



A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO THE SDGS

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***HLPF Side Event on Towards the Achievement of Decarbonisation
in the Region and Localisation of the SDGs***

15 July 2019, New York

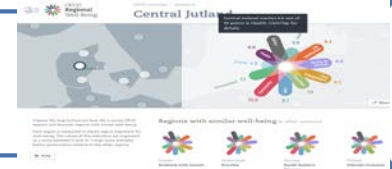


OECD Programme

July 2018 – December 2019

Measuring

- A tailored, consensual and localised indicator framework
- Harmonised and comparable OECD territorial statistics for SDGs
- Common OECD/EU definition of « city » and « region »



Learning

- Analyse & discuss local SDGs stories/evolving practices
- Draw lessons in terms of incentives, processes, outcomes
- Pilot-test the indicator framework in different contexts

Sharing

- Peer Peer-to-peer dialogue between cities, regions and national government
- Twinning during field trips and missions
- Engagement of umbrella/city networks and stakeholder groups

Policy Recommendations



Province of Córdoba | Argentina



Region of Flanders | Belgium



Region of Southern Denmark | Denmark



City of Kitakyushu | Japan



City of Bonn | Germany



Municipality of Kópavogur | Iceland



County of Viken | Norway



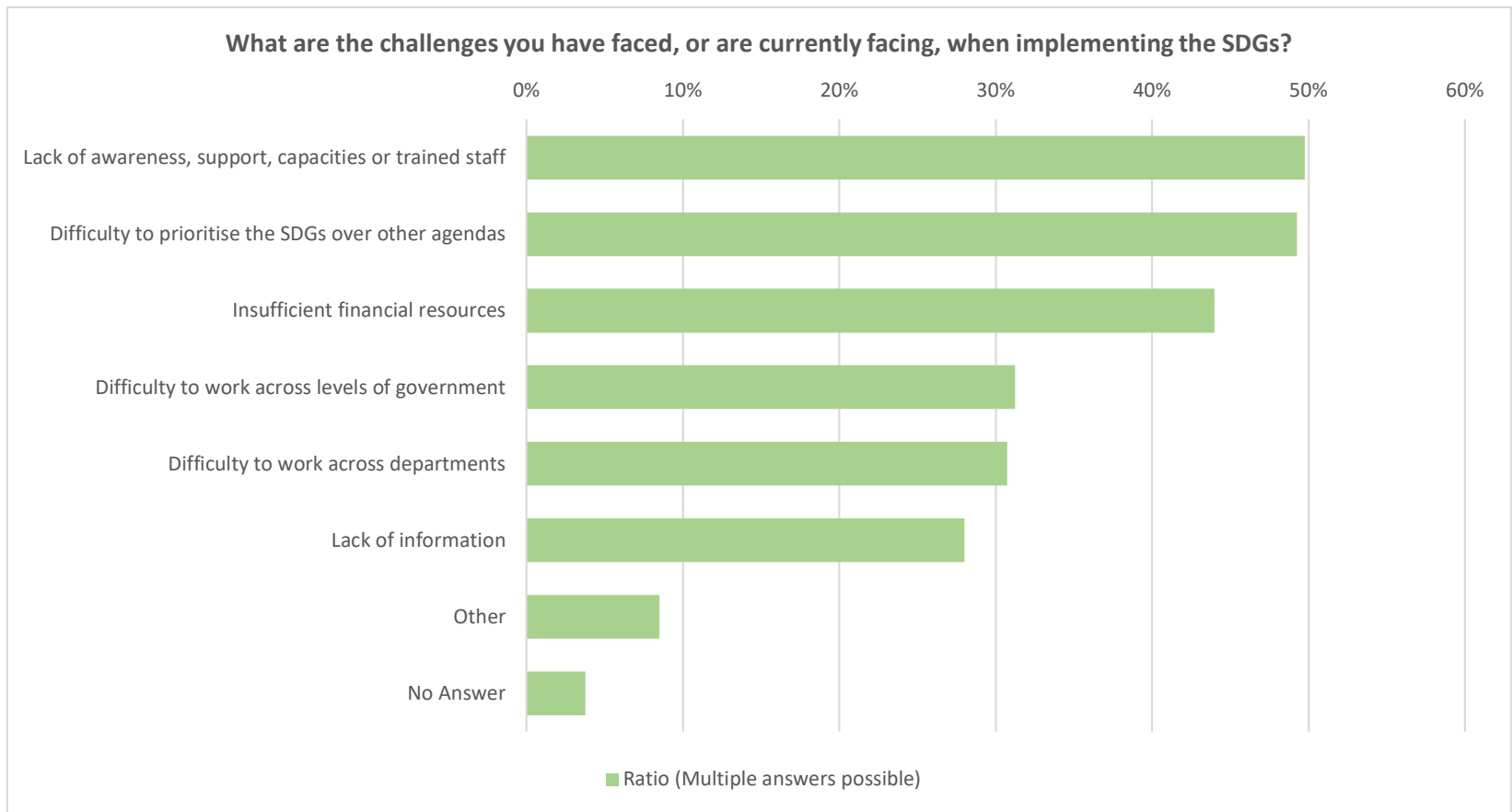
City of Moscow | Russian Federation



State of Paraná | Brazil



Main challenges for localising the SDGs



Source: CoR-OECD Survey, 2019

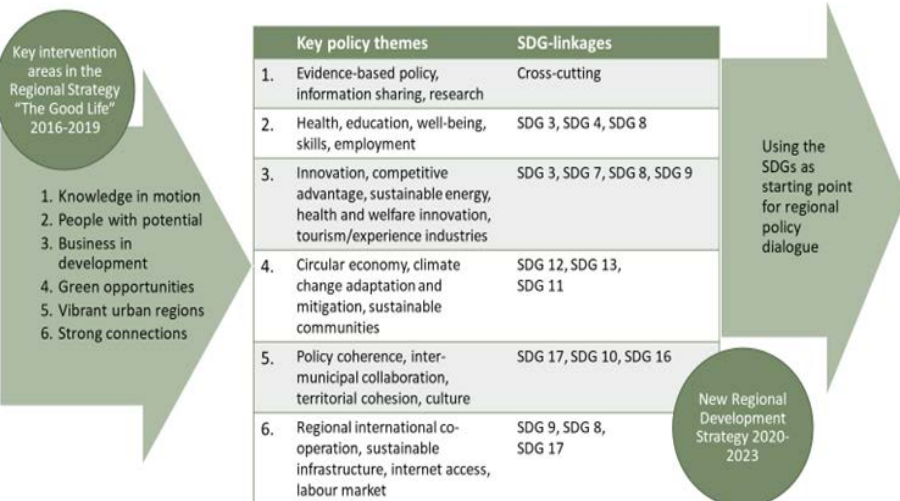


SDGs as a Tool for Strategic Visioning, Planning and Budgeting for Cities and Regions

- Many cities and regions have started including the SDGs in their development plans
- In **Germany** and **Japan**, the national government is financially supporting cities and regions in localising the SDGs
- Despite these efforts, the **full potential of the 2030 Agenda not fully exploited yet**

Linking “The Good Life” regional strategy (2016-2019), the new RD Strategy (2020-23) and the SDGs in Southern Denmark

