



VENICE CITY SOLUTIONS 2030

Financing the SDGs at local level

Venice, 16 - 17 th November 2018

FINAL REPORT



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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 16th and 17th 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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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. The OCDE recently published that 65% of the SDG targets are already in the hands of local and regional governments. Financing the localization of the SDGs will ensure to achieve already 65% of the Agenda 2030. According to UN agencies such 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

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





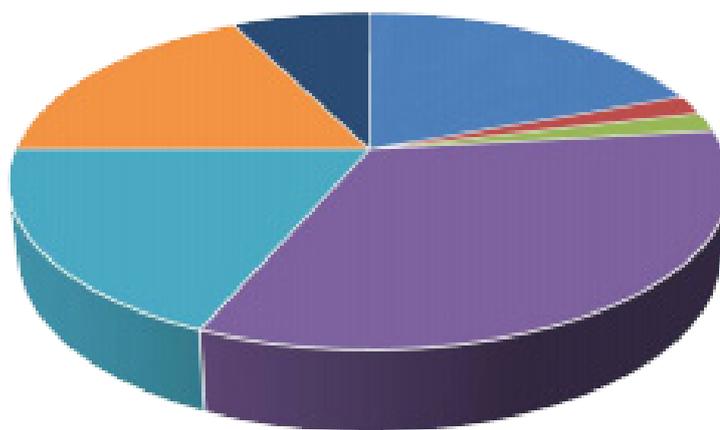
VENICE CITY SOLUTIONS 2030



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.

Participants Venice City Solutions 2018



- Central government
- Local government
- University / Partners
- Cooperation agencies
- Network local government
- United Nations
- Financial institutions



OPENING WELCOME

The Institutional welcome was offered by the host of the event, the Italian Association for the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (AICCRES) 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 5 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 of our continent and our cities. 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

5 GENDER
EQUALITY





Venice event is essential as it concerns how to finance, therefore, make possible to achieve Agenda 2030.

Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, UCLG - United Cities and Local Governments

recognised the importance to start a more structured dialogue between central and local governments; since no single sphere of government can achieve Agenda 2030 by themselves. Local governments are fully committed to the SDGs, as they represent the agenda that the constituency is committed to since long ago. In 2015, in the middle of political, economic and social polarization, two significant events took place: one was the Paris Agreement and the other Agenda 2030, the first universal agenda that affirmed the fact that sustainable development was not a North or South issue, but a global one. The transformations that we need to put in place need to be a joint effort as most of the targets are global targets. Agenda 2030 goes beyond the goals, but constitutes the bases for a new social contract. UCLG, with its 250.000 members around the world, has put

Agenda 2030 at the core of its action and is fully committed to work as an ally to make a difference. But we need to make some tough choices regarding finance, this needs to include international development cooperation, that still do not give local governments the sufficient attention as key players of development. We need to start a conversation about how to transform the financial system, changing the legal frameworks and giving local and regional governments access to international finance.

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



Welcome

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

13 CLIMATE ACTION



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

10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES





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.

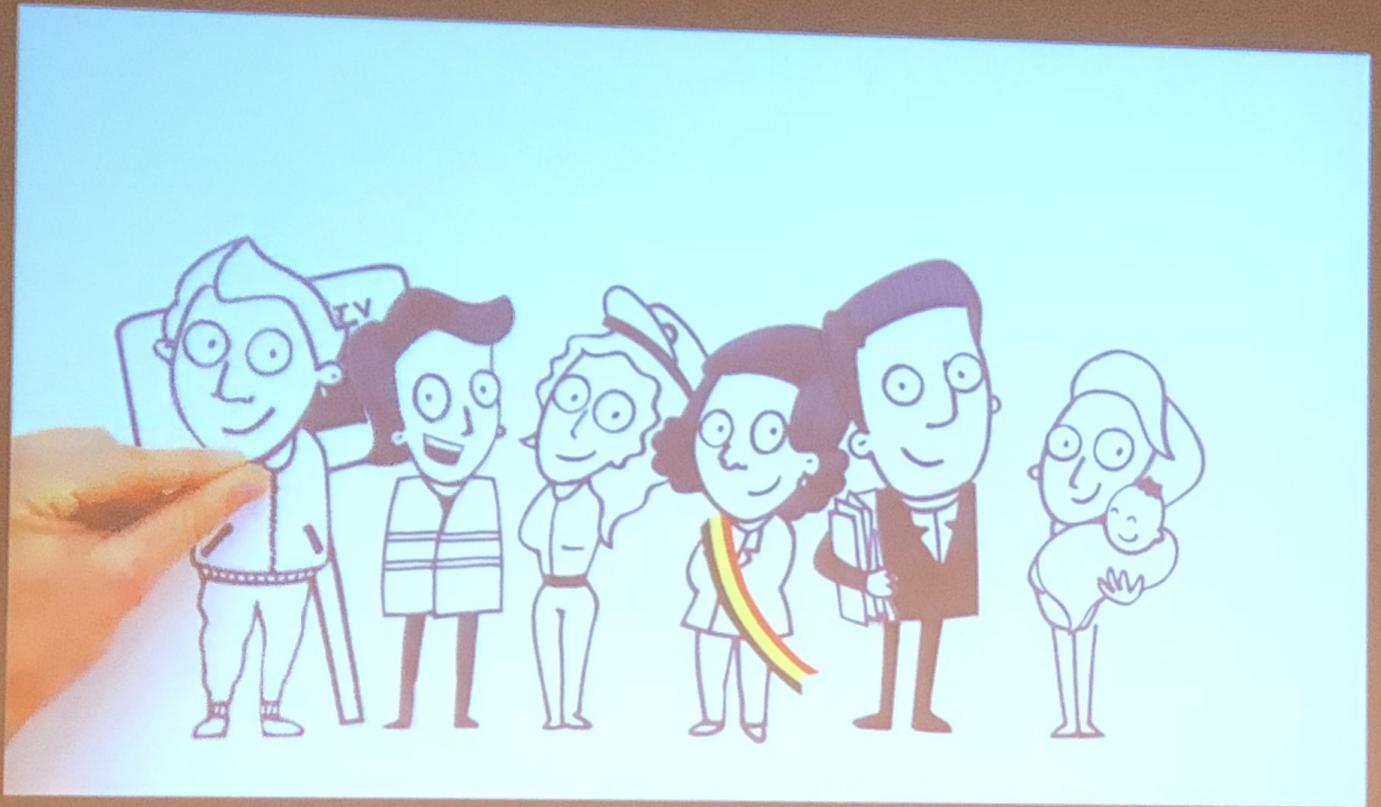
To provide capital directly to cities for investment in infrastructure, the World Bank current urban portfolio encompasses 180 projects with a commitment value of around \$24bn globally. Through the capital raising strategy of the World Bank Cities Resilience Programme, we are helping cities around the 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.

