Localising the 2030 Agenda

DeLoG 15th Annual Meeting, July 7 – 16, 2020 (online)
Input 1: Development Effectiveness Platform
Francisco Javier Sánchez Cano (Generalitat de Catalunya)
Johannes Krassnitzer (UNDP)
Strengthening development effectiveness at the subnational level to achieve the SDGs

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)
Action Area 2.6 of the 2020-2022 work programme

Main promoters

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and the Organisation of United Regions (ORU-Fogar), representing the local/regional constituencies at GPEDCs’ Steering Committee

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-Art Initiative)

The Swiss co-presidency of the GPEDC
Cities and regions face critical challenges, many of them being global concerns with a strong local impact.

Urban and regional development remain, however, underfunded in official ODA statistics.

Different development actors are finding ways to invest in cities in partner countries: IOGs, philanthropies, IFIs... plus city-to-city cooperation, among many others.

Conventional challenges to development cooperation effectiveness:

- Ownership
- Harmonization
- In-country coordination
- Monitoring results
- Mutual accountability

69% of the 169 SD targets will not be reached without proper engagement of, and coordination with, local and regional governments.

$1.880 M$ or 1.3% of bilateral ODA channeled directly to cities and regions in developing countries.
The Action Area intends to **approach** these conventional challenges to development effectives in a new way.

- **Promoting partnerships and creating new dynamics among key development agents** in local development, and to set the basis for these dynamics to become more standard practice in future plans and interventions. Creating **incentives** that resonate with their different mandates, priorities and intervention logics.

- Leveraging and connecting the **agendas of Effective and Sustainable Development**: **Ownership** through focus on SDG target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
• Learning and upscaling effective practice identified in the initiative, and turning it into **methodology and policy orientation** and, if possible, into **standards and norms**, using the combined OECD – UN leverage

• Organising a **community of researchers and practitioners**, involved in project design and providing continuous guidance, monitoring and evaluation. Filling the knowledge-practice gap
Project Components

Research, monitoring and evaluation component providing guidance, mapping initiatives, and elaborating robust conclusions

Collaborative practitioners’ network, engaging in regular discussions

Country pilot projects, involving different levels of government

Communication and advocacy, including policy notes or statements and specific and targeted policy recommendations
The **Global Partnership for Effective Development cooperation (GPEDC)** occupies a central position to monitor the preferences of these varied development agents; is legitimised to represent the common interest; and its mission is to harmonise their actions so that all financing has the best possible impact in development partners.

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Input 2: 2020 Report of the Global Taskforce to the HLPF on the Localisation of the SDGs

Ainara Fernández Tortosa (UCLG)
TOWARDS THE LOCALIZATION OF THE SDGs

How to accelerate transformative actions in the aftermath of the COVID-19 outbreak

Facilitated by:

GLOBAL TASKFORCE OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

UCLG
United Cities and Local Governments
Scope and methodology

Countries that submitted their VNR to the HLPF and countries whose LRGs answered the GTF Survey (2016-2020)
Scope and methodology

Analysis of VLRs

Promotion and analysis of VSRs

Officially launched today! Download at: t.ly/dA2w
Scope and methodology

4. Progress on goals and targets: bolstering local action to accelerate implementation — page 56

4.1 COVID-19 pandemic: LRGs on the frontline — page 58

4.2 Urban and peri-urban development — page 66

4.3 Advancing human wellbeing and ending hunger — page 76

4.4 Protecting the planet, building resilience and ensuring access to sustainable energy — page 84

4.5 Sharing economic benefits — page 92

Structured following the thematic debates proposed by UN DESA – the Subsections are nurtured with hundreds of examples of LRG initiatives from all continents that advance the consecution of all related SDGs.
## Highlights of the report

- Participation of LRGs in the preparation of the VNRs:

### LRG participation in the preparation of the VNRs 2016–2020, by year (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
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<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>reporting (per year)</strong></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid/high consultation of LRGs</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weak consultation of LRGs</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No consultation of LRGs</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td></td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No elected LRGs (2)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

1. The table shows the participation of LRGs in the preparation of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) 2016–2020, by year. The data is presented as a percentage of total countries reporting per year.

2. Mid/high consultation indicates that LRGs were consulted in the preparation of the VNRs.

3. Weak consultation indicates that LRGs were consulted but not comprehensively.

4. No consultation indicates that LRGs were not consulted in the preparation of the VNRs.

5. Data for No elected LRGs and No information available are not included in the total.
Highlights of the report

- Participation of LRGs in coordination mechanisms in 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Countries</th>
<th>Mid/high participation</th>
<th>Weak participation</th>
<th>No participation</th>
<th>No elected LRGs / No information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Countries per region</td>
<td>No. countries</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No. countries</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td>Africa</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<td>38%</td>
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<td>Eurasia</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>17%</td>
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<td>Europe</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORAM</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Global average 2016-2019:
- Mid/High participation: 33%
- Weak participation: 16%
- No participation: 43%
- No elected LRGs/No info: 11%
Recommendations

• Continue the efforts to galvanize forces for the localization of the SDGs in cities and territories.
• Empower LRGs to secure the provision of essential services and trigger structural change by accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, particularly beyond the COVID-19 outbreak.
• Advocate for strong national localization strategies of the SDGs.
• Create an enabling institutional environment for localization and ensure adequate financing flows to support localization.
• Effective involvement of all spheres of government, civil society and key stakeholders is imperative to strengthen the governance of the SDGs and the localization process.
• Strengthen LRG voices in voluntary national reporting to achieve a qualitative leap in SDG implementation.
• Acknowledge, support and promote bottom-up monitoring and localized indicators fed with disaggregated data.
• Strengthen global cooperation through a renewed and reinforced multilateral system.
Looking ahead

• The six subnational, countrywide reporting efforts have proven a highly effective tool to bolster LRGs’ participation in voluntary national reporting processes.

• There are already 12 countries that have indicated their willingness to present VNRs in 2021 (Bhutan, Bolivia, China, Czech Republic, D. P. R. Korea, Germany, Lao’s P. D. R., Marshall Islands, Slovakia, Spain, Thailand and Zimbabwe).

Building on this year’s successful experience, **we invite all interested partners to reach out to UCLG in order to join efforts and support national LGAs to prepare Subnational Voluntary Reviews**

• It would be ideal to kick off these projects in September-October so as to maximize their impact, since political prepataroy processes usually start in October-November.

Contact us at gold@uclg.org
News from Members and Partners
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

See you tomorrow for:

Local Finance and Fiscal Decentralisation