.

The number of victims in the previous 12 months who reported the incident to competent authorities. In Liverpool there were 14,759 incidents, 2999 offences in 2018/19. This is the number of calls to the police for violence incidents (closing code) and the number of recorded violence with injury crimes in 2018/19 (violence incident closing code).

16.9 Registrations of Births

16.9.1 The registration systems in the UK is 100%

Non-statistical indicator: Freedom of Information

16.10.1 Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 requirements

Liverpool City Council maintains a Publication Scheme, which sets out the Classes of information which are held by the public authority which it will routinely make available, how the information can be obtained and whether there are any charges for the information.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 1: Investing in Our Young People

Priority 1.1 Children and Young People are safe

Aim 3: Quality Homes in Thriving Neighbourhoods

Overall crime rate

Priority 3.4 Maintaining community safety and cohesion

Liverpool Case Study

Merseyside Police – The Violence Reduction Partnership is a multi-stakeholder collaboration that will focus on reducing crime by preventing children and young people from entering into criminal activities in the first place.

Other examples:

- **Liverpool City Council** - UNICEF Child Friendly City

Sustainable Development Goal 17
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development



Key Global Targets by 2030

17.8	Fully operationalise the Technology Bank and STI (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
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
17.19	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

Key Global Indicators with Local Level Data

17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the Internet
17.14.1	Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17.19.2	Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration

Liverpool Snapshot

The majority of targets and indicators for Goal 17 are for the UK to report or develop data sources and not suitable at present for city level input.

17.8 Technology: 91.1% of residents in Liverpool were using the internet in the final quarter of 2018 (Jan- March) (ONS).

17.19 Census the UK achieves 100% for this Indicator with a national Census every 10 years and the registrations of births, marriages and deaths. The next Census in 2021 will help provide Local Authorities including Liverpool with the information needed to develop policies, plan and run services and decide how to allocate budgets to ensure public funds get to where they are needed most.

Identified gaps / Opportunity

Liverpool CC and many other public, private and community partners have taken account of sustainable development in the development of many key policies and strategies over the last thirty years. However, this integration has not necessarily been consistent or monitored. The Goals offer an opportunity to integrate a coherent set of policies and actions into the core of our activities in the city by all partners and increase the availability of quality, timely and robust data. This will help to inform current and future plans over the next decade to address economic, social and environmental issues and deliver a sustainable Liverpool.

Links to key Liverpool Strategies

Inclusive Growth Plan

Aim 5 A connected and accessible city with quality infrastructure.
 Priority 5.5 Making Liverpool one of the most digitally connected cities in the UK

More could be said about the aims and ambition of partners and communities to deliver the UN Goals in the City of Liverpool

Liverpool Case Study

Faiths4Change – Collaboration of faith groups aiming to reduce carbon emissions of property portfolio and through wider behaviour change.

Other examples:

- LCRCA - Year of the Environment
- 2030hub – World's first UN recognised Local2030 Hub

GLOBAL & UK CITY SDG LEADERSHIP

It is estimated that over half of the world's population now lives in cities and it is expected that this will increase over the coming years.

Cities are increasingly taking the lead on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, even though it is national governments that sign up to the Goals. Whilst the UK Government has remained apathetic during Brexit, Wales fully embraced the SDGs with their Future Generations Act, as did Scotland by embedding the SDGs through their National Performance Framework.

It is at city level that lasting change needs to take place. To ensure the resilience of change, the change must be at community level and with the engagement and empowerment of those communities, the SDGs provide a roadmap for mayors and city officials as well as citizens.

New York was the first city to publish a city plan aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals – One NYC, committed to the principles of growth, equity, sustainability and resilience. In July 2018 they published their Voluntary Local Review.

In 2015 NYC mapped the Sustainable Development Goals against their existing city plans, policies and strategies, the VLR highlighted their progress on the priority goals identified by the UN's 2018 High Level Political Forum namely; SDG 6, 7, 11, 12 and 15.

