

Training in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for public servants (Agenda 2030)

Pr : Abdelhak SAIHI

Foreword:

The importance of the SDGs and the impact they bring, encourage countries to look for ways and means to achieve and implement them. They count, in this important action, on the implication of the public servants and on their capital experience.

Given the peculiarity of this important mobilization of these servants and the bet they put as a condition (*sine qua non*) for the successful implementation of the SDGs, it is important to also put the action on the formation of public servants, in any program of taking charge of the various activities related to it.

In this brief intervention, I would like to address two major issues:

- a. Recommending a practical approach to ensure training in the SDGs, with the involvement of servants in initial and continuous training.**
- b. Developing and setting up a training program arranged to the target public.**
- c. Recommending a practical approach to ensure training in the SDGs, with the involvement of servants in initial and continuous training:**

a.1. Necessity of the training action:

The importance of the SDGs requires the mobilization of means and resources, because a better implementation will produce positive effects and respond to the objectives assigned to them, training is the driving force in the action of their establishment.

- **Interest and objective of the training:**

Acquire know-how in the various and diverse areas of the SDGs, especially:

- ✓ Acquire the tools and instruments that promote and facilitate the implementation of the SDGs.
- ✓ Enable stakeholders to identify the most appropriate practices.
- ✓ Strengthen the skills of stakeholders at all levels of implementation.
- ✓ Help to choose and select competent people and use them according to their profile in the SDG agenda.

- **Target public:**

In addition to public officials involved in the SDGs, the participation of other stakeholders would be a great asset, we quote:

- the responsible of non-governmental organizations
- private sector, civil society.

a.2. Steps of implementation:

As a result, it is necessary to identify three steps to initiate the actions in question:

1. Step of the identification of the public official who can benefit from the training:

It would also be important to retain servants according to the following criteria

- Experience acquired
- Training Profile
- Position held

2. Formation of training groups according to two approaches:

- Implication and level of responsibility in the SDGs.
- The position of the agent in one of the SDGs.

3. The launch of a pre-training action in the form of an awareness and information workshop.

b. Developing and setting up a training program according to the target public:

The development of a training program remains the crucial phase in the action related to the successful implementation of the SDGs.

b.1. Any training program should include the following axis:

- Identification of target groups
- Determine the objectives of the training program
- Determine the content of the program with its duration
- Set the teaching methods to apply and the delay by sequence and by module.
- The choice of facilitators

b.2. Content of the training program:

Obviously, training differs from the target audience, and depending on the initial or on-going nature of the training, it should focus on management, programming, communication, project management and evaluation approaches. public actions; The 17 SDGs must be organized as an essential and transversal topic in this program.

b.2.1. Initial training

2.1.1. Objectives:

- Initiate agents to the SDG program
- Immerse in SDGs goals
- Acquire the tools and instruments for implementing the SDGs.

2.1.2. Some elements of the training program:

- basic notions of the SDGs
- the SDGs objectives
- Choices and methods of applying the SDGs
- communication in SDGs

2.1.3. Teaching methods:

Admittedly, the active method takes the important part, but also the method and initiation conferences that should not be neglected.

b.2.2. The formation continues:

2.2.1. Objectives:

These are totally different from the initial training when the people concerned are already civil servants, they will be organized around:

- acquire a know-how
- strengthen the competence of the servants

2.2.2. Program content:

The development of the training program for practicing officers is rather a special exercise because it is a staff member performing tasks in the SDGs.

Thus, the conception of the content depends mainly on the position of the official and his responsibilities and the field in which he exercises.

In the end for the 17 SDGs, is it possible to devote in-depth training for each objective, or should he introduce public officials to all of these SDGs? A choice to be made according to the objectives of each country.

2.2.3. As for the teaching methods, it is clear that the active method is widely preferred (role playing, simulation .., etc.)

In conclusion, it is important to take a number of precautionary steps before launching the development of any training program in the SDGs, as this remains critical to their successful implementation.

Also, the choice of countries is decisive in the approach to be favored in the training action concerned, since the priority could be given to the officials in charge of the implementation of the SDGs, it is the same for the initial training which would make planning according to the stages of progress of the program implementation agreed by the country in the priority areas.