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.

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING





04

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



a. Theme Blue

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.



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



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.

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, strength 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





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



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 naturally influences the quality of the projects; sometimes ideas are good, but are not necessary reflected in the project. 3. Repayment capacity for the debt. All this comes in the framework of income and expenditure. Regarding income, no Mayor in the world is willing to increase local taxes. With this political framework, the financial department of Montevideo is working on improving the system of collecting fees, introduction technology to promote transparency and shorten times.

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 embodied in the real planning mechanism that is the municipal budget. On the side of expenditure, Montevideo has reduced its personnel cost from 49 to 45%, being able to dedicate the savings to modernise the administration using technology to be closer to the citizen. Regarding the access to debt, three elements are essential: 1. Being able to access debt in local currency; 2. It needs to be long-term and 3. It needs to be sustainable, repayment needs to be respectful to local budgets. In Montevideo,

the resourcing to debt generated 120 million dollars, guaranteed by the central government. Its management 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 allocated the funds and it does not depend on central government to allocate priorities.

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 if 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 establish 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 about how to finance the SDGs, taking into consideration a multilevel

and multi-stakeholders situation. 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 are 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 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](#)





b. Theme Green

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.

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?

We are trying to bring local governments closer to Agenda 2030 in the East Africa context (including Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi, South Sudan). We have welcomed the fact that national governments are already starting to align their national development plans with the SDGs, but local governments have not yet

Figura 1.1 - Indicatori statistici per monitorare gli SDGs per tipologia: identici, simili o parziali, specifici di contesto nazionale

"#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



been fully incorporated in the process. Roadmaps are being designed to decide where major investments need to go, but indicators and outputs are not yet clear. The other thing that these processes many times forget is that the final beneficiary needs to be the citizen, and not only the government system. Monitoring outputs is still a challenge for the region, but we are still have a lot to do to bring the concept of Localizing the SDGs closer to many local governments in Eastern Africa. We need the discretion in allocating funds to needs to increase, if we want the local governments to contribute to Agenda 2030. 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. Information Technology 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 relieve 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





VENICE CITY SOLUTIONS 2030





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 than to decentralize 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 need to be redefined, bureaucracy needs to be reduced, but local government 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 necessary have to take part in maintenance.





VENICE 2030
LOPEZ DIANA
UNITED NATIONS

c. Theme Yellow

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 gathers a great number the experiences about how cities and regional governments are implementing Agenda 2030. But the question of finance has not yet too 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 plan 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 than 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.

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 but also helps establishing 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.

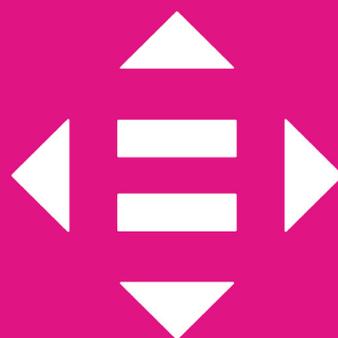
Yemen Mejia Aguirre, Mayor of
Cochabamba, Peru

Question to be addressed: *Has Cochabamba started a budget exercise specifically focused on the SDGs? Do you think that*





10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



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 exist but resources are scarce and creates frustration in the citizens 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 talk 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. In Amman, one of the priorities regarding Agenda 2030 is mass transit and creating sustainable transport projects able to reduce pollution. International cooperation has contributed to create local financial capacities to access loans to finance the



necessary infrastructure. 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.

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 postconflict 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

4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



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.

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.





11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES





**10.4.1 Labour share of GDP,
comprising wages and social protection transfers**
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators



d. Theme Red

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 Commission was created, presided by the Ministry of Planning where the Union of Local Governments of Costa Rica is present. Local governments historically have already implement issues included in the SDGs but not in a structured 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. Legislation is

1 NO
POVERTY



slow and sometimes takes decades to be approved. In the meantime, there has been a de facto transfer of resources and responsibilities from central to local governments, especially regarding health and education.

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 government can promote business, they can borrow money from local governments 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 PublicPrivate-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 schools, health centres, etc. In Tanzania, the common action of local governments has been key to work together with the

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



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.







05 FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS

VENICE
CITY SOLUTIONS 2030

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

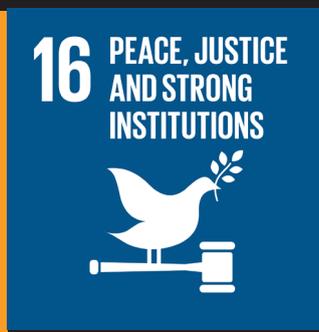
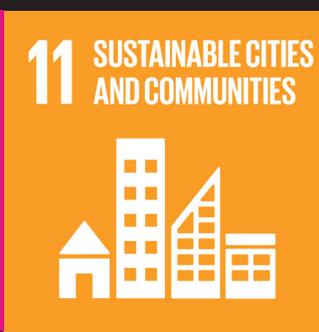
who introduced the debate around the following three initial thoughts:

1. Today, the group have agreed very strongly that we do not need only a change regarding finance but also a change of model, a change of mentality.
2. We need to unite our voices and we to make sure that we can deliver a common message. In this, the role of the local government associations is

key and we need to keep asking central governments to open the processes regarding Agenda 2030 to local governments.

3. Regarding financing for development, one size fits all is not possible, we need to look at different solutions and these solutions need to be mixed. Today debate has concentrated much around the concept of self-government linking it to own resource generation, but we need to also look at the broader concept of local autonomy in the sense than municipalities need to take their decisions about how to organise their actions. Subsidiarity, intended as taking decisions at the closest level of the people affected by them, works both ways. It involves not only giving more power to local governments, but also giving back responsibility to central government when needed.