Since then other cities have produced their VLRs, Santana de Parnaiba, (Brazil), Cordoba, (Argentina), Kitakyushu City, (Japan), Buenos Aires, (Argentina), Los Angeles (United States), Helsinki, (Finland) and Bristol in the UK.

The UK core cities of Leeds and Cardiff have made commitments to the SDGs, Cardiff (One Planet Cardiff) has prioritised 5 of the goals focussed on energy, waste, people, place, transport, food and water. To facilitate the growing number of cities looking to produce VLRs organisations such as the European Union, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) Eurocities, OECD have developed or are developing handbooks and on-line tools to help city authorities and local governments produce a VLR.

2020 will be the springboard year for SDG cities. 20 leader cities from 15 countries launched the VLR declaration at the UN General Assembly in September 2019, now formally partnering with both UN Habitat, UN Foundation and also the Local2030 initiative of the Executive Office of the Secretary General.

September 2020 will also see the formal launch of the UN Decade of Action in parallel to the UN's 75th birthday celebrations.

In-depth comparison of all cities actively engaging in SDG activity is available in our **Global and National City SDG Adoption** spreadsheet via the Appendices section below.

CONCLUSIONS AND PRIORITIES

Liverpool is a city of great strengths, great challenges and great potential.

This snapshot report has taken the very global challenges of the SDGs and begun to map and explore relevance at a sub-national level. Liverpool's current Inclusive Growth Plan takes a different perspective and focuses on local issues but lacks reach into issues that begin to impact away from the city itself, i.e. nationally and internationally, and in particular, climate change.

Taking climate change as one priority, using the extended timetable of the SDGs automatically encourages wider reverse planning from the, 2030 net-zero carbon climate emergency declaration deadline, by connecting to all the other relevant SDGs.

Also using climate change as an example lever of increased tangible local engagement and value, access or integration into UN events (especially COP26 in UK 2020) would also create much needed awareness raising, global network opening and availability of intellectual property.

Liverpool also has numerous strengths in historic successes, current organisations and community spirit. By using the SDGs as a coherent brand and convening force, we can better corral many local projects and organisations and quickly amplify their audience reach individually or as a City as a whole.

Many other cities have found not all of the SDG Targets or Indicators are relevant or practical at a local level, and this can be seen in our suggested SDG Goal prioritisation below, and also within the Global and National City SDG Adoption document included in the Appendices. The success of SDG adoption at a city level is dependent on pragmatic adaptation relevant to local geography, communities, trade and politics.

Key Liverpool Findings

The section below highlights the information from SDG framework most relevant as both strengths and weaknesses found throughout our mapping research.

SDG 1 – End poverty in all forms everywhere

Liverpool Snapshot

“The Living Wage proposed by the Living Wage Foundation for 2018 was £8.75 for those working outside London compared to £8.45 in 2017. One in five (22.1%) of Liverpool employees approximately 52,000 people earned below this rate which is marginally below the UK average (22,8%) and the third highest of the ten core cities (average 21.1%)”

SDG 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Liverpool Snapshot

“There are currently 23 Food banks in Liverpool as part of the Trussell Trust network (the largest provider of food banks in the UK). The charity provides emergency food and support for people in poverty. The aim of the Trust is to end hunger and poverty in the UK which supports this Goal.”

SDG 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Global Target 3.7

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

Global Target 3.b

Support the research and development and access to vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable diseases; protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all [edited]

Liverpool Snapshot

“The gap in life expectancy between Liverpool's highest and lowest wards is 11.3 years (2015-2017) (Liverpool Public Health).”

“Deaths of children under 1 year old was 5 per 1000 in 2017 which is higher than England and the 3rd highest English City (State of Child Health Report Liverpool 2019).”

