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En route to achieving the SDGs in Cities and Regions

An OECD data and visualisation tool

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Key objectives

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



Hand Municipality of Kópavogur | Iceland



County of Viken | Norway



City of Moscow | Russian Federation



State of Paraná | Brazil



Why to measure the SDGs at the subnational level?

SDGs require the participation of **every level of government** and sector of society to be achieved

1. Local Governments need to know where they stand Today against the 2030 Agenda

2. Monitoring progress over time, relative to country and to other peer regions and cities

3. Promoting an informed dialogue across levels of government and sectors of society

At which subnational scale?

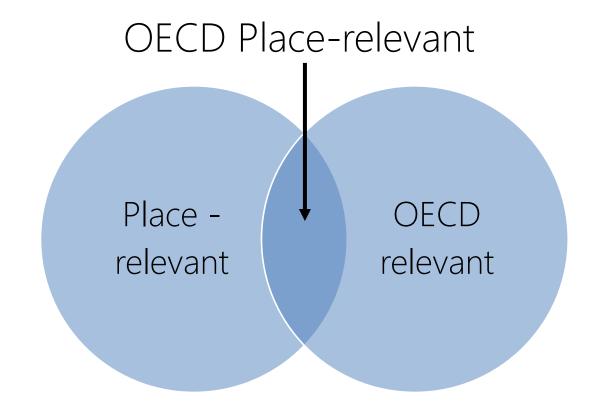
- Regions: first administrative tier of subnational government or TL2 Large Regions.
 - Coverage: 600+ TL2 Large Regions of 48 countries (36 OECD and 12 partners)

- Cities: Metropolitan areas or Functional Urban Areas of more than 250K people.
 - Coverage: 600+ FUAs of 33 OECD countries and Colombia

Identifying indicators

- i) What targets and indicators are relevant at the subnational scale?
 - Place-relevant vs. place-neutral

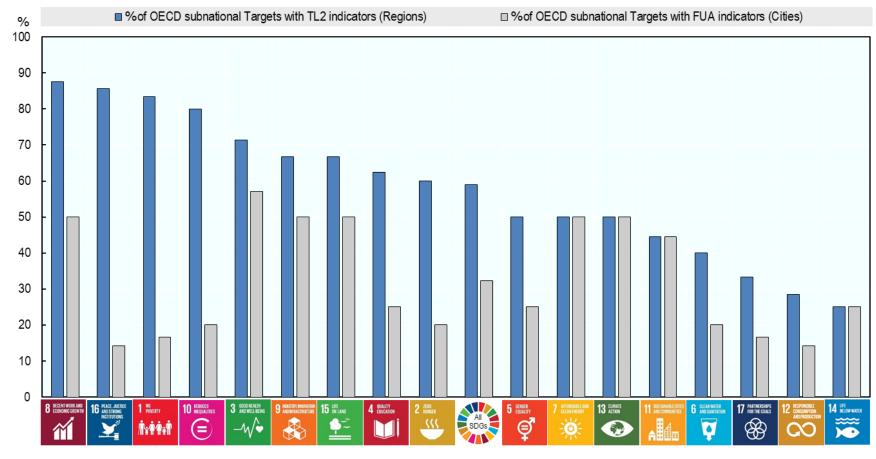
- ii) What targets and indicators are relevant in OECD countries?
 - Developed vs. developing country



The OECD estimates that at least 105 out of the 169 SDGs targets are very relevant for OECD regions and cities

For which of the OECD subnational Targets do we have indicators?

Around 130 indicators that allow monitoring progress in 65 out of the 105 targets identified as very relevant for OECD regions and cities.



