



A TERRITORIAL AGENDA FOR THE SDGs: LEARNING BETWEEN REGIONS

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OECD Action Plan to support the Agenda 2030

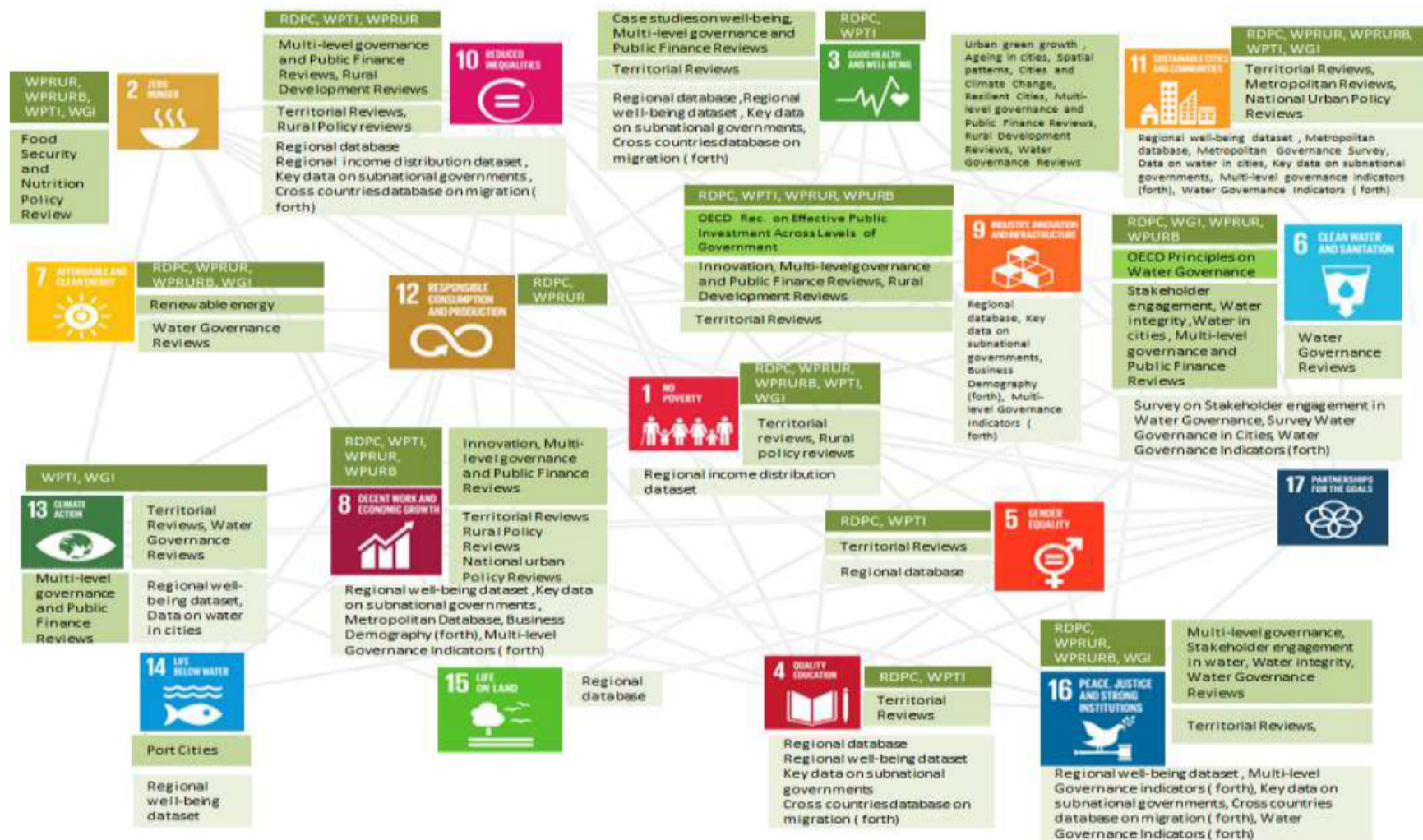


The action Plan consists of 4 steps:

1. Apply an SDGs lens to the OECD's strategies and policy tools
2. Leverage OECD data to help track progress in the implementation of the SDGs
3. Upgrade the OECD's support for integrated planning and policy-making
4. Involve stakeholders and non member countries



Links between the SDGs and OECD work on regional development





Why were the MDGs not fully achieved?