SDG 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

Liverpool Snapshot

“Children are defined as having reached a good level of development if they achieve at least the expected level in the early learning goals in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; and communication and language) and the early learning goals in the

specific areas of mathematics and literacy. In Liverpool around two thirds (66.1%) of children meet the criteria for school readiness when they start school. In 2017/18 Liverpool's rate of school readiness was significantly below the England average (71.5%), the second lowest among the core cities while the underlying trend is improving. (Source: The State of Child Health Report 2019 Liverpool CC)."

SDG 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women

Liverpool Snapshot

"Empowering women is important and can help challenge gender stereotypes and set an example for girls and young women. In September 2019 the current Liverpool Council has 46 women councillors out of 89 councillors and 7 of the 10 cabinet members are women. At the 2019 General Election 3 of the 5 Liverpool MPs are women including Kim Johnson, the City's first ever black MP. 5 of the 8 NW MEPs are women. (Source: Liverpool City Council website)."

SDG 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Liverpool Snapshot

"Liverpool is ranked 5th most deprived Local Authority in employment deprivation domain. (Indices of Deprivation 2015)."

"Liverpool City Region is ranked as the most deprived of England's 39 Local Enterprise Partnership areas on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015."

"Liverpool can generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness its unique resources and opportunities for the City. The Council can act as an example in providing safe and secure working environments, and in guaranteeing equal pay for equal work. These practices can also form part of procurement criteria when working with the private and third sectors."

SDG 10 – Reduce Inequalities within and among countries

Liverpool Snapshot

"It is difficult to provide a snapshot for Liverpool for this goal. Although legislation, policies and regulations are in place we could not find within the timeframe of the research local data for Liverpool against any of the specific 10 indicators which sit under this goal. The UK needs to identify data sources for four of these indicators so whilst these are developed at national levels, it remains uncertain whether there can be a local breakdown available in the future."

"The City Council has a particular role to play in political inclusion at local level. It can promote the participation of minority and traditionally underrepresented groups in public consultation processes, and in standing for elected office. This is demonstrated in Goal 5 on empowerment of women."

SDG 11 – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Liverpool Snapshot

"Issues of housing and homeless can be addressed across several goals. It is important to ensure there is access for all to quality and affordable housing in the City. Liverpool published a Homelessness Strategy in 2016 for 2016-2020. This included the introduction of No Second Night Out; the MainStay gateway for housing and support services and improvement in the quality of supported housing."

"The Government's Homelessness Reduction Act commenced in April 2018 and requires Local Housing Authorities to have a greater statutory duty to prevent homelessness and helping more people who are homeless or threatened with homelessness."

"Statutory homelessness prevention and relief in Liverpool (total cases of prevention and relief) 1.43 per 1,000 households (January to March 2019)."

SDG 12 – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Liverpool Snapshot

"**12.5: Waste:** Liverpool and Merseyside household recycling rate has fallen consistently for the last five years. Liverpool's recycling for 2018/19 is 23.5% (WasteDataFlow) compared to the Merseyside average of 37.8% This reduction in recycling has happened across England for a number of reasons primarily confusion by residents about what can and cannot be recycled and which bin to put things in. Liverpool Council provides advice to residents and supports the regional Recycle Right programme."

"**12.b Sustainable Tourism:** Liverpool has an overall tourism value of £3.3bn pa. In 2018 Liverpool was the 6th most visited city in the UK for international visitors (803,000) and 7th in England for domestic visitors (2017) – 1,432,000.

Total jobs (direct and indirect) for the Liverpool Visitor economy is 37,918

Top attractions by attendance in 2018: Free World Museum (1.4m) Museum of Liverpool (962k) Maritime Museum (897k) and Tate Liverpool (707k); Top paid attractions – Mersey Ferries (632k) and Echo Arena (497k)

The Liverpool LEP Visitor Economy Strategy 2015-25 makes reference to sustainability and promote local culture and products but there are no goals or monitoring indicators for SDGs and the impact of increased visitor numbers on the city particularly in terms of consumption and resource use patterns."

