

OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities (CFE)



A Territorial Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals as a framework to recover from COVID-19

Danube Governance Conference
Towards European integration with
the SDGs

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1 While COVID-19 has had asymmetrical impacts across territories, initial policy responses were often place-blind until recently

6 Digitalisation has started to change the future of work in cities and our relationship to productivity, democracy, mobility and social interactions

2 COVID-19 started as a health crisis & turned into an unprecedented economic & social shock, suffered mostly by cities

7 The "Zoom effect" and the "Greta effect" have accelerated citizens' environmental awarenesss

3 While most of the world was in lockdown, we rediscovered the need to shift from *mobility* to *accessibility*

8 COVID-19 holds implications for governance & citizens' trust in their governments

4 COVID-19 was an eye opener to all forms of inequality across people and places, especially in large cities

While COVID-19 is new, resilience is <u>not</u> a new concept at all

5 Density is <u>not</u> the problem – the urban *premium* will likely not turn into an urban *penalty*

10 Never have the SDGs been so timely and relevant for cities to fit for the future

A Territorial Approach to the SDGs Key objectives of the OECD Programme

LEARN



• How SDGs are used as a means to reshape policies from the ground up

• How SDGs help manage trade-offs, plan, prioritise investment & allocate budget

• How SDGs help strengthen multi-level governance and coordination

MEASURE



Where cities and regions stand for relevant SDGs against national average

• How cities & regions compare against peers (standardised, comparable framework)

SHARE & **GUIDE**



- Multi-stakeholder dialogues across 9 pilot regions and cities
- OECD **Roundtable** on Cities and Regions for the SDGs
- Checklist for public action



Province of Córdoba | Argentina



Region of Flanders | Belgium



Region of Southern Denmark | Denmark



City of Kitakyushu | Japan



City of Bonn | Germany



Rhine-Neckar Metropolitan Region | Germany



Municipality of Kópavogur | Iceland



County of Viken | Norway



State of Pará | Brazil



State of Paraná | Brazil



City of Moscow | Russian Federation

Kay Assumptions and Findings

SDGs are a shared responsibility across levels of government

SDGs to improve MLG (Japan, Germany, VNR, VLR)

Need to go granular in the measurement (beyond national averages)



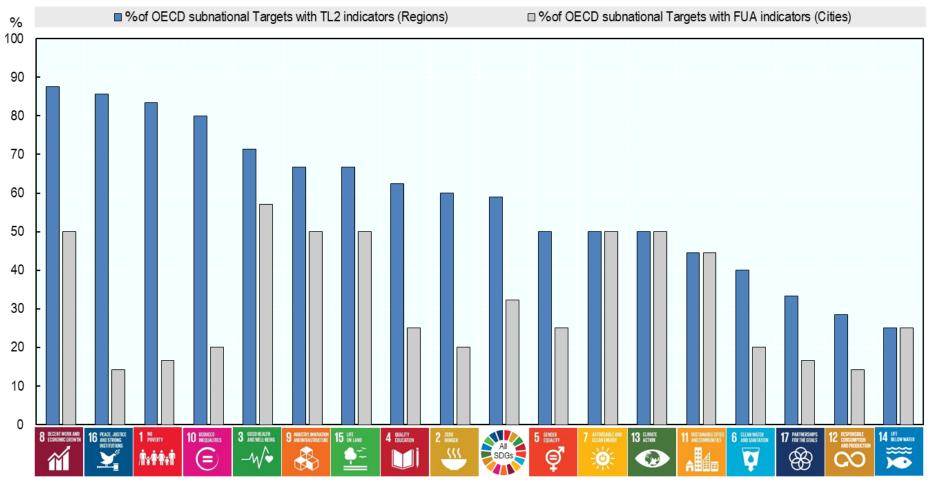
Strong territorial disparities (80% regions and 70% cities not on track)

Need to go beyond the compliance agenda

SDGs as a tool for policy making

130+ OECD & place-relevant SDGs localized indicators

https://www.oecd-local-sdgs.org/



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

Some highlights from OECD cities and regions

Cities and regions are <u>not</u> on track for most SDGs

- The vast majority of regions and cities have not achieved the end values in ANY of the SDGs
- Regions lag behind in terms of climate, energy, oceans, biodiversity, industry/innovation
- Cities lag particularly behind in terms of climate, biodiversity, energy
- Both cities and regions lag behind on gender related targets

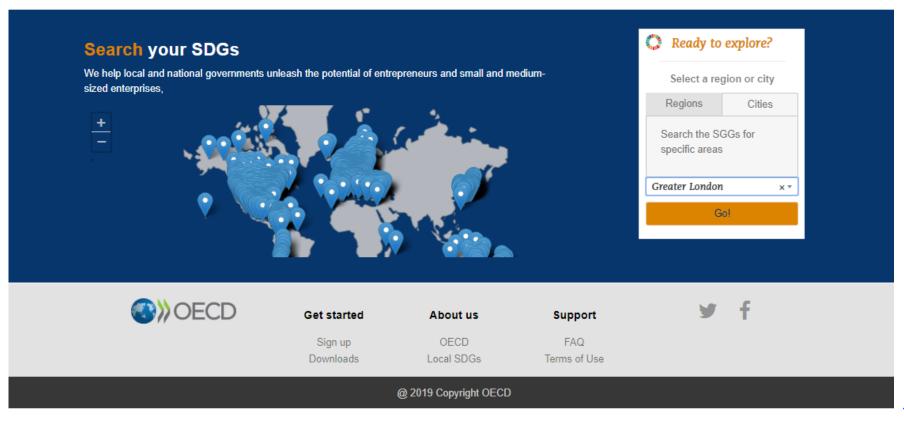
There are good practices to champion a place-based approach to the SDGs

OECD Visualisation tool for SDGs in regions and cities:

https://www.oecd-local-sdgs.org/

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