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 capacities. 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. It 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

unfounded mandates need to end. Each mandate should be established clearly in legislation accompanied 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. It is never only finance, it 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, it is not a power struggle, it is about who is responsible for what to achieve the SDGs.

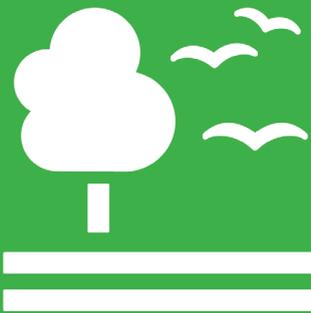
17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



URBAN



15 LIFE ON LAND





06

TWITTER

Dedicated hashtags were

#VeniceCitySolutions2030

#FinancingLocalSDG

Diana Lopez C @dianitalop · Nov 16
 What a day! Many questions, but also plenty of solutions at **#VeniceCitySolutions2030**

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@aiccre @aiccrenazionale · Nov 16
 bit.ly/2DqYEtI @CarlaRey1969: "#SDGs riguardano tutti i Paesi del mondo, compresa #Italia. #Agenda2030 riporti al centro l'essere umano". @sbonaccini **#VeniceCitySolutions2030** @UCLG_Saiz @dianitalop @Platforma4Dev @CCRECEMR

🗨️ Translate Tweet

Thursday

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 ?

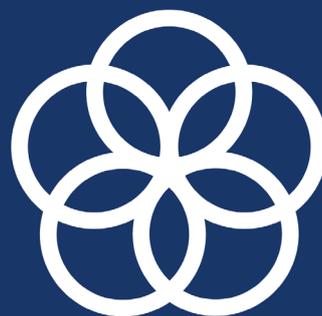
Our colleague @akgill2 moderates the session at **#VeniceCitySolutions2030**

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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**



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS





07 AGENDA

VENICE
CITY SOLUTIONS 2030

Friday, 16th 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

10.15 – 11.45 **Thematic trail BLUE: National strategies for financing the achievement of the SDGs at local level**

- Jean Pascal Boah, Technical advisor, Ministry for cities, Ivory Coast - Juan Voelker, Financial Director, City of Montevideo, Uruguay - Nicolas Gharbi, Senior Advisor, International Affairs and Global Citizenship, Madrid City Council, Spain
Questions from the room

Moderated by: David Jackson, Director, Local development finance, United Nations Capital Development Fund

11.45 – 12.15 **Coffee break and group picture**

12.15 -13.45 **Thematic trail GREEN: Measuring impact at local level: the importance of data on budget alignment and tracking indicators**

- Nemanja Kovacevic, Assistant Minister, Ministry of Economic relations and regional cooperation, Government of Republic of Srpska, Bosnia Herzegovina - Gertrude Rose Gamwera, Secretary General, Uganda Local Government Association

and East African Local Government Association - Pier Paolo Baretta, Former Vice-Minister, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Italy. In charge during the Agenda 2030 negotiations

Questions from the room

Moderated by: Diana Lopez Caramazana, Head, Local government and decentralization Unit, UN-Habitat

13.45 – 14.30 **Lunch**

14.30 – 16.00 **Thematic trail YELLOW: City Solutions, how local governments are making the Agenda 2030 a reality at local level**

- Ramon Torra, Manager, Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, Spain - Gregoire Ngalamulume Tshiebue, Minister, Province of Kasai, Congo Democratic Republic - Nisreen Alaraj, Chief Resilience Officer, Mayor Advisor for international cooperation, Amman Municipality, Jordan - Yemen Mejía Aguirre, Mayor of Cochabamba, Peru

Questions from the room

Moderated by: Amita Gill, Local Governance Specialist, United Nations Development Programme

16.00 – 17.30 **Thematic trail RED: Dynamic local economies to achieve Agenda 2030**

- Juan Pablo Barquero Sanchez, Mayor of Tilarán, Costa Rica - Massimo Renno, President, Botteghe del mondo for fair trade, Italy - David George Mwamfupe, CEO of Dodoma, Tanzania

Questions from the room

Moderated by: Serge Allou, United Cities and Local Governments

17.30 – 18.30 **Recommendations to the High Level Political Forum 2019**

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.

Moderated by Emilia Saiz, Secretary General, United Cities and Local Government

18.30 – 21.00 **Cocktail at the meeting venue**

SATURDAY 17TH 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>





08 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

TABELLA

	Family Name	Name	Position	Institution	Country
1	TAHIRZAI	SADIQULLAH	HEAD OF INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES & SDGs FOCAL POINT	MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (MoFA)	AFGHANISTAN
2	OLOSSOUMARE	ABASSE	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES COLLECTIVITES LOCALES	MINISTERE DE LA DECENTRALISATION ET DE LA GOUVERNANCE LOCALE	BENIN
3	JANSSENS	BERT	COORDINATOR EUROPE AND INTERNATIONAL	ASSOCIATION OF FLEMISH CITIES AND MUNICIPALITIES (VVSG)	BELGIUM
4	ABADZIC	AMRA	HEAD OF SUBDEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	GOVERNMENT OF BRCKO DISTRICT	BOSNIA/HEZEGOVINA
5	AVDUKIC	NIJAZ	ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	FEDERAL INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMING	BOSNIA/HEZEGOVINA
6	KOVACEVIC	NEMANJA	ASSISTANT MINISTER	MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND REGIONAL COOPERATION	BOSNIA/HEZEGOVINA
7	PEJIC	MILE	HEAD OF MAYOR'S OFFICE	CITY ADMINISTRATION BIJELJINA	BOSNIA/HEZEGOVINA
8	TODOROVIC	ANKICA	HEAD OF SECTION FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EUROPEA INTEGRATION	CITY ADMINISTRATION BIJELJINA	BOSNIA/HEZEGOVINA
9	NDABAHARIYE	MARIE SALOME	SECRETAIRE PERMANENTE	MINISTERE DE FINANCE, BUDGET ET COOPERATION DEVELOPEMENT ECONOMIQUE	BURUNDI
10	SINANKWA	DENISE	PRESIDENTE	CONSEIL ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE	BURUNDI
11	FAMPOU TCHAPTCHET	DENISE	MAYOR	DOUALA 2	CAMEROUN
12	MINTYA	RENE DANIEL	General Inspector	MINISTRY FOR DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT	CAMEROUN
13	MFULUTOMA	PHILEMON LUKOKI	DEPUTY COORDINATOR	CONGOLESE OBSERVATORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	CONGO DRC
14	NGALAMULUME TSHIEBUE	GREGOIRE	MINISTRE PROVINCIAL	GOUVERNEMENT PROVINCIAL DU KASAI CENTRAL	CONGO DRC
15	RUHIMBIKA	MANASSE	PROVINCIAL PLANNING MINISTER	SOUTH-KIVU PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	CONGO DRC
16	SHEMATSI	BAENI MARIE	MINISTER OF PLAN, BUDGET, COMMUNICATION AND PRESS	NORTH-KIVU PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	CONGO DRC
17	BARQUERO SANCHEZ	JUAN PABLO	ALCALDE	MUNICIPALIDAD DE TILARAN	COSTA RICA
18	ANDROIC BRAJIC	INES	HEAD OF SECTOR	MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND PHYSICAL PLANNING	CROATIA
19	MOMCILOVIC	SANDRA	HEAD OF SERVICE	MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND PHYSICAL PLANNING	CROATIA
20	ALI	AGIMASIE DEMEWOZ	EXPERT	PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (former National Planning Commission)	ETHIOPIA