SDG 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Liverpool Snapshot

"Liverpool Council Climate policies in place – Climate Change Strategic Framework and Climate Impacts and Vulnerabilities Framework for Liverpool City 2009. Liverpool signed up to the European Covenant of Mayors carbon target in 2017. It is estimated Liverpool has cut 840,000 tonnes of CO₂ from the atmosphere since 2005. Liverpool City Council is currently on target to cut its carbon emissions by 42% by 2020 since 2005. Key to this achievement includes a policy of only buying green energy, installing 27,000 LED street-lights across the city, investing in solar panels in major venues such as at ACC Liverpool and introducing ultra-low emission vehicles into its fleet."

CITY OF LIVERPOOL SDG PRIORITIES

To focus the effectiveness of the SDGs it is crucial to understand who and what are Liverpool's furthest behind are and the biggest opportunities for impact based on the current and potentially adapted SDG Targets and Indicators. The interpretation, application and prioritisation of these Targets and Indicators is key, and the forefront of the global movement toward a powerful accepted city Voluntary Local Review framework. This prioritisation is based on the data available during this preliminary report and we fully expect these to evolve as additional and more accurate and aligned information is identified.

All the Goals are important but as we press for early adoption and wider engagement focus is essential. 2030hub believes the following initial attempt at prioritising the SDGs for Liverpool presents as below.

2030hub has created three levels of priorities for Liverpool's ongoing SDG journey:

Level 1	Top priorities demanding attention plus those with most potential for improvement
Level 2	Secondary priorities and those that significantly interconnect to those in Level 1
Level 3	Most Indicator adaption required at local level. Also reduced opportunity for additional impact due to existing good practice.

Level 1



SDG #1 No Poverty is number one for a reason, and in Liverpool those challenges are paramount, especially given recent political and financial circumstances. Poverty has to be a priority Goal.

SDG #3 Good Health and Well-being is intrinsically linked to SDG 1 and many of the global Targets apply at home, especially connectivity to infant mortality, life expectancy and the main causes of death directly relate (heart, respiratory and cancer) to the SDGs.

SDG #8 Decent work and economic growth is like SDG #3 intrinsically connected to SDG #1

SDG #10 Reduced inequalities very strongly connects to both SDG #1 and SDG #8

SDG #11 Sustainable Cities and Communities is obviously something of a catch-all for cities including key themes such as housing, homelessness, green spaces, air pollution and waste management.

SDG #13 Climate Action needs to become and seen to be as a priority as we arrive at a crucial moment in carbon management.

Level 2



SDG #2 No Hunger connects strongly as a secondary Goal to SDG #1 with much data available

SDG #4 Quality Education connects strongly to SDG #8 and plays a key supporting role in any inclusive growth and also a strong candidate for Level 1.

SDG #16 Peace, justice and strong institutions are a core Goal for wider social cohesion.

SDG #17 Partnerships for the Goals perfectly aligns with the ethos of the Liverpool City Plan

Level 3



These Goals whilst also important require more Indicator adaption for true city level implementation. The City of Liverpool also has strong examples of good practice in many of these areas compared to developing nations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the following next steps should be considered:

Make A Strong Leadership Statement

Liverpool's SDG impact can become a powerful convergence of grassroots up appetite and civic leadership facilitation. By making a specific public statement of intent to support the SDGs wider multi-sector momentum is guaranteed in a still relative low awareness local landscape.

The City of Liverpool has many existing strengths that can be leveraged for maximum communications impact almost instantly by joining a growing movement of cities as an early adopter – if quick.

Integrate SDGs into City Plan development

By applying the strengths of the SDG framework and the local to global connectivity the SDGs can enhance the City Plan engagement and impact.

In particular, opening up next stage SDG engagement to include full multi-stakeholder input into target and indicator adaptation and prioritisation is essential. This should be as inclusive as possible piggybacking existing or planned stakeholder mechanisms or creation of new engagement opportunities for completeness.

