

# VENICE 2030

CITY SOLUTIONS

Financing the SDGs at local level

16 – 17<sup>th</sup> November 2018

## FINAL REPORT



Co-organized by:





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This document gathers the conclusions and recommendations by participants to the “Venice City Solutions 2030 – Financing the SDGs” that took place in Venice, Italy on 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> November 2018.

The event was hosted by the [Italian Association for the Council of European Municipalities \(AICCRE\)](#) and financially supported by [Platforma](#) and [UNACLA](#), with the technical contribution of [FMDV](#). The event was co-organised by [UNDP](#), [UN-Habitat](#), [UNCDF](#) and [United Cities and Local Governments](#).

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## OBJECTIVES

The approval of Agenda 2030 in September 2015 constitutes a unique opportunity for the world we live in. For the first time, all the member states of the United Nations committed to eradicating poverty, making the first universal plan of action for people, planet and prosperity.

Within the Agenda 2030, cities take a very special place as instruments for growth, equality and opportunity, as for the first time, an objective dedicated exclusively to cities was included in the Agenda. SDG 11 wants to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”.

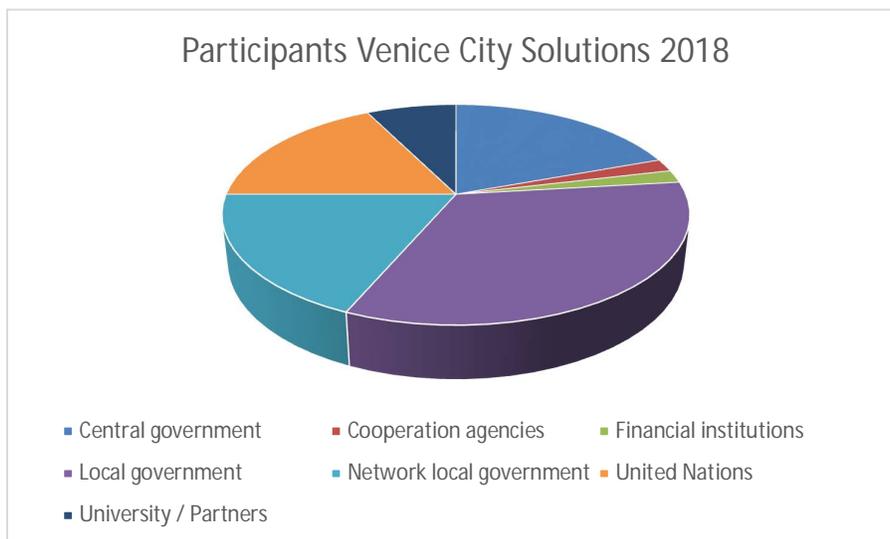
Cities cannot be an opportunity for all in the absence of able, capable and accountable local governments. Local and regional governments all over the world are already committed to implement the SDGs at local level and their global networks have been very present in the design and first stages of implementation of the Agenda 2030. According to UN agencies such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund, investing at local level also produces one of the highest returns in investment and it touches the lives of people right away.

This first edition of the Venice City Solutions explored how to make SDGs a reality for all from the local level. Further editions of the event are planned to happen in the next years.

## PARTICIPANTS

The dialogue brought together representatives of central governments, local and regional government associations, Mayors, Governors and other governmental representatives and selected partners to identify existing experiences, gathering data and providing solutions to the challenge of how to finance the implementation of the SDGs at local level.

A total of 114 participants attended the event, including central and local governments from the following 30 countries: Bangladesh, Benin, Belgium, Bosnia Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroun, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Gambia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, United Kingdom and Uruguay. Of the total number of participants, a 34% were female and a 66% male.



The activity counted with a total of 36 participants from local or regional governments, 21 representatives from central governments, 20 local government networks, 2 from financial institutions, 2 from cooperation agencies, 8 partners or universities and 19 colleagues from the United Nations System.

## OPENING WELCOME

The Institutional welcome was offered by the host of the event, the Italian Association for the Council of European Municipalities and Regions ([AICCRE](#)) in the voice of its **Secretary General, Carla Rey**, who introduced the “Localizing SDG” concept focusing the action of local governments and their communities around 4 key themes: people, planet, prosperity and partnership. In Italy, still 1.778.000 citizens live in absolute poverty and climate change constitutes not a future thread, but rather a present one. Only in the past year, natural disasters have affected 198 Italian municipalities. The world needs to move away from present consumption and production models and start thinking about future generations, who are also in need of decent jobs. Women are still excluded in many countries of the world, and the elder population is at risk. Promoting the SDGs equals promoting peace and good government, human rights, rule of law, freedom and equality access as well as fighting corruption and promoting efficient institutions. Agenda 2030 needs partnerships, cities will be key as 70% of the population will be urban, as urban will be the places of production and consumption. Future investments and innovation need to be centred around people if we want to achieve the SDGs.

**Frederic Vallier, Secretary General of [CEMR - Council of European Municipalities and Regions](#)**, spoke on behalf of [Platforma](#), a European coalition of 30 partners active in decentralized cooperation. He mentioned how Agenda 2030 is the first global public policy devised by United Nations member states, but that also counted with the participation of local governments. Venice City Solutions 2030 fully subscribe the objectives of Platforma to imagine the future based on the principles of co-responsibility, reciprocity and subsidiarity. Venice is a symbol of one of the main challenges linked to climate change; as it was only two weeks ago that the city was flooded, reminding us how grave the situation is. There is no alternative, either we change our development model or life on planet will be compromised. We need to think about future generations and the Venice event is essential as it concerns how to finance, therefore, make possible to achieve Agenda 2030.

“We’re not financing the agenda. It’s more than just aid. It’s changing the way financing Local & Regional Govs and the way LRGs can mobilise long-term source of revenue to take action” @UCLG\_Saiz ,Secretary General of UCLG.



**Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments** recognised the importance to start a more structured dialogue between central and local governments as no single sphere of government can achieve the Agenda 2030 by themselves. Local governments are fully committed to SDGs as it is the agenda that the constituency has been committed to since long ago. In 2015, in the middle of political, economic and social polarization, two significant contributions were made to build hope: first reaching the consensus that sustainable development shifted from a North-South issue to a universal agenda; second transformative solutions to achieve the society we want are common and collective. The global agendas, including the Paris Agreement and the Agenda 2030, go beyond the goals and constitutes the bases for a renewed social contract. UCLG, with its 250.000 members around the world has put the Agenda 2030 at the core of its action and fully committed to work as an ally to make a difference. In particular, processes such as the Voluntary National Review should reflect this new framework of partnership and co-ownership. But we need to talk about how to transform the financial systems and development cooperation to understand local demands and harness local solutions. Make the relevant changes in legal frameworks and give access to international finance for local and regional governments. Adapt to and adopt the perspective of local and regional governments.

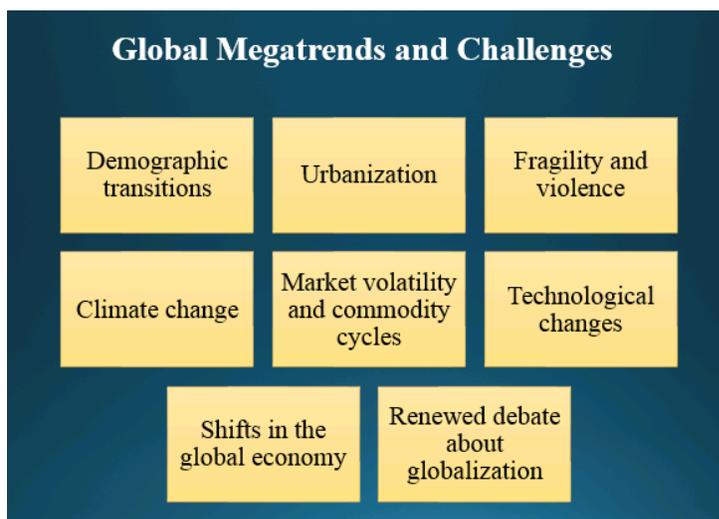
**Stefano Bonaccini, President of the Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy, President of AICCRE and President of CEMR** thanked the coral effort made by UCLG, AICCRE and the United System to be able to bring together central, local governments and their partners to Venice. Many examples today show the consequences of the impact of natural or human induced disasters in the economy, but also in terms of human casualties. The Region that he presides, Emilia-Romagna is committed to reduce 40% of CO2 emissions by 2030, to prevent pollution that many times causes such disasters. We must lose fear about the electoral impact of such courageous measures. We are here to better understand how projects and innovative ideas can be financed, putting local priorities first. Resources are not finite, international development financing institutions need to make difficult decisions about where to invest, but the governance of such institutions is also influenced by central governments. Local and regional government need the support of their national counterparts to influence the way finance is decided, making sure that local development becomes a priority.