	Family Name	Name	Position	Institution	Country
21	CHAILLOU	CRISTOPHE	DIRECTEUR GENERAL	ASSOCIATION FRANCAISE CONSEIL COMMUNES ET REGIONS D'EUROPE	FRANCE
22	FADERA	ALAGIE	DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, GAMBIA	GAMBIA
23	GOMEZ JR.	DAVID	PRINCIPAL DECENTRALIZATION OFFICER	MINISTRY FOR LANDS AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT	GAMBIA
24	FLASPOEHLER	LEA	GOVERNANCE ADVISOR	DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ)	GERMANY
25	ATHANASOPOULOU	VALIA	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OFFICER	CENTRAL UNION OF GREEK MUNICIPALITIES	GREECE
26	CHIOTAKIS	NIKOLAOS	MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR OF KIFISSIA	CENTRAL UNION OF GREEK MUNICIPALITIES	GREECE
27	BALLARIN	FILIPPO			ITALY
28	BARETTA	PIER PAOLO	PRESIDENT	REFORMISM AND SOLIDARITY ASSOCIATION	ITALY
29	BATTAGLIA	STEFANIA	GENERAL DIRECTOR	MUNICIPALITY OF VENEZIA	ITALY
30	BOCCANEGRA	RICCARDO			ITALY
31	BONACCINI	STEFANO	PRESIDENT	AICCRE/CEMR	ITALY
32	BREDA	ANGELIKA	DEPUTY MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF ALANNO (PE)	ITALY
33	BRUSSA	FRANCO	PRESIDENT	AICCRE FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	ITALY
34	CARUSO	SILVIA	DEPUTY MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF SAN CANZIAN D'ISONZO (GO)	ITALY
35	CENTENARO	SAVERIO	MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR	MUNICIPALITY OF VENEZIA	ITALY
36	CIASULLO	ORESTE	MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR	MUNICIPALITY OF SAVIGNANO IRPINO (AV)	ITALY
37	DAMBRINI	SARA			ITALY
38	D'ANDREA	GIUSEPPE	PRESS	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
39	DE GREGORI	CHIARA			ITALY
40	DEI ROSSI	GAIA			ITALY
41	DELLA VALENTINA	ELENA			ITALY
42	DE MARIA	FAUSTO ALBERTO	MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF LATRONICO (PZ)	ITALY
43	FRANCO	ELENA	CIVIL SOCIETY - ARCHITECT	BRANDIZZO (TO)	ITALY
44	GIACOMAZZI	AURORA			ITALY
45	GRENGA	REMO	BUSINESS CONSULTANT	AICCRE LAZIO	ITALY
46	HICHE	GIOVANNI			ITALY
47	JELMONI	MARCO			ITALY
48	LENARDA	ALICE			ITALY
49	LONGINOTTI	LODOVICA	SENIOR DEVELOPMENT ADVISER	ITALIAN AGENCY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	ITALY
50	LUCCARONI	ANDREA	MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR OF KIFISSIA	MUNICIPALITY OF FAENZA (RA)	ITALY
51	LUPI	LUANA	STATUTORY AFFAIRS	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
52	MARTININI	ALESSANDRO	HEAD AREA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND SPORT	MUNICIPALITY OF RAVENNA	ITALY
53	MARZIALI	CLAUDIO	VIDEOMAKER	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
54	MOLINA RUIZ	JORGE			ITALY
55	NARDUOLO	GIULIA	FORMER MEMBER	ITALIAN PARLIAMENT	ITALY
56	NUVOLARI	ORSOLA			ITALY
57	ORLAN	DANIEL			ITALY
58	PAGANIN	MATILDE			ITALY
59	PALOZZO	ANNALISA	DEPUTY MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF CEPAGATTI (PE)	ITALY
60	PAVAN	CAMILLA			ITALY
61	PAVIANI	FILIPPO	TRAINING TECHNICIAN	CIVIL SOCIETY	ITALY

	Family Name	Name	Position	Institution	Country
62	PAVON	CRISTINA			ITALY
63	PELLIZZARI	GIACOMO			ITALY
64	PERESIN	LORENZO			ITALY
65	PEROSA	MARTA			ITALY
66	POLLIERO	NICOLA			ITALY
67	PROTS	KHRISTINA			ITALY
68	RAMELLO	MARIA GABRIEL- LA	DEPUTY MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF NICHELINO (TO)	ITALY
69	RENNO	MASSIMO	PRESIDENT	BOTTEGHE DEL MONDO ASSOCIA- TION	ITALY
70	REY	CARLA	SECRETARY GENERAL	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
71	ROSA	ALESSIA			ITALY
72	SALVATORI	PAOLA	HEAD ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	AICCRE, ITALY	ITALY
73	SCARPA	SARA			ITALY
74	STEFINLONGO	PIETRO			ITALY
75	TEODONIO	STELLA	DIRECTOR	REFORMISM AND SOLIDARITY AS- SOCIATION	ITALY
76	TRAVAGLINI	FABIO ORLAN- DO	MUNICIPAL COUNCILOR	MUNICIPALITY OF SAN SALVO (CH)	ITALY
77	VARINI	RICCARDO	ARCHITECT, PROFESSOR	UNIVERSITY OF SAN MARINO RE- PUBLIC	ITALY
78	ZAMBON	MADDALENA			ITALY
79	AMICCHIA	FRANCOIS AL- BERT	MINISTER	MINISTRY FOR CITIES	IVORY COAST
80	BOAH	JEAN PASCAL	TECHNICAL ADVISOR	MINISTRY FOR CITIES	IVORY COAST
81	BINI	KOUASSI RO- LAND	DIRECTEUR DE LA PLANIFICATION URBAINE	MINISTERE DE LA VILLE, ABIDJAN	IVORY COAST
82	DAGO	DJAHY LAZARE	DIRECTOR GENERAL FOR DECEN- TRALIZATION AND LOCAL DEVE- LOPMENT	REPUBLIQUE DE COTE D'IVOIRE	IVORY COAST
83	ALARAJ	NISREEN	AMMAN CHIEF RESILIENCE OF- FICER, MAYOR'S ADVISOR FOR PROJECTS AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	GREATER AMMAN MUNICIPALITY	JORDAN
84	ALDON	LUC	PROGRAMME MANAGER	UCLG, SPAIN	LOCAL GOVERN- MENT NETWORKS
85	ALLOU	SERGE	TECHNICAL ADVISOR	UCLG, SPAIN	LOCAL GOVERN- MENT NETWORKS
86	HABEAU	JEAN FRANCOIS	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	FMDV, FRANCE	LOCAL GOVERN- MENT NETWORKS
87	KUSEMERERWA KALEGE	MARY JOSEPHI- NE	MANAGER MEMBERSHIP SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOP- MENT	EAST AFRICA LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION -EALGA, UGANDA	LOCAL GOVERN- MENT NETWORKS
88	SAIZ	EMILIA	SECRETARY GENERAL	UNITED CITIES AND LOCAL GOVER- NMENTS - UCLG	LOCAL GOVERN- MENT NETWORKS
89	VALLIER	FREDERIC	SECRETARY GENERAL	CEMR, Council of European Muni- cipalities and Regions	LOCAL GOVERN- MENT NETWORKS
90	ABDY	HORMA	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES COL- LECTIVITES LOCALES NOUA- KCHOTT	MINISTERE INTERIEUR ET DECEN- TRALISATION MAURTIANIE	MAURITANIA
91	OROZCO	LUIS ROBERTO	DIRECTOR	FENNAM - NATIONAL FEDERATION OF MUNICIPALITIES OF MEXICO	MEXICO
92	KASCELAN	ALEKSANDAR	MAYOR	THE OLD ROYAL CAPITAL CETINJE	MONTENEGRO
93	LUCIC	DEJAN	MAYOR'S SENIOR ADVISOR	THE OLD ROYAL CAPITAL CETINJE	MONTENEGRO
94	MISNIC	RANKO	MAYOR	MUNICIPALITY OF MOJKOVAC	MONTENEGRO
95	ACHBAL	DRISS	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVI- CES	REGION BENI MELLAL-KHENIFRA	MOROCCO