Key SDGs for the sustainability strategy of the city of Bonn

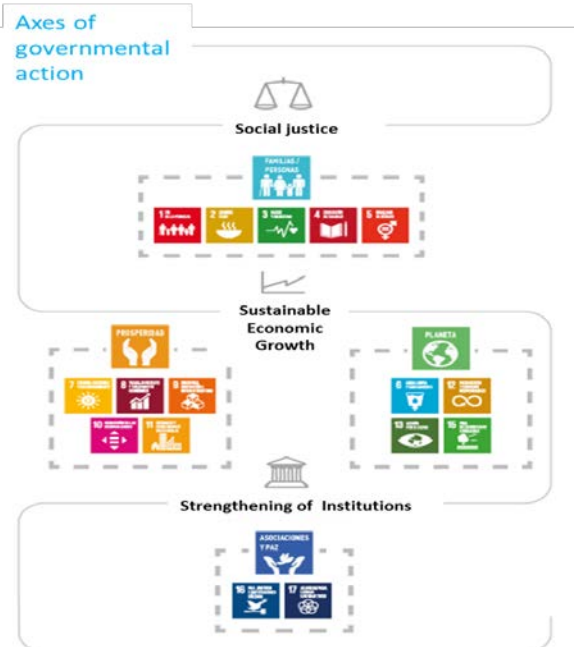




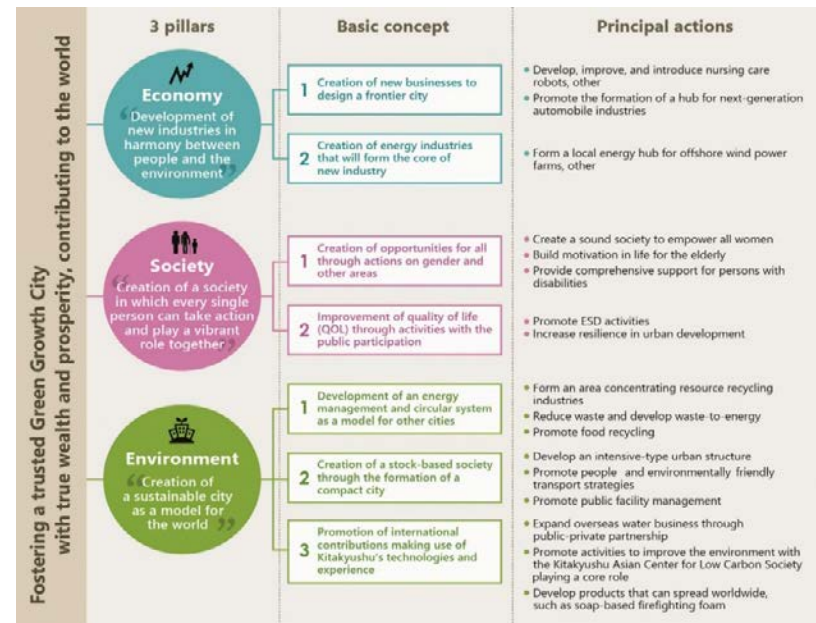
Interlinked, interdependent and indivisible: identifying and managing synergies and trade-offs between SDGs

- **Every SDG depends on and influences the others** to promote sustainability in a holistic, integrated and place-based way.
- Decisions taken to **improve one of the Goals** may have **detrimental effects on other Goals** if the SDGs are managed in silo
- Tools to measure and manage interlinkages: **SDGs Matrix in Cordoba**, link between **environmental and social SDGs in Kitakyushu**

Three Axes of Governmental Action in the Province of Córdoba



Vision and Actions for the Kitakyushu SDGs Future City Plan

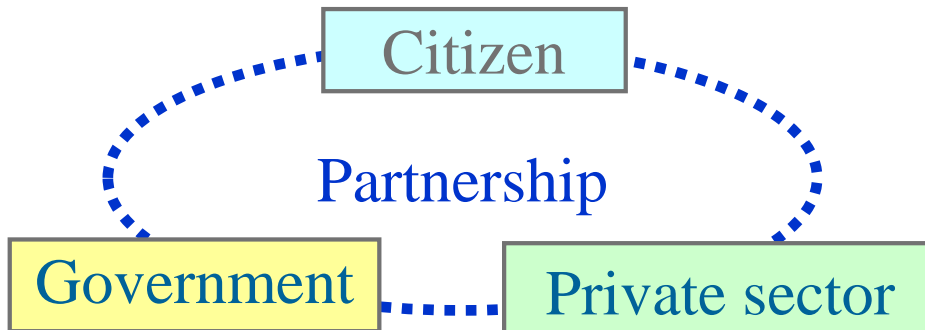




Everyone's business: how do private sector and civil society contribute to a territorial approach to the SDGs