The keynote speech was delivered by **Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President, World Bank Group** who started his intervention remembering the experience of the Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015) and how many of their successes and failures regarding water and sanitation or poverty reduction happened depending of the capacity of reaction at local level.

Well-managed urbanization can result in better development outcomes, but climate change risks may delay development progress as the number of disasters keeps rising. In this sense, cities are very vulnerable to climate change, but also have a critical role to fight it. The rate of technological advancement is unprecedented, but at the same time the divide between the educated/skilled elite and the less educated keeps growing. Differences are also bigger between declining provincial towns and thriving metropolitan centres and the polarization between rich and poor countries prevails.

Managing these challenging trends requires a comprehensive response in terms of policy change. We need renewed public policies to manage the direction and effects of change. These new policies need to concentrate on a) investing in human capital b) investing in resilience (including social protection) and c) investment in infrastructure. All those investments require,

of course to be financed, but we also need data to be able to inform policy decisions. Data is the new oil, is a source for action and information generation.



The World Bank Group is supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at local level. How? By promoting territorial development, building resilience and maximizing finance. A territorial lens allows policies & investments to be better tailored to local endowments and constraints. In order to maximize finance at local level, the World Bank has calculated that the global investment needed for urban infrastructure is about \$4.5-5.4 trillion per year, including a 9-27% premium to make this low emission and climate resilient. We are aware that only a very small fraction of this can be supplied by official development assistance. The key components of financing sustainable development are composed by three flows: International and domestic public sector, domestic resources and international cooperation.

To assist cities, expand access to finance we should start by strengthening sound city financing systems: 1. Generating more own source of revenues 2. Increasing fiscal transfers based on a formula (not ad hoc) 3. Improving the accounting and financial management performance of city governments and service delivery agencies 4. Establish regulatory frameworks for facilitating private investment in urban entities and projects.

The World Bank Group is supporting cities and national governments put in place the financial framework to attract investment and grow in a sustainable manner. In East Africa, the World Bank has an operational portfolio of almost \$1 billion in urban projects focusing on improving financial and institutional performance in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. In Morocco, a EUR 172 million World Bank loan aims to improve the city of Casablanca's investment capacity by improving its revenue management and attracting private investment to municipal infrastructure and services through public-private partnerships.

To provide capital directly to cities for investment in infrastructure, the World Bank current urban portfolio encompasses 180 projects with a commitment value of around \$24bn globally. Through the capital raising strategy of the World Bank Cities Resilience Programme, we are helping cities around the world raise the finance they need to build resilience to climate change and disaster risks while the City Creditworthiness Initiative strengthens the financial performance of local governments, and prepare them to tap domestic and regional capital markets without a sovereign guarantee. The initiative has trained over 600 municipal officials from 240 cities in 25 countries.

Moving from individual operations that may or may not address all binding constraints in a place



To area based strategies and operations that address binding constraints to development in a coordinated manner



Unlock social, human, and economic wealth that cities already own but is out of sight – or “hidden”. Understanding the city’s balance sheet to better recognize the long-term consequences of political decisions and make choices that mobilize real returns rather than rely on more taxes, debt, or austerity. Public assets: even poor cities own large swathes of poorly utilized land, or they control underperforming utilities and other commercial assets. Most cities could more than double their investments with smarter use of these commercial assets.



WBG: 2030 Agenda @wbg2030 · Nov 16

Mohieldin: WBG supports cities expand access to finance: 1) strengthening building blocks of sound financing systems; 2) providing capital directly to cities; 3) exploring innovative ways of leveraging investment from private, non-traditional sources #venicecitysolutions2030



## THEMES ADDRESSED

The debate was organized around the following themes:

**Thematic trail BLUE: National strategies for financing the achievement of the SDGs at local level**

**Thematic trail GREEN: Measuring impact at local level: the importance of data on budget alignment and tracking indicators**

**Thematic trail YELLOW: City Solutions, how local governments are making the Agenda 2030 a reality at local level**

**Thematic trail RED: Dynamic local economies to achieve the 2030 Agenda**

### Recommendations to the High Level Political Forum 2019

Speakers were selected respecting geographical and gender balance to ensure reflection of situations in different part of the world. All speakers received detailed methodological notes and were asked to respond to a very specific question submitted in advance by the Moderator. To make sure that responses related to the local implementation of Agenda 2030, specific SDG indicators were selected making reference to specific deliverables and how to adapt them into different local contexts.

**Thematic trail BLUE: National strategies for financing the achievement of the SDGs at local level**

### Purpose of the session

One of the key elements of Agenda 2030 is the recognition that development challenges are increasingly complex. The multiple issues included in the SDGs go from peace and security to waste collection, touching many areas of government (different ministerial departments) but also different levels of government, from local, to regional, to national.

New integrated solutions are needed to implement Agenda 2030, engaging different levels of government and aligning political decisions, legal frameworks, policies, practices, and, the most important of all: public budgets.

- The SDG targets cannot be met without reinforcing multi-level governance mechanisms.
- They cannot either be achieved without a clear financial strategy to make them possible.
- Financing the SDGs at all government levels is also to fund development at all territorial levels.

We are aware that this is not a simple question. Many countries have started their strategies to implement the SDGs with the creation of dedicated Offices, many of them are including local governments and other stakeholders. But very few are still addressing the key question about how are they going to align budgets to make Agenda 2030 a reality for all. We are still in the early days of aligning financial mechanisms with the SDGs, so we have a lot of possibilities to get things right.

**The Thematic trail BLUE: National strategies for financing the SDGs at local level** wants to focalise in how the public sector as a whole is formulating (or not) and strategy to finance the localization of the SDGs.

Governments in many countries have already initiated the implementation of Agenda 2030. The first thing they usually do is to create a dedicated Office, or a Committee including the different ministerial departments that have responsibilities over the different SDGs. Some countries include local and regional governments, others not. Some have established mechanisms of consultation with civil society and key stakeholders. Constituting such Committees is the easiest part, but keeping them alive with meaningful discussions is difficult, especially in the years that member states are not preparing their National Voluntary Reports.

A second important question is how these national strategies to implement the SDG are considering (or not) the question of funding. Let alone the fundamental question of funding the Agenda at local level.

Some countries may allocate specific resources to implement Agenda 2030,  
Maybe some will open specific budget lines opened for local governments to apply to central funding  
some others will use the SDG occasion to present new projects to international cooperation,  
or will adapt already existing funding lines to align them to the SDGs.

The specific question of alignment is very important, as public sector institutions can already showcase good implementation by aligning their own budgets to the SDGs, by linking results to specific targets and indicators.

But the Agenda 2030 is more than that, is a unique occasion to plan for the next decades, and to think about sustainable investments, new ways of decision making, and innovative solutions for funding strategic actions that can change opportunities for people at country or territorial level.