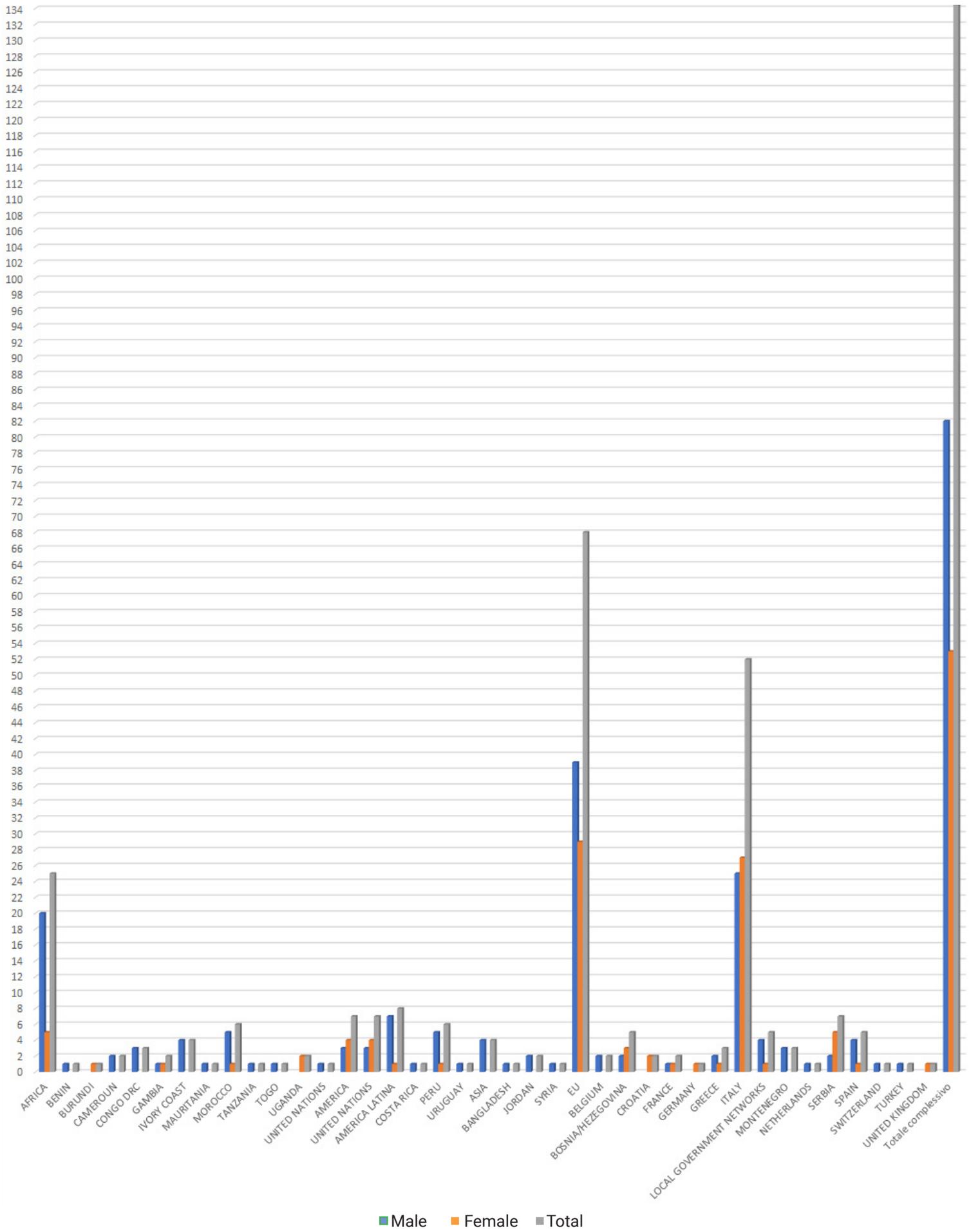
	Family Name	Name	Position	Institution	Country
96	AOMARI	KHERIDDINE	DIRECTION GENERAL DES COLLECTIVITES LOCALES	MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR, AGDAL-RABAT	MOROCCO
97	DRISSI BAKHKHAT	LALLA AHLAM	CHEF DE SERVICE	MINISTERE DE L'INTERIEUR, SOUSSI RABAT	MOROCCO
98	ENNAHLI	ABDELLATIF	SECRETAIRE GENERAL	MINISTERE AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE NATIONAL, URBANISME, HABITAT ET POLITIQUE DE LA VILLE	MOROCCO
99	HAMMOUCH	DRISS	CHEF DE DIVISION	MINISTERE AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE NATIONAL, URBANISME, HABITAT ET POLITIQUE DE LA VILLE	MOROCCO
100	NAJJARI	MILOUD	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVICES	REGION DE L'ORIENTAL, OUJDA	MOROCCO
101	KAIROUN	SAID	CONSEILLER	PRESIDENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICE	MOROCCO
102	SBIYYAA	BRAHIM JIDDOU	DIRECTEUR GENERAL DES SERVICES	REGION MARRAKECH SAFI	MOROCCO
103	ARYAL	BAIKUNTHA	SECRETARY	NATIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES AND FISCAL COMMISSION (NNRFC), KATHMANDU	NEPAL
104	WIGGERS	ARTHUR	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	VNG INTERNATIONAL	NETHERLANDS
105	ALAM ZEB	KHAN	MEMBER BOARD OF GOVERNERS (BOG)	LOCAL COUNCILS ASSOCIATION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (LCA-KP)	PAKISTAN
106	ISRARULLAH	KHAN	ADVISOR/MEMBER BOARD OF GOVERNERS (BOG)	LOCAL COUNCILS ASSOCIATION KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA (LCA-KP)	PAKISTAN
107	GUILLEN TUANAMA	MONICA MARGOT	ASESORA	MUNICIPALIDAD ICA	PERU
108	MEJIA AGUIRRE	YEMEN	ALCALDE ELECTO	MUNICIPALIDAD DE COCHABAMBA	PERU
109	MORENO ZAVALA	WILLIAM JORGE	SECRETARIO EJECUTIVO DE FEMULP Y GERENTE DE RELACIONES NACIONALES E INTERNACIONALES DEL MUNICIPIO DE ATE, LIMA	FEMULP/MUNICIPIO DE ATE, LIMA	PERU
110	RAMOS MENDOZA	LUIS EMILIO	ALCALDE ELECTO	MUNICIPALIDAD DE LOS MOLINOS	PERU
111	ALNIFAI	KHALID	DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND STUDIES	MINISTRY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND RURAL AFFAIRS, KSA RIYADH	SAUDI ARABIA
112	ALSHAIKH	HAMAD	PLANNING ENGINEER	MINISTRY OF MUNICIPALITIES AND RURAL AFFAIRS, KSA RIYADH	SAUDI ARABIA
113	DANILOVIC	KLARA	ADVISER FOR HOUSING AND URBAN PLANNING	STANDING CONFERENCE OF TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN SERBIA	SERBIA
114	IBROVIC	ISIDORA	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - SECTOR PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES, PROJECTS MANAGEMENT AND CO-OPERATION WITH IFI'S	CITY OF BELGRADE - BELGRADE CITY ADMINISTRATION	SERBIA
115	KEMIVES	ALKSANDAR	OFFICE OF THE MAYOR - ADVISOR TO THE VICE MAYOR	CITY OF BELGRADE - BELGRADE CITY ADMINISTRATION	SERBIA
116	MILANOVIC	ZELIKA	CABINET OF THE VICE-MAYOR	CITY OF BELGRADE	SERBIA
117	PANTELIC	SANDRA	HEAD OF CITY ADMINISTRATION OF BELGRADE	CITY OF BELGRADE	SERBIA
118	TARBUK	NIKOLA	DEPUTY SECRETARY GENERAL	STANDING CONFERENCE OF TOWNS AND MUNICIPALITIES - NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN SERBIA	SERBIA

	Family Name	Name	Position	Institution	Country
119	GHARBI	NIKOLAS	SENIOR ADVISOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AND GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP	MADRID CITY COUNCIL	SPAIN
120	MARIN COTS	PEDRO	DIRECTOR OBSERVATORIO MEDIO AMBIENTE URBANO	MALAGA CITY COUNCIL	SPAIN
121	SANCHEZ CANO	JAVIER	RESPONSIBLE FOR PLANNING, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.	DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA	SPAIN
122	SENDIN	PATRICIA	SOCIA FUNDADORA	FRONTLINE WASTE	SPAIN
123	TORRA XICOY	RAMON M.	GERENTE	AREA METROPOLITANA DE BARCELONA	SPAIN
124	LUNDA JOHN	BANZA	MINISTER	GOVERNMENT OF TAGANYIKA	TANZANIA
125	MWAMFUPE	DAVIS GEORGE	MAYOR	DODOMA CITY COUNCIL	TANZANIA
126	OMOLO	JENIFA, JOHN	TOWN DIRECTOR	KIBAHA TOWN COUNCIL	TANZANIA
127	SAGINI	JUMANNE ABDALLAH	REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY (RAS)	SIMIYU REGION - TANZANIA	TANZANIA
128	HODOUMTA	MOTAMRA	SOUS-DIRECTEUR DE LA PLANIFICATION REGIONALE	MINISTRY FOR THE ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	TCHAD
129	ADEGON	ADEGNON KODJO TSRO FOGAN	PRESIDENT DE LA DELEGATION SPECIALE DE LA COMMUNE DE LOME	MARIE DE LOME, MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE, LOMÉ	TOGO
130	PAHORSIKI	TOUH	DIRECTEUR DE LA DECENTRALISATION	MINISTERE DE L'ADMINISTRATION TERRITORIALE, LOMÉ	TOGO
131	SAMIE	TCHAA	FONCTIONNAIRE A1 (SECRETAIRE DE CONSEIL)	PREFECTURE DE LA KOZAH	TOGO
132	GAMWERA	GERTRUDE ROSE	SECRETARY GENERAL	UGANDA LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASSOCIATION/EAST AFRICAN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ASSOCIATION	UGANDA
133	MORO	ARIS	KNOWLEDGE AND PARTNERSHIP CHIEF TECHNICAL ADVISOR	C40 CITIES FINANCE FACILITY	UNITED KINGDOM
134	ABU KHARMEH	SULEIMAN		UNDP/SAUDI ARABIA	UNITED NATIONS
135	ACIKGOZ	BULENT	PORTFOLIO MANAGER FOR PUBLIC SECTOR POLICIES AND SERVICES	UNDP TURKEY	UNITED NATIONS
136	AKHTAR	TEHMINA	DEPUTY DIRECTOR, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	UNCDF	UNITED NATIONS
137	AL TAKEE	ETAB	PROGRAMME SPECIALIST-SDGs, ADVOCACY & KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT	UNDP SYRIA	UNITED NATIONS
138	AMISI	JEAN MUTUMBI KALANGANIA	UNDP NATIONAL ECONOMIST (DRC)	UNDP CONGO DRC	UNITED NATIONS
139	FAH	BRAHIM JIDDOU	LEADEUR THEMATIQUE GOUVERNANCE	UNDP MAURITANIA	UNITED NATIONS
140	FASHHO	ASMA	DLDSP PROGRAMME OFFICER	UNDP JORDAN	UNITED NATIONS
141	FILIMONOVIC	MILOVAN	TECHNICAL ADVISOR-PUBLIC FINANCE	UNDPF SERBIA	UNITED NATIONS
142	GILL	AMITA	LOCAL GOVERNANCE SPECIALIST	UNDP	UNITED NATIONS
143	JACKSON	DAVID	DIRECTOR, LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE	UNCDF	UNITED NATIONS
144	JANNEH	ABDOULIE	NATIONAL ECONOMIST	UNDP GAMBIA	UNITED NATIONS
145	KEBRI	FARIDA	CHARGE DE PORTEFEUILLE GOUVERNANCE	UNDP ALGERIA	UNITED NATIONS
146	LAKOVIC HOSO	AIDA	PROJECT MANAGER, INTEGRATED LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	UNDP BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	UNITED NATIONS
147	LOPEZ	DIANA	HEAD, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION UNIT	UN-HABITAT	UNITED NATIONS
148	MANYAMA	AMON MUJINJA	PROGRAMME SPECIALIST & COORDINATOR OF PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS	UNDP TANZANIA	UNITED NATIONS
149	MCCLUNEY	FIONA	UN RC/UNDP RR	UNDP MONTENEGRO	UNITED NATIONS

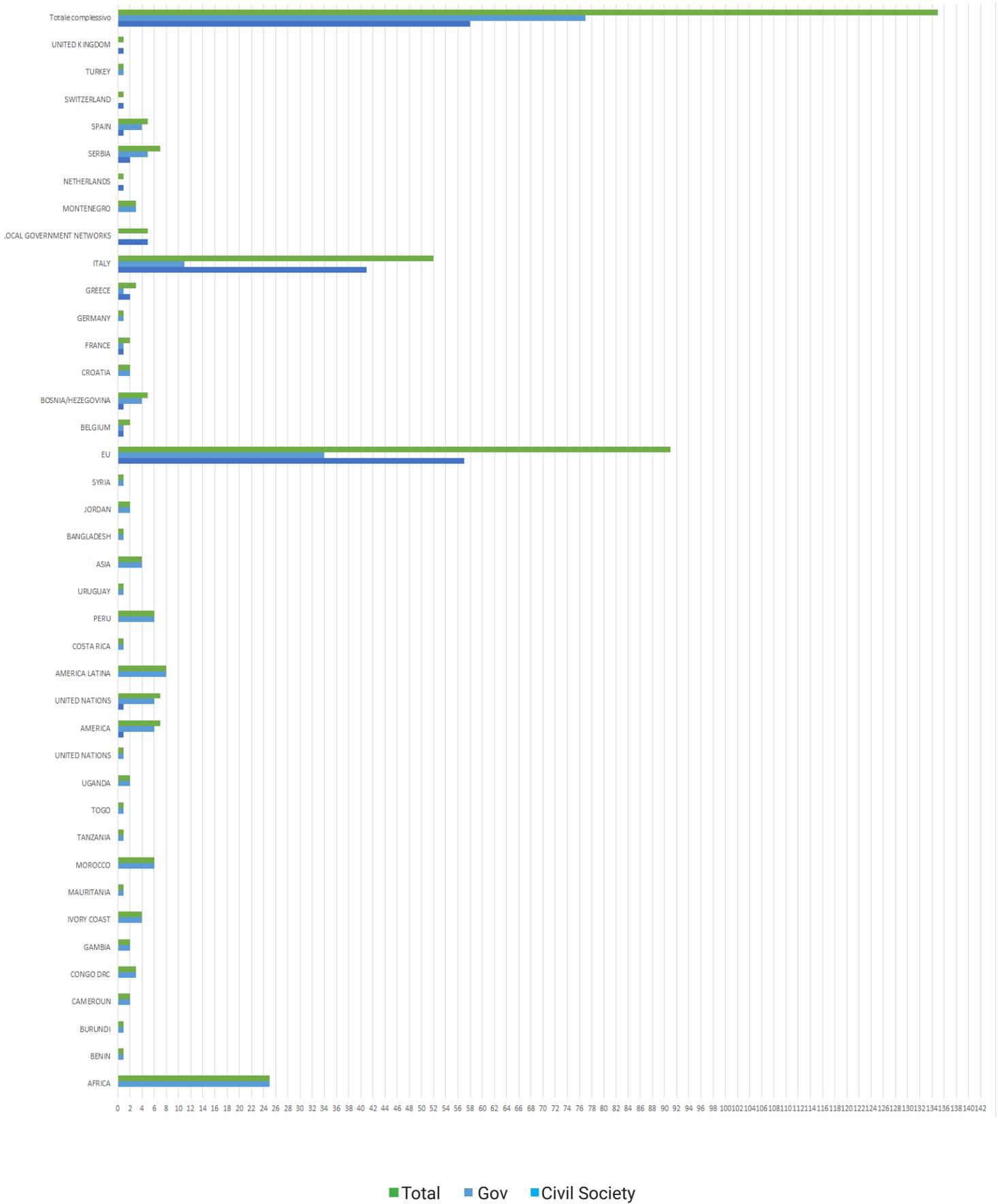
	Family Name	Name	Position	Institution	Country
150	MOHIELDIN	MAHMOUD	SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT FOR THE 2030 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA, UNITED NATIONS RELATIONS, AND PARTNERSHIPS	WORLD BANK	UNITED NATIONS
151	PEREZ	FERRAN	INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OFFICER	WORLD BANK GROUP GENEVA OFFICE	UNITED NATIONS
152	POZHIDAEV	DMITRY	REGIONAL TECHNICAL ADVISOR/ HEAD OF OFFICE, UGANDA	UN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	UNITED NATIONS
153	TOMASI	CLAUDIO	UNDP COUNTRY DIRECTOR in TURKEY	UNDP TURKEY	UNITED NATIONS
154	VULIKIC	BORKO	PROJECT MANAGER	UNDP MONTENEGRO	UNITED NATIONS
155	VOELKER	JUAN	DIRECTOR DE FINANZAS	MUNICIPALITY OF MONTEVIDEO	URUGUAY