- 2030 Agenda provides **tool to bring together various stakeholders**, local and regional governments, private sectors, civil society, to implement SD policies.
- The **private sector** is particularly active on the SDGs and many companies are integrating them into their core business, going **beyond Corporate Social Responsibility**.
- **Civil society** plays a key role. **Students** are becoming agents of change in the society to promote the SDGs

SDGs Council to engage local stakeholders in Kitakyushu



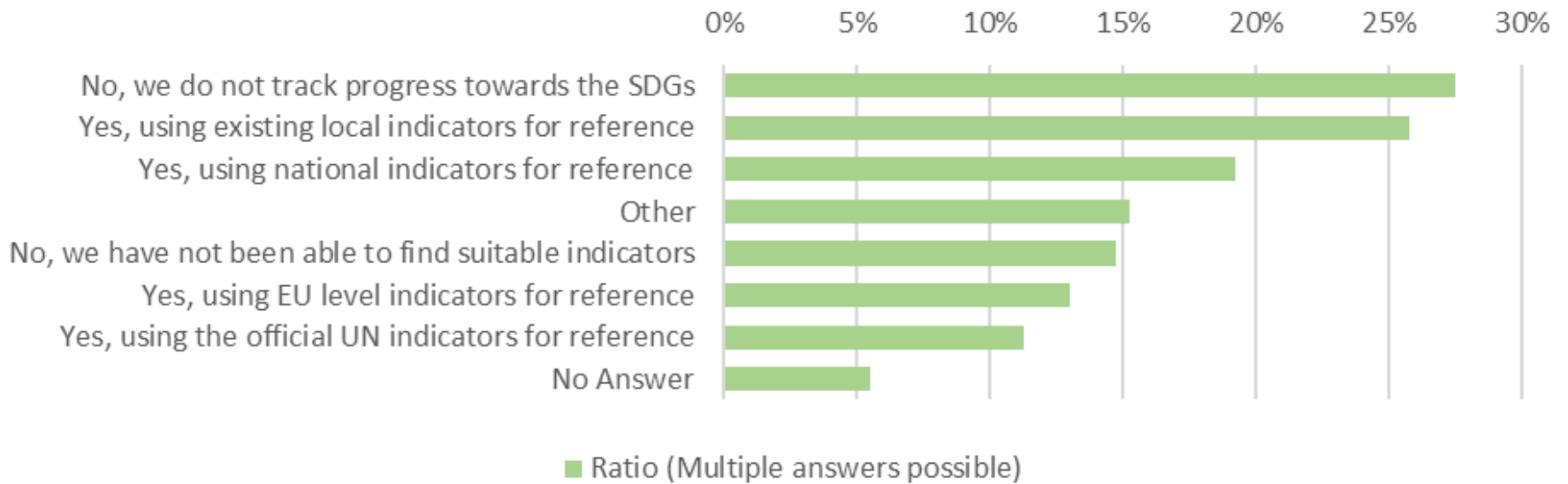
High Schools' Global Competence Wheel in Southern Denmark





Monitoring Progress: a priority

Have you identified and/or defined local indicators to measure progress towards the SDGs in your region or municipality?