**The session was moderated by David Jackson, Director, Local development finance, United Nations Capital Development Fund**

Mr Jackson introduced the session by strengthening the importance to fund local government adequately if we want to achieve Agenda 2030. Unfortunately, international finance at the moment, is still centred in big business and central governments, while 65% of the SDG indicators are not really part of the global financial architecture and that needs to change. Municipalities need to enter in the big picture of finance, how to do it, from a practical point of view, will be the focus of today's discussions.



UNCDF LOCAL @UNCDFLoCAL · Nov 16

.@DavidHughJackso, Director of Local Development Finance at @UNCDF, moderating the session on "National Strategies for Financing the Achievement of the #SDGs at the Local Level." at #VeniceCitySolutions2030 #LocalDev



To guide the debate, four major points are to be considered:

1. Transfers and revenue sharing from central government. Fiscal resources and fiscal space need to be reconsidered.
2. Hidden assets, balance sheets and own revenues need to be improved. Often this is not that simple as depending from national regulation, capacity. Micro-taxes, tax collection through mobile phones are innovative ways to increase local revenue and increase assets that local government already have.
3. Access to debt is also necessary. How to build responsible instruments for local government to access debt, particularly in the local capital market.
4. Look at how local budgets are managed to align with the SDGs and how the political cycle can shape the local government financial system to contribute to the global agendas while respecting the local priorities.

## Speakers

**Jean Pascal Boah, Technical advisor, Ministry for cities, Ivory Coast**

**Question to be addressed:** Briefly describe the national strategy to implement the SDGs adopted by your country. Please focus on the budgetary measures dispositions, or how the Ministry in charge of Finance foresees to fund Agenda 2030 looking from the local government lenses.

The Ministry is already looking very carefully to the question of how to finance the SDGs at local level. The mechanisms need to be integrated and bring together the different actors, as the central government cannot do it alone. In the Ivory Coast, only 5% of the global budget has been transferred to local governments, creating real difficulties for local delivery of SDGs. The central government has created a SDG funding mechanism, involving the local government associations. Is important that the needs are decided locally. What the central government is doing is to

provide a framework, under the “Charter for economic convergence and urban solidarity”, where local governments are able to take the initiative, mobilize the private sector, strengthen their local taxation capacity, improve the cadastre, etc. Central government is helping local governments by creating capacities and improving the legal network.



**Juan Voelker, Financial Director, City of Montevideo, Uruguay**

**Question to be addressed:** How can loans be a tool to finance SDGs at the local level?

We need to consider debt as one additional element that allows local governments overcome their financial challenges, is not the only one, but is important. To make the best of recurring to debt, local governments need to consider several elements: 1. To generate good quality projects, money is not useful if impact is not achieved. 2. Institutional capacity to face the challenges, what influences naturally the quality of the projects. Sometimes ideas are good, but are not necessarily reflected in the project. 3. Repayment capacity for the debt. All this comes in the framework of income and expenditure. Regarding income, increasing local taxes are often the less preferred option due to its political cost and the institutional framework it requires. . With this political framework, the financial department of Montevideo is working on improving the system of collecting fees, introducing technology to promote transparency and shorten time lags. The second element is to reduce payment default rates and make sure that everybody pays their dues, avoiding inequalities between citizens who pay and those who don't. Regarding SDGs, they need to be translated and integrated in to the actual planning mechanism that is the municipal budget. It should be credible and tangible if actors are to be co-responsible for it. On the side of expenditure, Montevideo has reduced its personnel cost from 49 to 45%, being able to invest in modernising the administration and strategically developing technology to be closer to the citizen. In other words, all has become more transparent and trustworthy. Regarding the access to debt, three elements are essential: being able to access debt in local currency, it has to be long-term and needs to be sustainable, repayment needs to be respectful to local budgets. In Montevideo, the resource to debt generated 120 million dollars, guaranteed by the central

government and it is very transparent as supervised by members of the opposition. The quality of the projects funded is evaluated by the United Nations UNOPS, but it is the city who finally decides how to allocate the funds and it does not depend on central government to allocate priorities.



**bjanssens** @JanssensBert · Nov 16

"Next European framework needs to take into account Local Authorities seriously in its funding and strategy. Crucial for #SDGs." Nicolas Gharbi from 4th biggest urban economy in Europe: Madrid. Walk the talk in #EU

[#VeniceCitySolutions2030](#)



**Nicolas Gharbi, Senior Advisor, International Affairs and Global Citizenship, Madrid City Council, Spain**

**Question to be addressed:** Has your city allocated any specific budget lines to align with the implementation of Agenda 2030? What do you consider to be the added value of aligning the city budget with SDGs? What are the challenges?

For the City of Madrid, the Agenda 2030 is an agenda owned by the municipality. It has been quite an easy process to align the city's priorities with the SDGs, the second step is how to demonstrate, through data, how the local and public and private investments are not only contributing to Madrid citizens but to achieve the global agendas and benefiting the global community. Madrid is the fourth economy in Europe, the local budget has a 1.7-million-euro surplus in 2018 with an annual growth of 3% accompanied by increased population. Time has come for the European and global contexts to recognise the role of local governments. But there are still challenges. The first is the lack of coherence between the policy frameworks and the financial schemes at global, European and national levels. The second is how to translate at national level the rules of the EU regarding the 3% public deficit established by the Maastricht Treaty and how this affects local governments. And the third is the question of competencies, as decentralization is not homogeneous across the EU, and still limits the action of many European local governments. A more systemic approach is needed regarding financing SDGs that takes into consideration the mandate of local and regional governments within a multilevel and multi-stakeholders framework. On the multilevel side, the global and European approach to local governments needs to change, channelling more resources directly to local governments. At national level, the rules of Maastricht need to change to adapt to the needs of local governments as well. Regarding the multi-stakeholder approach, increased synergies with civil society and private sector is absolute key for local action. Finally, the role of data needs to take a central role as a provider of evidence for the impact of local government action, but also as one key tool to rebuild the social contract with citizens.

## Debate with the public brought the following ideas:

- Far too many times local revenues are being used by central governments as an excuse to reduce central-local transfers. A balanced needs to be found between the different sources of funding.
- Capacity of local government to run their own budgets is sometimes used as an excuse to avoid fiscal decentralization. Setting delivery standards is useful, but needs to be used with the necessary flexibility to avoid excessive control by central governments.
- We should keep in mind that the central government resources are also originated in cities and the cities economies, central budgets' money is not originated only in the capital, but are also a product of citizens living in secondary cities that contribute to the central budget, and they also need to benefit from it.
- Interest rates from local commercial banks in Africa are still too high for local governments to access. In Tanzania, for example, it rounds 17%.
- Any access to debt needs to be approved by central governments, but it is not only the need to approval, is the delays of up to 3 years in some cases what makes impossible for local governments to access financial mechanisms.
- Local employment creation cannot be forgotten. Without local workers, there are no local economies and no tax payers. Local development needs to be back into the international economic debate.
- Top-bottom approach in finance needs to be reintroduced. Local governments have needs and projects already identified, while the international financial system still works by accumulating resources first and redistributing them later.
- Decentralization is still in discussion, while in certain cases we are assisting to recentralization. It is still a political question than remains unsolved, especially when it comes to the necessary financial resources that need to accompany the process.
- There are still questions around the issues of consistency and coherence between policy and budget, fair decentralization and cooperation between different levels of government.
- We need to identify good examples of what is working in neighbouring countries and take stock about how other local governments are responding to challenges.
- Responsible, sensible and sustainable borrowing is essential. Resource to debt needs to be considered in close link to the investments where the debt will be applied.
- Innovation will play a very important point in how finances will accompany the SDG implementation.
- Alignment between strategic thinking and budgets is also based in trust.



**ULGA** @UlgaSecretariat · Nov 16

If you remove expenditure and revenue generation powers from Local Governments, what is there to govern?-Dmitry Phozidev, UNCDF

**#VeniceCitySolutions2030**



## Thematic trail GREEN: Measuring impact at local level: the importance of data on budget alignment and tracking indicators

### Purpose of the session

One of the key challenges of Agenda 2030 is how to measure the progress we are making. We need to start measuring the impact of our actions at global, national and local level. The Agenda 2030 is not a mere declaration, is a very concrete agenda that includes:

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 169 Targets
- 232 indicators that have been agreed, at the moment, by member states

It is clear that data is going to be one of the big challenges to know, in 2030, if we have reached (or not) the ambitious objectives set in year 2015. Financing the SDG is essential, but we also need to think about measuring the impact of the actions the public sector, at all levels, is making.

Adapting national statistics to the SDG is one of the first priorities for member states, and it should also be for local and regional governments. We know that, since 65% of the SDG targets are already in the hands of local and regional governments, the need for local data is going to be a challenge, as countries often have problems in gathering localised data.

It is particularly important to know what resources are being assigned to implement the SDGs at all government levels, as financing the SDGs is one of the elements for success.

We are aware that this is not a simple question. Many countries have started to adapt their statistic systems, but we do not know if they are putting special attention to budget allocation, what could be key to measure impact and appropriate monitoring of Agenda 2030.



The Thematic trail GREEN: Measuring impact at local level: the importance of data on budget alignment and tracking indicators wants to focalise in how countries are preparing to monitor public investment in the SDGs at both national and territorial levels.

The session was moderated by Diana Lopez Caramazana, Head, Local government and decentralization Unit, UN-Habitat.

### Speakers

**Nemanja Kovacevic, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Economic relations and regional cooperation, Government of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia Herzegovina**

**Question to be addressed:** Has your country establish any financial mechanisms that can be accessed by local or regional governments to implement the SDGs? How can you measure that such decentralized funds are increasing impact in improving the lives of citizens?

Bosnia is a highly decentralized government, counting with 12 different decentralized budgets that need to align to implement the SDGs. The process started in 2017 by bringing together the different parts of government, civil society, universities, private sector and all decentralized governments. The Republic of Srpska made a strategic exercise to identify its priorities within Agenda 2030. Two main instruments to fund the SDGs have been identified. The first is to use existing budgets. The second was to create a Fund for sustainable development with blended resources from the international cooperation and the Srpska own resources. As candidate to the European Union, conversations are ongoing about the possibility for the EU to contribute as well. The Fund has financial lines not only for the public sector, but also opened to civil society. The projects financed by this fund will align to the already existing "Integrated local development project" to reinforce local priorities already identified and to fund, or to co-fund municipal projects. How to measure the impact of the projects is partly done by the government statistical office, but also with feedback from municipalities and partners in civil society. Agenda 2030 is extremely important, is important for the individual and it is important from the country as it will bring all the community together towards the future.

"#Localgov must be enabled to collect revenue and spend it according to the local priority" says Gertrude Rose Gamwera, SecGen of Localgo Association of Uganda at #VeniceCitySolutions2030



**Gertrude Rose Gamwera, Secretary General, Uganda Local Government Association and East African Local Government Association**

**Question to be addressed:** What are the main challenges for municipalities in East Africa to demonstrate the impact of their action to citizens? How can these action be improved?

In the East Africa context (including Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, South Sudan) we are trying to bring local governments closer to Agenda 2030. We have welcomed that national governments are already starting to align their national development plans with the SDGs, but this has not been fully coherent with fiscal management reforms. Roadmaps are being designed to decide where major investments need to go, but local governments are losing their discretion power on local spending and are not included in performance evaluation. In this context, performance indicators are somewhat blind to the actual outputs and the translation of the SDGs to the local context lacks clarity. The other thing that these processes many times forgets is that the final beneficiary needs to be the citizen and not only the system. Monitoring outputs are of little concern to citizens and local governments about how they perceive the rationale behind the SDGs. The concept of Localizing the SDGs is still foreign in the context of Eastern Africa. Local governments are already aware about the importance of bringing on board private sector and civil society, but they still need more tools and instrument about how to bring their contribution into fruitful use. IT is essential to bring the youth on board; it is also a field to explore about how to use new technologies to demonstrate what local governments do and communicate with the citizens.

**Pier Paolo Baretta, Former Vice-Minister, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Italy. In charge during the Agenda 2030 negotiations**

**Question to be addressed:** According to you, what are the instruments available in Italy to guarantee that budgets can have a real impact in the lives of people at local level, managed by cities?

In Italy, in November 2016, the Ministry of Finance approved the document "National budget in light of Agenda 2030", a political guideline to align budgets with the SDGs. In 2017, the National budget included a series of "welfare indicators" bringing priority SDGs to national law. Such indicators including the rent per capita, the inequality index, the absolute poverty index, the access to labour rate (a more articulated indicator going beyond the unemployment rate) as well as the CO2 emissions. The fact that these indicators have been introduced by law had a powerful influence in the budget policies. First of all, creating a more direct relation between taxes and scope of taxation so citizens and public opinion could better understand the intent of taxes. The National Statistical Office, an external institution, is in charge of monitoring. The final action was to create a National Commission for Sustainable Development, including different Ministries and the regions. Local governments in the meantime have started their own actions. During the G7 in 2017, the 10 more important metropolitan cities agreed to an Environmental Charter including pollution reduction, recycling, land consumption, etc. Some other measures include tax reprieve for climate adaptation, prevention of natural disasters (specially earthquakes). The Italian Plan against poverty allocates 2 billion euro in 2018 and 2.5 in 2019 within the central budget but implemented directly by local governments who knows better the local needs.

**Debate with the public brought the following ideas:**

- Many times, by including civil society we think we are reaching citizens, it is very important to know that the public action really reaches the lives of real people. New

technologies can help to open the process of consultation to the citizens to better understand the real impact of public action.

- Agenda 2030 represents an enormous opportunity of reaching citizens, creating new opportunities to communicate the results of public action. Working with the Youth, starting by schools is key as Agenda 2030 is really for them, not for us.
- All public finance starts by citizens paying taxes, or business paying taxes, and we need to make sure that public finances are making the most impact in giving back the common services than citizens and business need. Many SDGs indicators are based on “perception” of public service delivery, and it is very important to work in how citizens perceived public service delivery, otherwise we will have a constant problem of citizen dissatisfaction.
- Cities need to come together in solidarity, through the national and international networks, to be in the front line of the SDGs, by being the ones who bring citizens close to the Agenda. A lot of awareness work is still needed.
- In countries where decentralization has not yet happened, such is the case of the Middle East, we still need a strong commitment from central governments to Agenda 2030 as central governments are the ones who can really initiate the process of implementation.
- We need to go beyond the concept that decentralization involves losing power, by creating awareness in governments than local government action is complementary to the action of central government. The Agenda 2030 provides an excellent framework to take a comprehensive look to the things to do and divide responsibility.
- Local government lack capacity in public communication, this is one of the main problems to communicate their action to the public on one side, and also to their own central governments.
- We need to consider the importance of the legislative power; SDGs need to be adopted by national laws to ensure democratic control over implementation.
- The New Urban Agenda is a milestone and very relevant to make SDG a reality.
- The power of Mayors needs to be redefined, bureaucracy needs to be reduced, but local governments need also to feel that they belong to a broader project where they contribute to a common project.
- When building big infrastructure, sustainability criteria should be introduced together with the lower price. Local government need to be involved in the design of big infrastructures as they will necessarily have to take part in maintenance.



## Thematic trail YELLOW: City Solutions, how local governments are making the Agenda 2030 a reality at local level

### Purpose of the session

Local and regional governments all over the world are already committed to the implementation of Agenda 2030. Many of them have understood how the SDG provide a framework for better delivery of services, more strategic decision making and monitoring impact of their own actions over time. The portal [www.localizingthesdgs.org](http://www.localizingthesdgs.org) gathers a great number the experiences about how cities and regional governments are implementing Agenda 2030. But the question of finance has not been yet much explored.

Local government have their own budgets, although in most parts of the world they are never sufficient to cover the needs of the population. One big question being the unfunded mandates, services that municipalities provide to their citizen's event if they do not have a specific mandate to do so, therefore come without any financial allocation. This is often the case of social services, assistance to migrants, and transport of people with special needs, just to give some examples.

With 65% of the indicators already being a responsibility of local and regional governments, we need to carefully study how local investments are going to be planned to align with the SDGs. Financial capacity of local governments need to be improved if we want to achieve Agenda 2030. Three areas are of particular importance: the localization of SDGs and how local government plan to implement the Agenda, the financial aspect and the partnerships needed to implement it at local level.

The **Thematic trail YELLOW: City Solutions, how local governments are making the Agenda 2030 a reality at local level** focalised in how local governments are aligning their budgets with the SDGs. We are aware that this is not a simple question as very few institutions are still addressing the key question about how are they going to align budgets to make Agenda 2030 a reality for all. The session wanted to identify what cities are already doing and what else is needed in the future.

**The session was moderated by Amita Gill, Local Governance Specialist, United Nations Development Programme.**



UNDP ART Initiative @UNDP\_ART · Nov 16

Many #localgov are already working hard on #localizingSDGs. But are they aligning their budgets to #2030Agenda? What other sources of funding are they planning to tap into ?

Our colleague @akgill2 moderates the session at #VeniceCitySolutions2030



## Speakers

### Ramon Torra, General Manager, Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, Spain

**Question to be addressed:** Has the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona started a budget exercise specifically focused on the SDGs? Do you think that the Agenda 2030 could be an opportunity to attract more financial resources at metropolitan level?

We are living in a context of crisis and changes in the short-term. Year 2030 is around the corner, and we need to start acting now if we want to achieve such ambitious objectives. The starting point is elaborating strategic projects. In Barcelona, the attention has been focused in the project cycle as it involves to plan, to evaluate and to establish leadership. The Metropolitan Area has specific responsibilities over a specific territory but its action has broader consequences in the lives of people. Expanding over 250 sq.km, the Area has responsibility over urban and rural spaces, productive areas, green spaces and leisure spaces. To address such diversity, most projects need to be of transversal nature and to generate synergies between the different sectors. The economy of the Area includes agricultural activities, where much biodiversity is being lost, in this sense, projects are being implemented to recover traditional products, direct contact between local producers and local consumers, etc. Other major projects are addressed to protect the coasts and beaches from both environmental and economic aspects, including recovering dunes to recover against tempest and creating resilience and introducing elements of I+D and circular economy.



**bjanssens** @JanssensBert · Nov 17

Fighting high tide and city flooding by closing the Venice lagoon with mobile locks. Innovative solution for floodings like few weeks ago.

[#VeniceCitySolutions2030](#)



### Yemen Mejia Aguirre, Mayor of Cochabamba, Peru

**Question to be addressed:** Has Cochabamba started a budget exercise specifically focused on the SDGs? Do you think that the Agenda 2030 could be an opportunity to attract more financial resources for the city?

The political agenda of Cochabamba has recently included a series of projects that are linked to Agenda 2030. Especially important are projects linked to hydrological resources, threatened by

pollution due to bad waste management. Cochabamba has a lot of farming that has been traditionally managed in a non-sustainable manner, production is not linked to how to commercialize the goods. The region lacks adequate road infrastructure for distribution and much investment is needed both in capacities, production and distribution of agricultural products from small municipalities. This situation persists together with 38% of the population suffering from undernourishment. The political will exists but resources are scarce. The citizens' frustration grows when they are unable to perceive improvement as the local government is unable to attract the necessary investments.

**Nisreen Alaraj, Chief Resilience Officer, Mayor Advisor for international cooperation, Amman Municipality, Jordan**

**Question to be addressed:** Do you think that Agenda 2030 is an opportunity for your city to obtain more financial resources? If available, what would be the priority areas for investment?

Before talking about finance, we need to make a serious exercise of “localizing” the SDGs and bring them to each individual context and the specific needs of the community. The final responsibility for implementing SDG is in the hands of the central governments. In the case of Jordan, cities do not have a direct mandate, even if Amman hosts 42% of the country population, it has not been included in the reporting mechanisms for SDGs. But while central government is the main responsible for policy formulation, cities are the responsible for policy implementation. Greater Amman has its own development plan and projects. One of the priorities regarding Agenda 2030 is mass transit and creating sustainable transport projects able to reduce pollution. The city had to monitor impact and showcase results before the national government started a dialogue, which is still incipient. It is through international cooperation that the city was able to prepare itself and gain financial capacities to access loans and finance the necessary infrastructure. With project preparation and access to finance, the city built up its institutional, technical and financial management capacities. Global solidarity between local governments is key to support cities along the world. The case of Climate Change is paramount to see how cities are interconnected and how all cities need to contribute to reduce the problem. Common action by local government will be able to give cities more leverage vis a vis financial institutions and international cooperation.

♥ FMDV and 1 other liked



DeLoG @DeLoG\_2030 · Nov 16

#venicecitysolutions2030

We need to start thinking about available resources for and at #LocalLevel to make the #2030Agenda a reality for all.

#FinancingLocalSDGs



**Gregoire Ngalamulume Tshiebue, Minister, Province of Central Kasai, Congo Democratic Republic**

**Question to be addressed:** How is the Province of Central Kasai going to finance the implementation of Agenda 2030 for sustainable development? What are your relations with the central government of Congo to ensure that you count with the necessary resources?

Kasai Central is one of the 25 provinces in Congo, is a young institution created only in July 2015 with a population of 4.6 million inhabitants. They have good natural resources such as arable land, mines and forest, but the poverty rate is amongst the highest in the world, suffering from a post-conflict situation with the peace process established only in 2017. In Congo, the localization process was launched in May 2018. In the province, 62 indicators have been identified as a local priority. The biggest challenge has been to generate local ownership of the Agenda. There is a cleavage between the educational level between elite and the local population, the SDGs are still a concept that are only shared by the elites and it has not yet hit the population. The provincial development plan, taking into consideration the SDGs, was approved in September 2018 together with the Priority Action Plan that includes specific projects linked to Agenda 2030. The calculation is that financing the Plan will cost 1 billion USD per year. How to finance this is a challenge in a context post-conflict where population has been displaced, schools and health facilities destroyed, violence against women and youth unemployment are major challenges. The actual provincial budget only reaches 100.000 USD per month to serve a population of 4.6 million. There was a promise from central government that provinces could retain 40% of local income to be spent locally but this was never implemented and it becomes aleatory without the possibility to have predictable resources. The private sector is essential to contribute to the economic situation, but Kasai needs to receive urgent capacities and financial resources from both central government and international cooperation.



**Dmitry Pozhidaev** @DDPozhidaev · Nov 16  
Happy to be part of this great event, #VeniceCitySolutions2030 together with my colleagues @UNCDF Tehmina Akhtar & @DavidHughJackso #localgov #localdev



**Debate with the public brought the following ideas:**

- A lot of work still needs to be done in bringing the citizens to understand what Agenda 2030 entails.
- Alignment is still in process to include the SDGs in the national planning processes. A change of language needs to be introduced to align old concepts that means the same

as the ones Agenda 2030 but needs to be seen under a different light before proceeding to restructure the budget.

- We need to identify accelerators for Agenda 2030, elements able to trigger action and bring along change. In each context, these accelerators can take a different form but since the Agenda is so big, different territories need to identify what are the key projects that can accelerate implementation.
- Translating the global indicators at local level is a complicated process as most of them are too macro and make little sense for local governments. An adaptation process of indicators needs to start soon. Local government associations are key in this process but in many countries, this process has not started yet.
- Responsibility over Agenda 2030 needs to be extended to local populations, we still have a lot to do in creating awareness in both the private sector and citizenship. Local government also needs to rebuild trust with civil society and recover the working relationship between the public sector and civil society.