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

Data sources to bridge identified gaps

OECD questionnaire to NSOs



Obesity rate



Pupils and students enrolment



Women victims of physical or sexual violence (%); and Women Mayors (%)



Population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment (%)



Final energy consumption per capita



Municipal waste that is recycled (%)

Data from other sources or modelled



GHS Grids:

Built-up area growth relative to population growth



Gallup World Poll:

Feeling of Safety (%) (among others)



World Database on Protected Areas:

Protected terrestrial and coastal areas



OECD-ITF Database:

Performance of public transport network (among others)



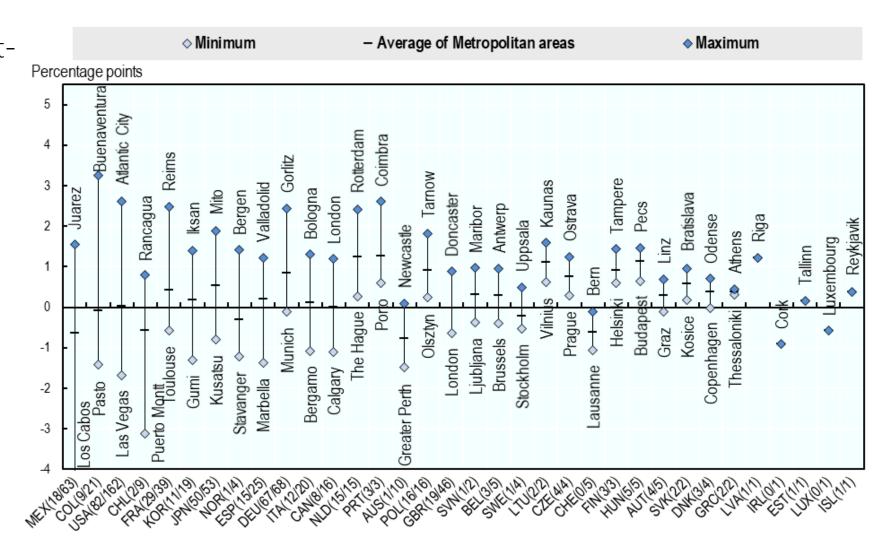
Global Database of Power Plants:

Percent of electricity that comes from coal



11.3.1 Land consumption relative to population growth

Growth rate of builtup area minus growth rate of population



OECD Visualisation tool for monitoring SDGs

Main objective

 Allowing policy-makers and other stakeholders to identify the distance of their region and or city to the SDGs in an intuitive and easy way

Other features

- Provides comparisons to country average and OECD peer regions or cities
- Allows regions and cities to identify alike peers with similar characteristics

Coverage

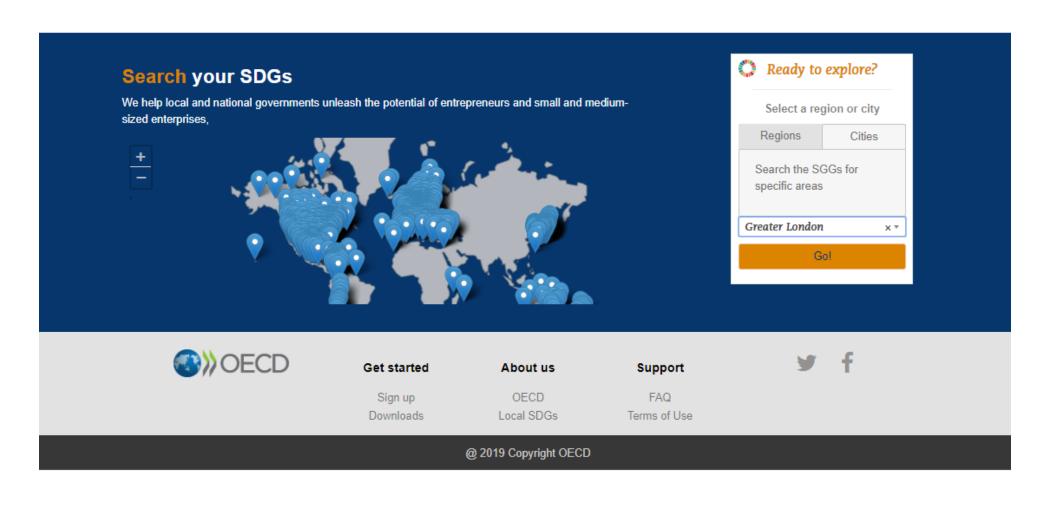
- Around 1200+ TL2 Regions and FUAs from OECD and partner countries
- Around 100+ indicators for TL2 Regions; 40+ for Cities

OECD Visualisation tool for SDGs in regions and cities:

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

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