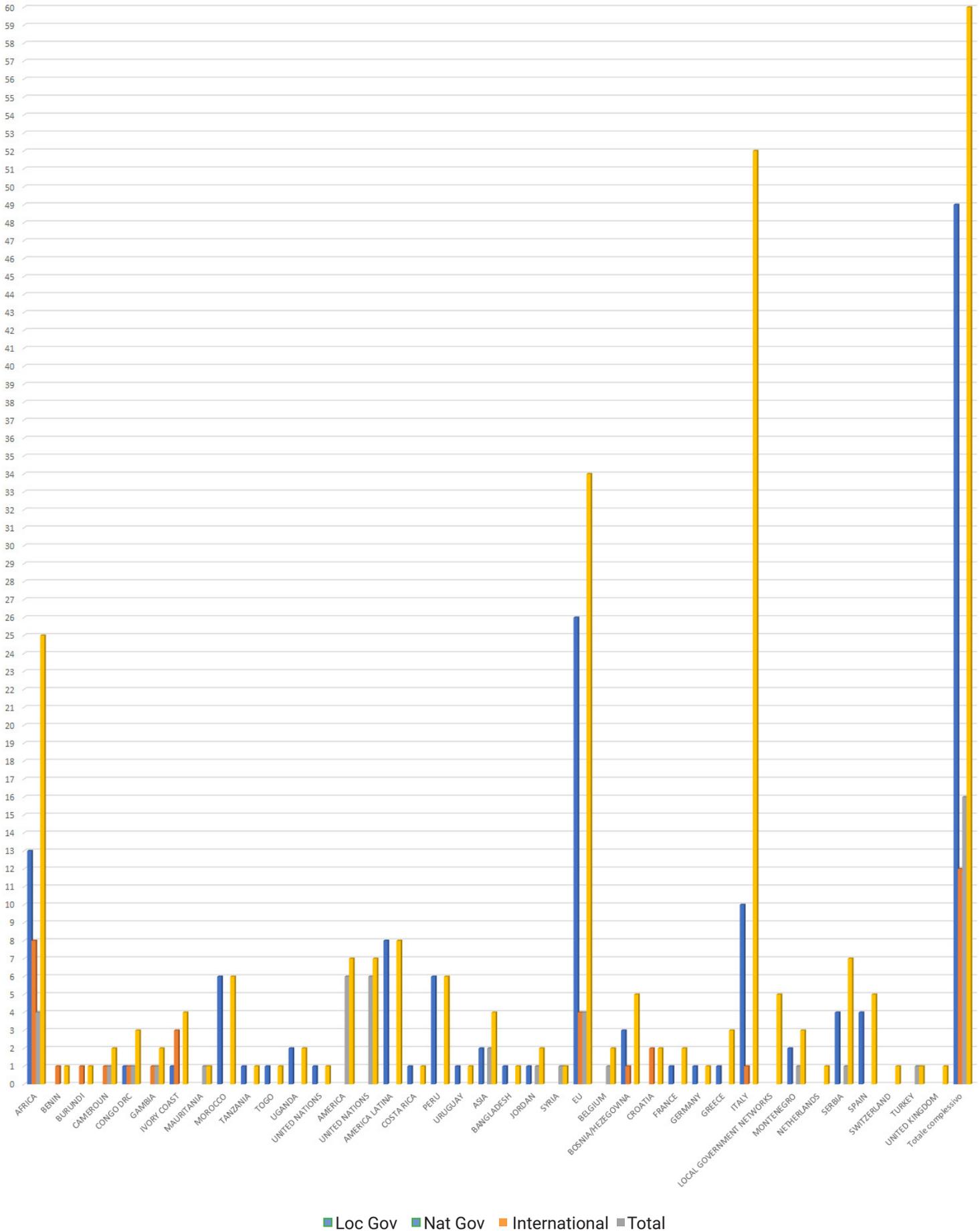
Venice City Solutions 2018: Gender Balance



Venice City Solutions 2018: Local Regional National Authorities and Civil Society participation



Venice City Solutions 2018: Local Regional Authorities, National Governments, International Institutions





11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



*Permanent Mission of Italy
to the United Nations*



*PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF
CAMEROON TO THE UNITED NATIONS*



**ASSOCIAZIONE ITALIANA
PER IL CONSIGLIO DEI COMUNI
E DELLE REGIONI D'EUROPA**



Financing the SDGs at local level

VENICE 2030

CITY SOLUTIONS

SIDE EVENT

16th July 2019, 1.15 – 2.30 p.m.

UNHQ, CR 8

RSVP: [HLPF-LOCALIZING SDGs](https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/dest/2030/2019/07/16-17-july-2019)

Contact: sec.italyun@esteri.it



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UN HABITAT



This project is co-funded by the European Union



