

TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a representative democracy, in the form of a constitutional monarchy. Luxembourg is a unitary country with a single-tier of subnational government, made of 102 municipalities.¹



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).²

1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

The **National Plan for Sustainable Development (PNDD)**, which was adopted in 2010 and revised in 2018, is aligned with the SDGs. Since 2019, the 2030 Agenda serves as the framework for the **third National Plan for Sustainable Development**. This document, "**Luxembourg 2030**", encompasses the policies and measures of all ministries and administrations. In 2021, Luxembourg has also adopted two strategies to promote a more systematic integration of cross-cutting priorities related to gender equality and environmental sustainability.

1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development (CIDD)** is the central instrument for ensuring the coordination of national policy for sustainable development. It is chaired by the **Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development** and all ministerial departments have a representative. The CIDD oversees the implementation of the PNDD and the development of national indicators to measure the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Luxembourg. The **Nohaltegkeetsrot (High Council for Sustainable Development)**, composed of members of civil society, is a kind of think tank and platform for consultation on the concrete implementation of the SDGs by all stakeholders, guiding the government in the field of sustainable development.

1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2017 VNR was prepared by the **Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development**. No more details on the stakeholders involved in the reporting process can be found in the VNR. For the 2022 VNR, **consultations** were held through a survey and workshops with stakeholders such as NGOs, associations, the private sector, and other institutions.

1.3 MONITORING

The ministries and administrations united in the **Interdepartmental Commission for Sustainable Development** evaluate their actions according to the SDGs and the targets set by the government. The **National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (STATEC)** is responsible for centralizing data relevant to the monitoring of the SDGs, and compiling and publishing national monitoring indicators. An evaluation is conducted annually in January to measure progress on each of the selected indicators of the 2030 Agenda. In 2022, STATEC also carried out an overall evaluation of progress on each of the SDGs.

2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

The 2017 and 2022 VNRs don't provide evidence of any LRG involvement in the reporting processes nor in national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation. The **Syndicate of Luxembourg Towns and Municipalities (SYVICOL)** has not been involved with the national government's VNR coordinating team.³

1. See: <https://www.sng-wofi.org/country-profiles/>

2. See: <https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2021/15709Luxembourg.pdf> (2017);

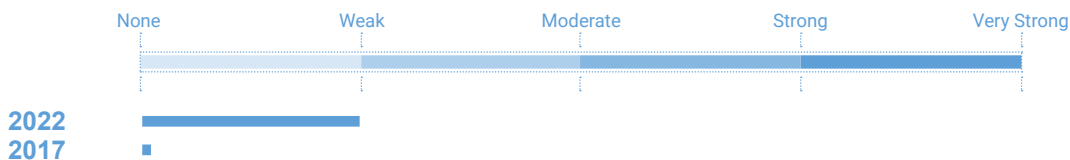
<https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/Luxembourg%20-%20Revue%20Nationale%20Volontaire%202022.pdf> (2022)

3. UCLG, 2022, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, https://gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/hlpf_2022.pdf

However, Luxembourg wants to accelerate its transition to a sustainable society by supporting all local actors, especially the municipalities, and has developed tools such as the **Pact for Climate**, the **Pact for Nature** and the tool **“Municipalities 2030”**. The Pact for Climate and the Pact for Nature are agreements between the government and the municipalities and provide financial and technical support for the implementation of concrete climate and nature protection measures at the local level. The majority of the municipalities participate in the Pact for Climate and, more recently, in the Pact for Nature. “Municipalities 2030” is a tool allowing municipalities to measure, evaluate and highlight their sustainable development initiatives. After a successful pilot phase, “Municipalities 2030” will now be used to evaluate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the PNDD at the local level.

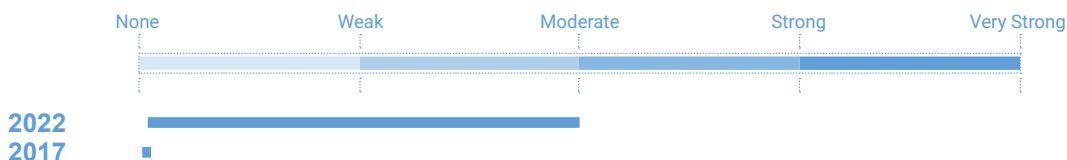
2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

► In the VNR process



Comments: Limited participation of the SYVICOL.

► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



Comments: Ad hoc/punctual participation of the SYVICOL (2020, 2021 and 2022 GTF Surveys).

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments’ annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There are a few references to LRGs in the 2017 report. In the 2022 VNR, municipalities are only mentioned in a section called “involve and accompany territorial stakeholders” which describes national tools to support LRGs.

2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

There are no examples of locally-led initiatives in the 2017 and 2022 VNRs, only a few examples of national projects at the city/regional level.

- In 2020, the guide “Municipalities 2030” was shared with local governments. It was developed by the national government in partnership with several municipalities and allows for a structured subnational inventory of sustainable development initiatives.⁴
- The Ministry of the Environment and Esch 2022, European Capital of Culture, have worked together to develop ELO, a platform that provides guidelines and best practices to support project developers in their sustainable approach.
- The municipality of **Schifflange** received the European Energy Award Gold for its actions in favour of traffic calming and the reduction of its CO2 emissions by 50%. It also received the Climate Star award for its work on waste reduction and recycling. Schifflange has introduced a new waste management tax regulation that rewards households for sorting their waste. The municipality has been selected to participate in the pilot project “Municipalities 2030”.⁵

2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

4. The guide is available here: <https://download.data.public.lu/resources/guide-referentiel-dinventaire-des-initiatives-de-developpement-durable-au-niveau-communal-territorial/20200107-144537/communes-2030-guide-referentiel.pdf>. It was mentioned by SYVICOL in its answer to the GTF Survey in 2022.
 5. See: <https://www.syvicol.lu/fr/bonnes-pratiques/fiche/2021/07/engagement-en-faveur-de-lagenda-2030-du-developpement-durable>

2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The 2022 VNR points out that public investment alone will not be enough to achieve the SDGs and that mobilizing private capital has become a key priority. Luxembourg has adopted a strategy with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to become a leading international center for climate finance which led to a national strategy for sustainable finance.

3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

General comments: Given the country's small territorial size, decentralization of spending responsibilities and fiscal resources remains limited in Luxembourg.

3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

3.2 COVID 19

The **Syndicate of Luxembourg Towns and Municipalities (SYVICOL)** has been exchanging very regularly with the Ministers of the Interior, Health and National Education in areas that directly concern the municipalities (organization of services, schools, reception structures, vaccination strategy). At the start of the pandemic, SYVICOL also organized the distribution of masks in collaboration with the national government.⁶

4. SDG INDICATORS⁷

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		25.1 (2020)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	100 (2020)
	Rural	97 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	97 (2020)
	Rural	89 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		-
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		-
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		10 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

6. Answer of SYVICOL to the GTF Survey in 2021 and 2022.

7. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/database>