Either identification of a formal internal SDG Champion and / or integration of 2030hub representation into Liverpool City Council activity would further accelerate adoption.

2030hub is currently developing a 24 stakeholder engagement event plan for the Decade of Action. The focus for these events will take Liverpool2030 as the target and reverse plan how we achieved the SDGs through multi-stakeholder collaboration. It is our intention to conduct these events around each of the 17 SDGs, plus an additional seven local relevant themes, to be decided, from sport, retail, built environment, finance, tourism/ culture, youth, technology, business and transport.

Commit to a formal Voluntary Local Review

This snapshot report is a strong first step toward a VLR but by publicly committing to a publishing a more complete data picture Liverpool would be welcomed into the inner circle of early adopting cities within the SDG cities vanguard. UN agencies leading VLR movement include Local2030, UCLG, UNDP, UN Habitat and the UN Foundation.

The OECD has recently launched a new online interactive tool showing all cities and the distance to travel to achieve the SDGs locally. Liverpool is already one of those cities available online for comparison.

Create a Decade of SDG Action Plan – Liverpool2030

Continue the momentum of this SDG snapshot report by working with 2030hub to create the first 12 month delivery of a Decade of SDG Action Plan (2021 – 2030) that reinforces the Climate Declaration actions and also taking full advantage of wider national and global action and engagement in 2020 and 2021, especially the launch of the UN Decade of Action at the UN General Assembly (UNGA) in Sept 2020.

Build UN agency, partner and private sector networks

There are numerous opportunities to align and engage with initiatives and organisations that would add additional value locally that are not currently on any Liverpool radar. A city commitment to the SDGs

would greatly increase access to early insight into future projects, intellectual property, inward investment, signature events and communications amplification.

Additional quick win opportunities:

- Continue to prioritise SDG #13 and wider environmental agenda
- Support 'Global Goals Week: Liverpool' (late Sept 2020 – UN support already gained)
- Connect SDGs and activity to all internal and external City marketing and communications
- Support new local SDG Leadership group
- Stimulate focus on Sustainable Tourism as a flagship clean growth opportunity
- Stronger connection to private sector using SDGs to replace current weak CSR approach, especially through procurement (including B Corp / SDG assessment tool).
- Create 17 Ambassadors to promote existing best practice to kick-start awareness raising
- Engage in COP26 (Glasgow – Nov 2020) activities with Liverpool event and City presence in Glasgow

APPENDICES

1. City of Liverpool SDG Targets and Indicators 2019 (.xls) – [available here](#) – *or as an attachment*
2. Global and National City SDG adoption (.xls) – [available here](#) – *or as an attachment*

ACRONYMS

MEANING

ASHE	Annual Survey for Hours and Earnings
BAME	Black, Asian, Minority, Ethnic
BEIS	Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CSSD	Central Sterile Services Department
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfE	Department for Education
DfT	Department for Transport
DfID	Department for International Development
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
EA	Environment Agency
EU	European Union
FRC	Furniture Recycling Centre
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GVA	Gross Value Added
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLPF	High Level Political Forum (UN)
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMD	Index of Multiple Deprivation
KIND	Kids in Need and Distress
LA	Local Authority
LCC	Liverpool City Council
LCRCA	Liverpool City Region Combined Authority
LCR	Liverpool City Region
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LGBT+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and related communities
LJMU	Liverpool John Moores University
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area

MEAS	Merseyside Environmental Advisory Service
MEP	Member of European Parliament
MET	Merseyside Environmental Trust
MRWA	Merseyside Recycling and Waste Authority
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NHS	National Health Service
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PHE	Public Health England
PM	Particulate Matter
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TB	Tuberculosis
UCLG	United Cities and Local Government
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UoL	University of Liverpool
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRAP	Waste Resources Action Programme

NOTES: