

Diplomacy Dialogue

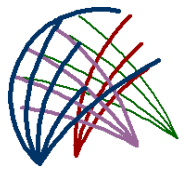


# 'Multi-level governance for SDG implementation: the role of VNRs and VLRs/UNDESA + UNHABITAT 11<sup>th</sup> July 2023

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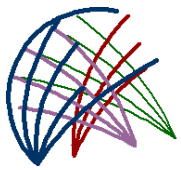




# Multi-level Review



1. Voluntary National Review (VNR)
2. Voluntary Subnational Reviews (VSR)
3. Voluntary Metropolitan Review (VMR)
4. Voluntary Local Review (VLR)



# Voluntary Reviews

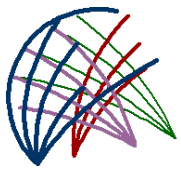


## VNR- Voluntary National Reviews

regular and inclusive reviews of progress of 2030 Agenda implementation at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven“, every year at HLPF 40+ countries present their VNR

## VLR- Voluntary Local Reviews

local and regional governments reports on their 2030 Agenda implementation. These VLRs can reinforce vertical coherence and complement and contribute to the national Voluntary National Reviews of SDG implementation.

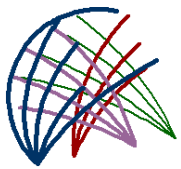


# Voluntary Reviews (2)



## VSR- Voluntary Subnational Reviews

**Voluntary Subnational Reviews (VSRs) are led by local and regional governments' associations, advance an innovative approach to SDG monitoring and reporting. This innovative approach differs from Voluntary Local Reviews in that VSRs provide country-wide analyses of subnational efforts and challenges to localize the SDGs.**

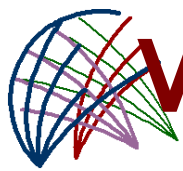


# Voluntary Reviews (3)



## VMR- Voluntary Metropolitan Reviews

Metropolitan areas, according to the OECD, are cities with population between 500 thousand and 1.5 million people. They can be **agglomerations of separate cities** which have been integrated into a larger urban area. **The separate areas retain autonomy** which can make it difficult for the metropolitan area as a whole to coordinate sustainable growth and other functions of city government.



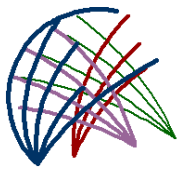
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# Voluntary Metropolitan Review



## VMR Voluntary Metropolitan Review

Metropolitan areas and their surrounding territorial entities (towns, villages) need to manage the many **interdependencies** they have such as natural resources (water, air, land), personal security, safe and affordable housing, transportation, waste, energy, education, etc. At the same time, such metropolitan areas need to **collaborate and negotiate** with the autonomous entities that surround them who often have their own political mandate and institutions (administration, local police, primary, schools, waste management etc.).



# The challenge of Metropolitan governance in Barcelona

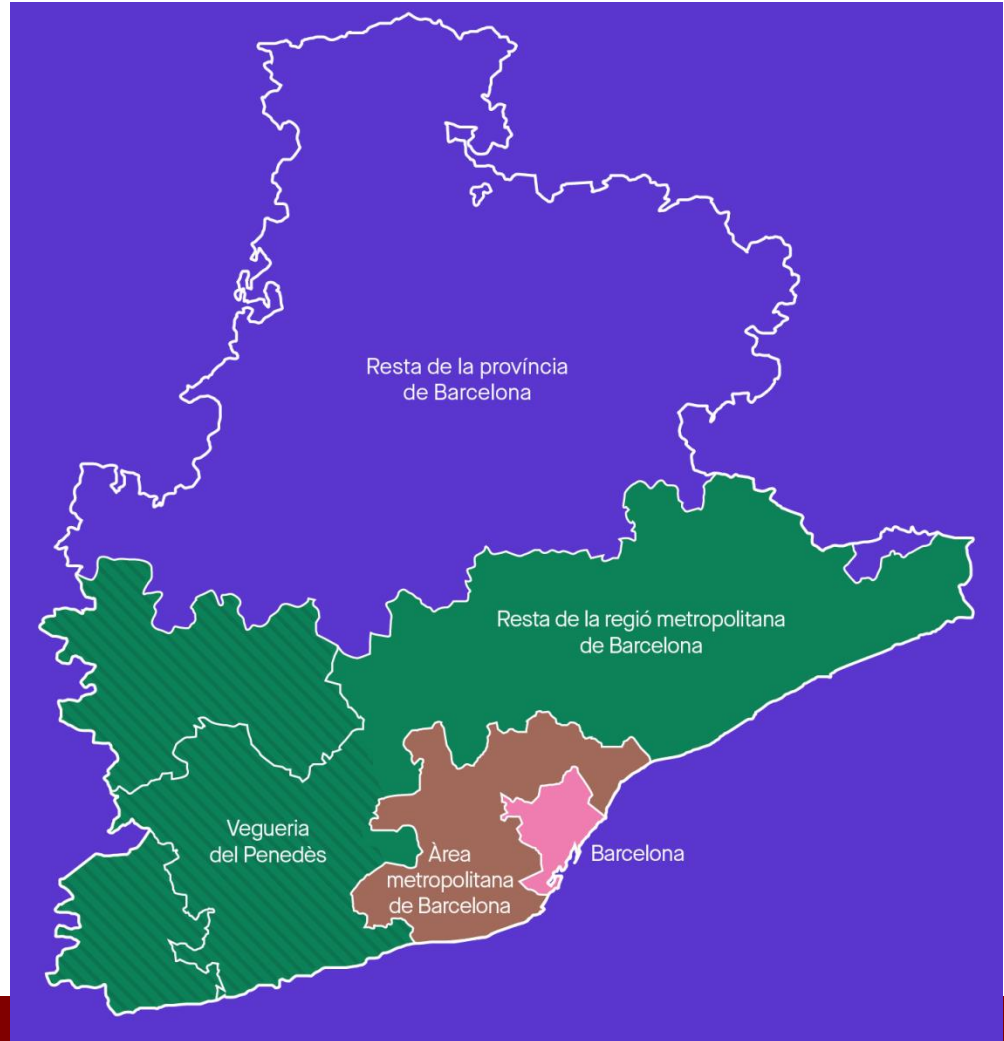


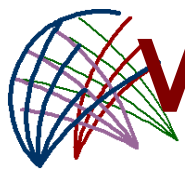
Catalonia

**Municipality of Barcelona**  
 102 SqKm  
 1,6 million inhab.  
 Density: 15.686 inhab./SqKm

**Metropolitan Area of Barcelona**  
 636 SqKm  
 36 Municipalities  
 3,2 million inhab.  
 Density: 5.031 inhab./SqKm

**Metropolitan Region of Barcelona**  
 2.464 SqKm  
 160 Municipalities  
 5,1 million inhab.  
 Density: 2.069 inhab./SqKm





# Voluntary Metropolitan Review

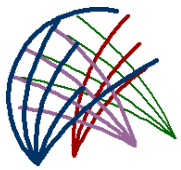


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## Successful SDGs implementation for Metropolitan Cities requires multiple competencies:

1. Efficient and effective inter-ministerial policy coordination of SDG implementation strategy at core city level
2. Ability to initiate and practice policy consultation from the city government towards private sector/CSO policy consultation and vice-versa
3. Negotiating a coherent and united SDG strategy together with the political entities that surround the core city and with whom the core city shares many interdependencies.





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**Thank You for your attention !!**