### **Thematic trail RED: Dynamic local economies to achieve the 2030 Agenda**

#### **Purpose of the session**

Member states, and particularly central governments, as the final responsible to implement and report progress on the SDGs by year 2030. Agenda 2030 covers a wide range of issues with the very ambitious purpose to end poverty and provide better opportunities for all. Central governments cannot do it alone, neither can cities. It is very clear that a common effort by citizens, organized civil society and the private sector is going to be needed.

The purpose of this session is to address how local economies, and local development can contribute to achieve Agenda 2030.

Financing the public sector is not going to be the unique solution. Strong and capable institutions are a must to drive the process and ensure inclusiveness (or so they should be), but the role of dynamic local economies is key to create growth, employment and opportunities for all.

But we need to find new mechanisms for the private sector and the socio-economic actors to contribute in a constructive and meaningful way, to achieve the SDGs at local level.

The **Thematic trail RED: Dynamic local economies to achieve Agenda 2030** wants to focalise in how the private sector, local firms and other socio-economic stakeholders can contribute to achieve Agenda 2030 in their own cities.

This session purpose was to rethink the traditional approaches to local development, under the new light of the SDGs. We wanted to explore how different actors in cities are already thinking about how to contribute to Agenda 2030.

The session goal was to bring back the local dimension of development, addressing how the business are also run by citizens committed with a more sustainable future.

**The session was moderated by Serge Allou, Technical Advisor, United Cities and Local Governments**, who introduced the theme.

Local development is defined as a process of economic growth and employment creation led by local governments and able to mobilise all stakeholders, from private sector to civil society.

United Cities and Local Governments has a dedicated working group that has identified the following challenges regarding the implementation of Agenda 2030: first the institutional environment able to facilitate local development, secondly questions regarding the structure of dialogue between the different stakeholders, as working spaces need to be created but also managed purposely. In the third place, there is the question of access to tools to attract investments to the different territories, working in collaboration and not in competition between those territories. Finally, questions linked to the articulation between formal and informal economies, the role of social economy and how we rethink the economy in general from the local point of view.

## Speakers

### Juan Pablo Barquero Sanchez, Mayor of Tilarán, Costa Rica

**Question to be addressed:** How can social and economic actors contribute to reach the ambitious goals of Agenda 2030?

The real owner of the SDGs is the citizen. In Costa Rica, a pact was achieved between the legislative, executive and judiciary to achieve sustainable development. A multistakeholder commission was created, led by the Ministry of Planning. The Union of Local Governments of Costa Rica is part of the commission which has a strategic overview in the localization process. Local governments historically are already implementing thematic issues that are part of the SDGs but not in a structured, coherent and integrated way. In many cities, the social responsibility of the private sector exists but has not been well directed. Many firms dedicate their resources to individual actions, of high visibility but not able to contribute to strategic objectives. The national association of local governments is already supporting municipalities to prepare better strategic process to link the action of private sector to achieve the SDGs. Civil society is key both for implementation but also to gather data to monitor Agenda 2030 and to guide public action. In Costa Rica, decentralization is not yet consolidated. Legislative reforms are slow and sometimes take decades to be approved. In the meantime, there has been a de facto transfer of resources and responsibilities from central to local governments, through special contracts, especially regarding health and education.



Carla Rey @CarlaRey1969 · Nov 16

Inspiration from #VeniceCitySolutions2030 @UCLG\_Saiz "not just to change how we are doing things, but also our mentality" on #localizingSDGs #FundingLocalSDGs @Platforma4Dev @uclg\_org @aiccrenazionale @DavideRigallo @IlaBugetti



## David George Mwamfupe, CEO, Dodoma, Tanzania

**Question to be addressed:** How cities can mobilise the local economies to achieve Agenda 2030 at local level?

In Tanzania, local governments can promote business, they can borrow money to finance bankable potential, but especially local resource generation has grown exponentially thanks to the use of ICT to modernize tax collection. Thanks to the use of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) the delivery rate of local government has also increased substantially. The implementation of local factories and the possibility for municipalities to share taxation of business has helped enormously to increase the level of municipal funding. The improvement of cadastre and introduction of land-based taxes is another source of finance, as well as working together with the informal sector in a constructive way. On the side of expenditure, a total of 10% is allocated to vulnerable groups (4% for women led projects, 4% for Youth and 2% for groups with disabilities). 40% is assigned to recurrent expenditure and 50% for new developments such as schools, health centres, etc. In Tanzania, the common action of local governments has been key to work together with the central government, thanks to the action of the Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT).

## Massimo Renno, President, Botteghe del mondo for fair trade, Italy

**Question to be addressed:** How can organized civil society contribute to make Agenda 2030 a reality for all in cities? What are the challenges? What is the way ahead?

Botteghe del mondo represents 300 institutions working in solidarity-based economy initiatives in Italy. Globally, they work with 1.600.000 fair-trade certified farmers and 185 international firms. Their philosophy is based on the choices that citizens can make in their daily lives, on one side. On the other, they work on how citizens perceive the global reality. Additionally, there is a kind of "hidden" financial mechanism, made by voluntary efforts of citizens contributing to help their communities with their voluntary time or financial resources. Working with local governments is key to introduce eco-fair policies directly at local level. In Italy, a national law was approved by Congress but rejected in the Senate, but 13 regions have legislation promoting eco-fair policies. Many people make choices when buying, and this opens a big opportunity to bring the SDGs to citizens, giving place to a new economic relation not only based in competition and profit.

Local governments are the ones raising the flag of the SDGs! [#localizingSDGs](#)

[#VeniceCitySolutions2030](#)

Son los gobiernos locales los que están alzando la bandera de los ODS.

Ce sont les gouvernements locaux qui portent le drapeaux des ODD!



## FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Finally, the day ended in a final session to gather conclusions and recommendations to be included in the process leading to 2019 High Level Political Forum. These conclusions will be widely circulated through the UN System, and will inform the different reports about SDGs 16 and SDG 17 that come for review at the HLPF in 2019. It is intended to present the recommendations of the Venice City Solutions 2030 in New York in the form of a Side event focusing on the need to Fund the Localization of Agenda 2030.



The session was conducted by **Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Government** who introduced the debate around the following three initial thoughts:

1. Not only making sure that finance is commensurate with mandates at all levels of government, but innovating in the way that local and regional governments are able to finance their daily efforts. In this regard, international organizations should link funding and financing to concretizing decentralization and supporting reliable data collection and tailored indicators at the local level.
2. All levels of government should improve the way they communicate and involve citizens in the local development processes. This is a matter of harnessing accountability requirements to build stronger bonds between the citizens' and cities' elected bodies and officials. In doing so, they would show their pro-active engagement towards sustainable development and building dynamic partnerships with civil society.
3. Beyond formal recognition of the co-responsibility of local governments in achieving the global goals, it was highlighted that co-ownership is directly linked to having a seat and a say at the policy-making global and national tables. Coordination mechanisms for coherence of efforts and alignment between all stakeholders, including Parliament, are necessary.

A broader debate followed during the last hour of the session. The questions addressed by participants can be grouped around the following issues:

*We need concrete mechanisms and tools of financial support for local and regional governments to achieve Agenda 2030.*

- Central government commitment to Agenda 2030 forgot to devise tools for local implementation. We need more specific tools if we want real action in the ground. Real action will require innovation in partnership, but also specific instruments.
- We need to map untapped financial instruments or practices to finance SDG at local level.
- We still need capacity at local level for local government to be able to implement; financial management capacities are still lacking in less development countries. Do local governments have the capacity? But even if they are still behind in financial capacity, they need to be part of the process of deciding how to implement and finance Agenda 2030. We cannot hold resources waiting for capacities. When local governments have financial resources, capacities follow.
- Local government need to have the capacity to access loans to achieve Agenda 2030.
- Solidarity between local governments associations needs to be further developed, including learning from each other about how different countries, with different decentralization levels, are conducting the process of localizing SDGs.
- Further efforts are needed in the identification of existing practices and initiatives, both at local and national level, about how different countries are making the SDGs a reality at local level, and for all.
- We need to share the national strategies that the different member states are putting into place to finance the SDGs at local level.
- A possible tool could be to offer certification to entities that are implementing the SDGs in their delivery, a kind of ISO certification on SDGs.
- There has been a lot of debate about the importance of civil society, but local governments are already including civil society in their daily management. Is important also to note that most of local governments of the world are today directly elected by the people.
- We could take stock about what has happened with the climate change process, that is advancing fast. If it was possible with climate, it needs to happen with SDGs.
- Cooperation and solidarity among ourselves, cooperation with other actors. Offering partnership to deliver, is a message that needs to come up stronger. Local governments are not there to offer confrontation but to help offering solutions.



*We need to establish dialogue mechanisms between central and local governments to achieve the SDGs at local level.*

- We have to innovate the partnership between central and local governments. Responsibilities need to be assessed clearly on financial terms, and unfunded mandates need to end. Each mandate should be established clearly in legislation accompany by its own financial instruments. Decentralization is about sharing responsibilities, but also about listening to the people. If decentralization is not effective, we will not go far. We should insist on local autonomy and how to decide locally where resources are allocated.
- We also need extraordinary High Commissioners or Agenda 2030 Coordinators that are able to navigate across different sectors to bring everybody together.
- We need more national legislation conducive to finance the SDGs at local level.
- More transparency about management of financial resources is key in the process to achieve the agenda.
- Avoid using bureaucracy as the excuse to achieve the goals. We need to simplify our way of working with partners. We need more transparency, co-creation and open government.

*We still need to increase awareness about the need for local and regional governments to access the necessary financial resources to implement Agenda 2030.*

- We need to convince everybody that the Agenda 2030 is possible. We need to bring more efforts in bringing civil society and citizens to understand the importance of Agenda 2030 so they can pressure public institutions from bottom-up.
- We should start with schools and primary education to create citizenship from an early age. It is key to bring Agenda 2030 to the Youth, as it is an agenda for them, not for us.
- We should also publicly recognise the efforts that local governments are already doing.
- We need to strengthen the message about the need to fund the SDGs and we need to fund them through the local level. We need to further develop a joint narrative about the importance of cities and local governments in Agenda 2030.

*We need more data about municipal budgets dedicated to align to the SDGs.*

- Data about financing and the impact of funds in the lives of people need to be developed. We need new methodologies to integrate the different aspects of action included in Agenda 2030. Is never only finance, is about policies, institutions and people.
- Local data is too often not seen as valid data. We need to get respect from national statistic systems, including considering as valid data originated by the communities.
- We also need to start tracing finance by the specific indicators and areas included in the SDGs.
- We should work to demonstrate how expenditures by SDG are already allocated to local governments. Change the debate from decentralization, is not a power struggle, is about who is responsible for what to achieve the SDGs.

## TWITTER

Dedicated hashtags were

#VeniceCitySolutions2030

#FinancingLocalSDG



**Diana Lopez C** @dianitalop · Nov 16

What a day! Many questions, but also plenty of solutions at #VeniceCitySolutions2030



## AGENDA

### Friday, 16<sup>th</sup> November 2018

09.00 – 10.15

Opening welcome

- Carla Rey, Secretary General, AICCRE - Italian Association for the CEMR
- Frederic Vallier, Secretary General of CEMR - Council of European Municipalities and Regions, on behalf of Platforma
- Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments
- Stefano Bonaccini, President of the Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy, President of AICCRE and President of CEMR

Keynote Speech: Mahmoud Mohieldin, Senior Vice President, World Bank Group

<p>10.15 – 11.45</p>	<p><b>Thematic trail BLUE: National strategies for financing the achievement of the SDGs at local level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jean Pascal Boah, Technical advisor, Ministry for cities, Ivory Coast</li> <li>- Juan Voelker, Financial Director, City of Montevideo, Uruguay</li> <li>- Nicolas Gharbi, Senior Advisor, International Affairs and Global Citizenship, Madrid City Council, Spain</li> </ul> <p>Questions from the room</p> <p>Moderated by: David Jackson, Director, Local development finance, United Nations Capital Development Fund</p>
<p>11.45 – 12.15</p>	<p>Coffee break and group picture</p>
<p>12.15 -13.45</p>	<p><b>Thematic trail GREEN: Measuring impact at local level: the importance of data on budget alignment and tracking indicators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nemanja Kovacevic, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Economic relations and regional cooperation, Government of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia Herzegovina</li> <li>- Gertrude Rose Gamwera, Secretary General, Uganda Local Government Association and East African Local Government Association</li> <li>- Pier Paolo Baretta, Former Vice-Minister, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Italy. In charge during the Agenda 2030 negotiations</li> </ul> <p>Questions from the room</p> <p>Moderated by: Diana Lopez Caramazana, Head, Local government and decentralization Unit, UN-Habitat</p>
<p>13.45 – 14.30</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>14.30 – 16.00</p>	<p><b>Thematic trail YELLOW: City Solutions, how local governments are making the Agenda 2030 a reality at local level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ramon Torra, Manager, Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, Spain</li> <li>- Gregoire Ngalamulume Tshiebue, Minister, Province of Kasai, Congo Democratic Republic</li> <li>- Nisreen Alaraj, Chief Resilience Officer, Mayor Advisor for international cooperation, Amman Municipality, Jordan</li> <li>- Yemen Mejia Aguirre, Mayor of Cochabamba, Peru</li> </ul> <p>Questions from the room</p> <p>Moderated by: Amita Gill, Local Governance Specialist, United Nations Development Programme</p>

16.00 – 17.30	<p><b>Thematic trail RED: Dynamic local economies to achieve Agenda 2030</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Juan Pablo Barquero Sanchez, Mayor of Tilarán, Costa Rica</li> <li>- Massimo Renno, President, Botteghe del mondo for fair trade, Italy</li> <li>- David George Mwamfupe, CEO of Dodoma, Tanzania</li> </ul> <p>Questions from the room</p> <p>Moderated by: Serge Allou, United Cities and Local Governments</p>
17.30 – 18.30	<p><b>Recommendations to the High Level Political Forum 2019</b></p> <p>Group discussion about the main points to be included in the final report of the activity, including identified solutions, pending challenges and key ideas to be put forward to the HLPF in year 2019 and the Global Sustainable Development Report 2019.</p> <p>Moderated by Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Government</p>
18.30 – 21.00	Cocktail at the meeting venue

**Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> November 2018, 10.30 – 13h**

Technical visit to the MOSE (acronym for Modulo Sperimentale Elettromeccanico [Experimental Electromechanical Module) and how the city of Venice deals with global issues such climate change, massive tourism and the impact in housing and urban mobility. <https://www.mosevenezia.eu/?lang=en>

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45. PALOZZO	ANNALISA	DEPUTY MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF CEPAGATTI (PE)	ITALY
46. PAVIANI	FILIPPO	TRAINING TECHNICIAN	CIVIL SOCIETY	ITALY
47. RENNO	MASSIMO	PRESIDENT	BOTTEGHE DEL MONDO ASSOCIATION	ITALY
48. REY	CARLA	SECRETARY GENERAL	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
49. SALVATORI	PAOLA	HEAD ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
50. TRAVAGLINI	FABIO ORLANDO	MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR	MUNICIPALITY OF SAN SALVO (CH)	ITALY
51. VARINI	RICCARDO	ARCHITECT, PROFESSOR	UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARINO REPUBLIC	ITALY
52. ZAMBARDI	ELENA	COMMUNICATION AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS DEPARTMENT MANAGER	CONSORZIO VENEZIA NUOVA	ITALY
53. BOAH	JEAN PASCAL	TECHNICAL ADVISOR	MINISTRY FOR CITIES	IVORY COAST
54. BINI	KOUASSI ROLAND	URBAN PLANNING DIRECTOR	MINISTRY FOR CITIES	IVORY COAST