- **Focused on the national level** without considering subnational disparities and regional specificities
- In terms of monitoring, **concentrated on tracking progress only at the national level**
- The **lack of public awareness** about the goals
- Only relevant to developing countries
- There were **no consultations with all the stakeholders**
- Many of the **MDG related targets** presented **poor progress**



Partnerships: a key dimension of the 2030 Agenda

- **SDG 17** and the **global partnership** is a critical component of the success of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- A breakthrough in the post 2030 agenda is the explicit acknowledgement that **SDGs are universal**:
 - Apply both developing and developed countries
 - **Local and regional governments** were involved in the consultation even if the SDGs weren't designed by LRGs or for LRGs.
- Leaving no one behind is a **shared responsibility** across national, regional and local governments.
- SDGs should guide better policies at all levels to foster **policy coherence** and **place-based solutions** to complex problems.
- **Policy coherence is key**: all goals are interconnected and their implementation will depend on the progress made by the other SDGs
- A Territorial Approach to SDGs allows **to prioritize SDGs** according to territorial needs



Challenges to move from MDGs to SDGs

- Opportunity to put in place, increase the capacity and strengthen national statistical systems, key for monitoring and fostering progress of SDGs.
- National governments need to offer **right institutional legal frameworks to enable subnational governments** to drive the process.
- Linking the Agenda 2030 to **other global agendas** to foster their achievement.
- The **involvement of all sectors, public, private, not-for-profit, and academic**



Countries that submitted a national review to the HLPF - Argentina

Implementation at national level

- Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Políticas Sociales (CNCPS) is leading the process of monitoring the SDGs in line with national and local public policies.
- The CNCPS is working with 20 national ministries as well as with a broader range of stakeholders
 - Review the 17 SDGs through the lens of the Zero Poverty,
 - 6 sectoral commissions of work have been established:
 - SDGs have been prioritised and a lead organisation has been assigned to carry out the implementation process
 - Strong focus on involving the [private sector](#) ([online platform](#))

Implementation at subnational level

- CNCPS has prepared [manuals](#) to help align the SDGs with the local development strategies of provinces and urban centres.
- CNCPS organises training modules to raise awareness among subnational governments on how to achieve the 2030 Agenda.
- The City of Buenos Aires is one of the cities that signed (August 2016) an agreement with the CNCPS to implement the SDGs at local level.



Countries that submitted a national review to the HLPF - Brazil

Implementation at national level

- Responsible national entity: The National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals
 - Tailoring the Targets to the Brazilian reality
 - Definition of National Indicators
- To scale down the implementation process the CNM is one of the various groups that integrates the National Commission

Implementation at subnational level

- Two main guides have been developed to support local governments in their efforts to localise SDGs:
- The Confederation is also providing mayors with the tool “Municipal Performance Mandala” to monitor results
- The Case of Barcarena: experience in government planning aligned with the UN Development Agendas





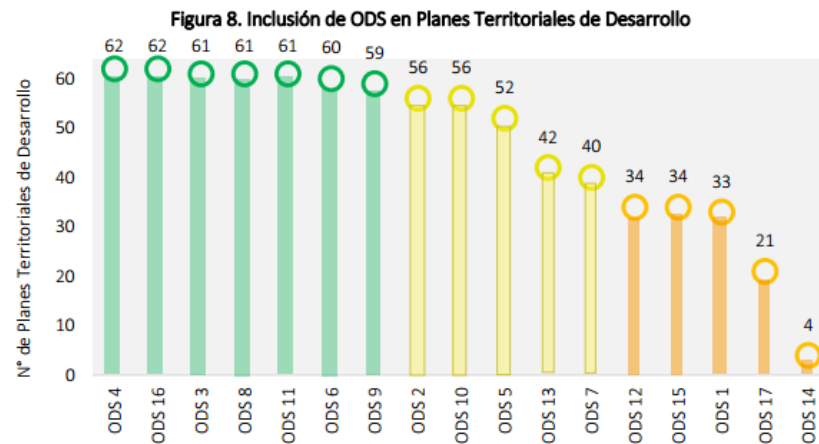
Countries that submitted a national review to the HLPF - Colombia

Implementation at national level

- The High Level Inter-institutional Commission was created to lead the implementation process
- The Commission mapped who does what in the implementation of the SDGs.
- The Agenda 2030 offers coherence between the various ongoing national agendas: NDP, Green growth, OECD accession, process of peacebuilding.

Implementation at subnational level

- The local dimension is at the centre of the implementation process in Colombia.
- A [Kit de Seguimiento a Planes de Desarrollo Territoriales](#) has been made available for local governments.
- Recently elected leaders are including budgetary and regulatory policy responses in line with the SDGs in the SDPs.
- SDGs in the SDPs of Santander.



Fuente: Secretaría Técnica ODS



Countries that submitted a national review to the HLPF - others

Countries	Highlights
Chile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of the National Council for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda• Dialogues for Sustainable Chile• Government network for the SDGs
Honduras	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Creation of High-level commission and a technical, sectoral cabinets and delegated the coordination to the Ministry for General Government Coordination• Analysis of the SDGs with respect to the national goals resulted in the prioritization of SDGs and indicators for related targets• The implementation of pilot exercises for strategic institutional plans and strategic municipal development
Italy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The 2016-2018 Strategic and Planning Document of the Italian Development adopts content and structure of the Agenda• Active commitment of Italy in the elaboration of the new EU Consensus on Development• Enhance local and regional authorities to be active in the implementation
Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Initial exercise to align sectoral policies to the 2030 agenda• Territorial Approach through the strengthening of multi-level Government coordination bodies



A Territorial Approach to SDGs: A role for Cities and Regions to leave no-one behind

A new OECD project

- **Set a baseline and assess the state of play** of SDGs in selected regions through localised indicators to identify opportunities and challenges to reach the targets and goals.
- Promote a **dialogue across levels of government** and across selected regions to engage stakeholders in SDGs implementation for inclusive growth and well-being at large.
- Provide **assessment and recommendations** on the regional policy frameworks that are currently in place to support the localisation of SDGs
- Provide **international best practices** on localising SDGs and promote knowledge sharing across OECD and non-OECD regions.
- Create a **community of practice** gathering around multi-stakeholder experiences and best practices.
- **RDPC to promote partnerships** among cities, regions and national governments.