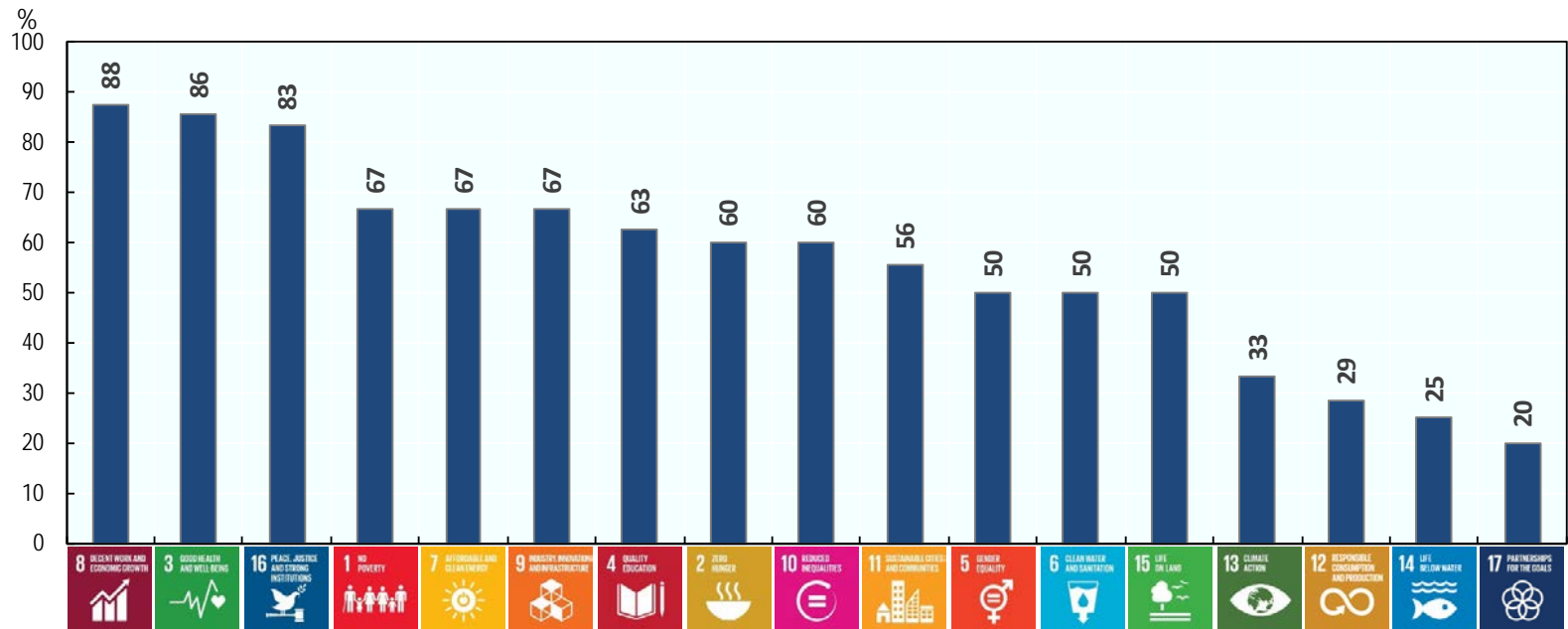


Source: CoR-OECD Survey, 2019



An OECD localised indicator framework for SDGs

Around 100 indicators that allow monitoring progress in 58 out of the 100 targets identified as very relevant for OECD regions and cities (in progress)



% of subnational Targets with at least one available indicator, by Goal



Moving forward: Opportunities and Challenges

- Cities and regions are starting including the SDGs into their development plans, but the **transformative element of the 2030 Agenda is not there yet**
- Cities, regions and national governments are creating mechanisms to address the SDGs holistically, but **vertical coordination** needs to be improved
- **Measuring progress** is a key priority, but a **comparable localised indicator framework** is still missing
- Private sector actively **trying to include SDGs in the core business**, but it will take time



- **SDGs tool to develop regional development vision/strategies** towards 2030
- **SDGs as a means to involve the private sector** in public policies and use public funds to leverage private investments
- **SDGs as a framework to identify/measure synergies across sectors/goals**
- **SDGs as a tool to institutionalise processes with civil society and citizens** towards 2030