55. DAGO	DJAH I LAZARE	DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE	IVORY COAST
56. ALARAJ	NISREEN	AMMAN CHIEF RESILIENCE OFFICER, MAYOR'S ADVISOR FOR PROJECTS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	GREATER AMMAN MUNICIPALITY	JORDAN
57. ALDON	LUC	PROJECT OFFICER	UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - UCLG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS
58. ALLOU	SERGE	TECHNICAL ADVISOR	UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - UCLG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS
59. SAIZ	EMILIA	SECRETARY GENERAL	UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - UCLG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS
60. MARMISOLE DAGUERRA	PABLO FERNANDEZ	POLICY OFFICER	UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - UCLG	LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS
61. VALLIER	FREDERIC	SECRETARY GENERAL	CEMR – COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN MUNICIPALITIES AND REGIONS	LOCAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS
62. KASCELAN	ALEKSANDAR	MAYOR	THE OLD ROYAL CAPITAL CETINJE	MONTENEGRO
63. LUCIC	DEJAN	MAYOR'S SENIOR ADVISOR	THE OLD ROYAL CAPITAL CETINJE	MONTENEGRO
64. AHL BOUBAKRE	MOHAMMED	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVICES	REGION DAKHLA OUED EDDAHAB	MOROCCO
65. ACHBAL	DRISS	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVICES	REGION BENI MELLAL-KHENIFRA	MOROCCO

66. AOMARI	KHERIDDINE	DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, AGDAL-RABAT	MOROCCO
67. DRISSI BAKHKHAT	LALLA AHLAM	CHEF DE SERVICE	MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, SOUSSI RABAT	MOROCCO
68. NAJJARI	MILOUD	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVICES	ORIENTAL REGION OUJDA	MOROCCO
69. SBIYYAA	BRAHIM JIDDOU	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVICES	REGION MARRAKECH SAFI	MOROCCO
70. WIGGERS	ARTHUR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	VNG INTERNATIONAL	NETHERLANDS
71. GONZALES VICENTE	CARLOS DERWIN	OFFICER	AQUIJES MUNICIPALITY	PERU
72. GUILLEN TUANAMA	MONICA MARGOT	ADVISOR	ICA MUNICIPALITY	PERU
73. MEJIA AGUIRRE	YEMEN	MAYOR	COCHABAMBA MUNICIPALITY	PERU
74. MORENO ZAVALA	WILLIAM JORGE	EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FEMULP and MANAGER FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, ATE MUNICIPALITY, LIMA	FEMULP	PERU
75. RAMOS MENDOZA	LUIS EMILIO	MAYOR	LOS MOLINOS MUNICIPALITY	PERU
76. RISCO	JIMMY ARTURO	ADVISOR TO THE MAYOR	LOS MOLINOS MUNICIPALITY	PERU
77. DANILOVIC	KLARA	ADVISER FOR HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING	STANDING CONFERENCE OF TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN SERBIA	SERBIA

78. IBROVIC	ISIDORA	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - SECTOR PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES, PROJECTS MANAGEMENT AND COOPERATION WITH IFI'S	CITY OF BELGRADE - BELGRADE CITY ADMINISTRATION	SERBIA
79. KEMIVES	ALKSANDAR	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - ADVISOR TO THE VICE MAYOR	CITY OF BELGRADE - BELGRADE CITY ADMINISTRATION	SERBIA
80. MILANOVIC	ZELIKA	CABINET OF THE VICE-MAYOR	CITY OF BELGRADE	SERBIA
81. PANTELIC	SANDRA	HEAD OF CITY ADMINISTRATION OF BELGRADE	CITY OF BELGRADE	SERBIA
82. TARBUK	NIKOLA	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL	STANDING CONFERENCE OF TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN SERBIA	SERBIA
83. GHARBI	NIKOLAS	SENIOR ADVISOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP	MADRID CITY COUNCIL	SPAIN
84. MARIN COTS	PEDRO	DIRECTOR OBSERVATORY OF THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT	MALAGA CITY COUNCIL	SPAIN
85. SANCHEZ CANO	JAVIER	RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION	DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA	SPAIN
86. SENDIN	PATRICIA	FOUNDING PARTNER	FRONTLINE WASTE	SPAIN
87. TORRA XICOY	RAMON M.	MANAGER	AREA METROPOLITANA DE BARCELONA	SPAIN

88. MWAMFUPE	DAVIS GEORGE	MAYOR	DODOMA CITY COUNCIL	TANZANIA
89. ADEGON	ADEGNON KODJO TSRO FOGAN	PRESIDENT OF THE SPECIAL DELEGATION FROM LOME MUNICIPALITY	LOME CITY COUNCIL, MINISTRY OF TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION	TOGO
90. GAMWERA	GERTRUDE ROSE	SECRETARY GENERAL	UGANDA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASSOCIATION/EAST AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASSOCIATION	UGANDA
91. NAM AKOLY	BETTI ROSE	DISTRICT PERSON	KOLE DISTRICT	UGANDA
92. MORO	ARIS	KNOWLEDGE AND PARTNERSHIP	C40 CITIES FINANCE FACILITY	UNITED KINGDOM
93. ACIKGOZ	BULENT	PORTFOLIO MANAGER FOR PUBLIC SECTOR POLICIES AND SERVICES	UNDP TURKEY	UNITED NATIONS
94. AKHTAR	TEHMINA	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	UNCDF	UNITED NATIONS
95. AL TAKEE	ETAB	PROGRAMME SPECIALIST-SDGs, ADVOCACY & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	UNDP SYRIA	UNITED NATIONS
96. AMISI	JEAN MUTUMBI KALANGANIA	UNDP NATIONAL ECONOMIST (DRC)	UNDP CONGO DRC	UNITED NATIONS
97. FAH	BRAHIM JIDDOU	LEADEUR THEMATIQUE GOUVERNANCE	UNDP MAURITANIA	UNITED NATIONS
98. FASHHO	ASMA	DLDSP PROGRAMME OFFICER	UNDP JORDAN	UNITED NATIONS
99. FILIMONOVIC	MILOVAN	TECHNICAL ADVISOR-PUBLIC FINANCE	UNDPF SERBIA	UNITED NATIONS

100.	GILL	AMITA	LOCAL GOVERNANCE SPECIALIST	UNDP	UNITED NATIONS
101.	JACKSON	DAVID	DIRECTOR, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	UNCDF	UNITED NATIONS
102.	JANNEH	ABDOULIE	NATIONAL ECONOMIST	UNDP GAMBIA	UNITED NATIONS
103.	KRASSNITZER	JOL	COORDINATOR	UNDP BELGIUM	UNITED NATIONS
104.	LAKOVIC HOSO	AIDA	PROJECT MANAGER, INTEGRATED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	UNDP BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	UNITED NATIONS
105.	LOPEZ CARAMAZANA	DIANA	HEAD, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION UNIT	UN-HABITAT	UNITED NATIONS
106.	MCCLUNEY	FIONA	UN RC/UNDP RR	UNDP MONTENEGRO	UNITED NATIONS
107.	MOHIELDIN	MAHMOUD	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE 2030 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, UNITED NATIONS RELATIONS, AND PARTNERSHIPS	WORLD BANK	UNITED NATIONS
108.	PEREZ	FERRAN	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER	WORLD BANK GROUP GENEVA OFFICE	UNITED NATIONS
109.	POZHIDAEV	DMITRY	REGIONAL TECHNICAL ADVISOR/HEAD OF OFFICE, UGANDA	UN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	UNITED NATIONS
110.	VULIKIC	BORKO	PROJECT MANAGER	UNDP MONTENEGRO	UNITED NATIONS
111.	VOELKER	JUAN	DIRECTOR DE FINANZAS	MUNICIPALITY OF MONTEVIDEO	URUGUAY