First phase: Indicators for the Localisation of the SDGs

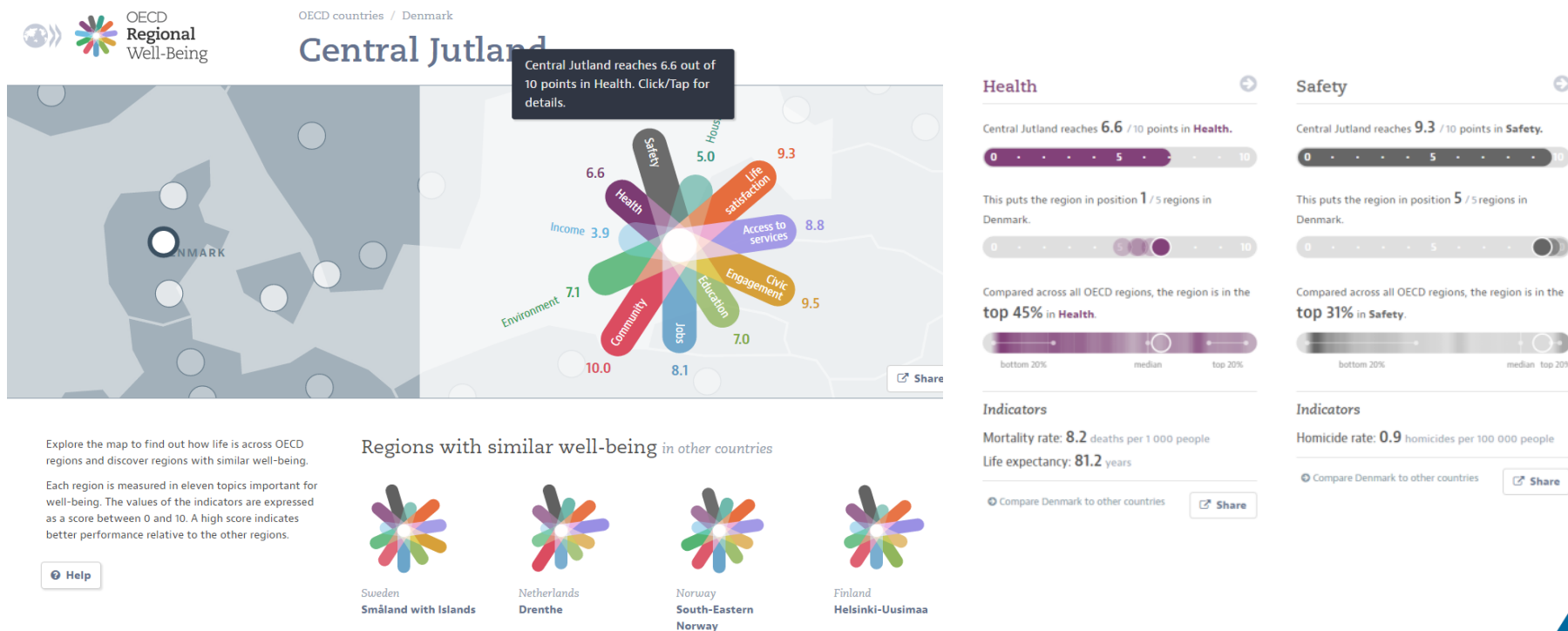
- Implementing SDGs is a shared responsibility across levels of government: key role of **regions and cities in SDGs implementation**
- **Need to go beyond national averages** for monitoring SDGs progress
- **Indicators for cities and regions** are crucial to assess achievement of SDGs
- OECD provides the **framework and common methodologies to assess, set baselines and compare cities and regions in** the achievement of SDGs and support the use of such indicators to guide public policy



Towards a sound and comparable metrics to localise SDGs

a) Building on the OECD Regional well-being framework and OECD regional statistics



- All 392 OECD regions can be compared in terms of 11 dimensions that matter for people lives and that include quality of life and material conditions
- Regions and cities can use this metrics to start a discussion on how to use well-being indicators in policy making





Towards a sound and comparable metrics to localise SDGs

b) OECD regional and urban indicators in relation to SDGs

SDGs	OECD Database	
	Regional Income Distribu	
	Regional Database Regional Well-being Data Key data on sub-national	
