Session 3: Local-level SDG monitoring (SDG localization) – Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) and Voluntary Subnational Reviews (VSRs)

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Workshop on supporting evidence-based VNRs and SDG reporting: data and statistics innovations
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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages “Member States to conduct regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and sub-national levels, which are country-led and country-driven.” (2030 Agenda, para. 79)

These reviews at the sub-national level are also known as Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)
Role and importance of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs):

- Encourages Member States to collaborate closely with the local and sub-regional governments.
- Encourages local authorities to share information on how they are helping achieve the SDGs.
- Enhances coordination between different levels of government and adds input to the national Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs).
VLRs should be guided by key principles from 2030 Agenda (para. 74) applying to all reviews, i.e.:

- Longer-term orientation, identifying achievements, challenges, gaps and will help mobilize necessary means of implementation and partnerships;

- Open, inclusive, participatory and transparent;

- People-centered, gender-sensitive, respect human rights and have a particular focus on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind;

- Rigorous and based on evidence
Possible VLR structure

Methodology and process for preparation of the review

- Who was in charge of VLR preparation?
- How were stakeholders engaged?
- How was data collected and used?
- How were priority SDGs identified?

Policy and enabling environment

- Describe the relationship between the subnational and national levels
- What activities were undertaken to raise awareness on the SDGs?
- How are SDGs included in local plans
- Leaving no one behind
- Institutional mechanisms/governance
- Barriers faced

Progress on Goals and Targets

- Analysis of the progress of all/selected SDGs
- Are reference data available? How is progress monitored?
- Means of implementation (financial, capacity building)

Conclusions and next steps

- What next?
- What lessons learned?
- How will progress be monitored
Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) in the World

VLRs repository available at: https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews
Good VLR examples

• **Melbourne, Australia** ([link](#)): Good examples on how to use VLR as a basis for continuing the M&E (monitoring and evaluation) of local policies

• **Amsterdam, Netherlands** ([link](#)): Great examples of sustainable urban development

• **Indonesia VNR ([link](#)) & West Java VLR**: good example of aligning national and local data to the SDGs

• **Pakistan VNR ([link](#))**: Voluntary sub-national review/sub-national profiles and district dashboards

• **Kenya VNR ([link](#))**: includes a section written by Kenya’s Council of Governors, which has been very active in advancing local sustainability
Additional resources: https://sdgs.un.org/topics/voluntary-local-reviews#resources

• DESA’s Global Guiding Elements for VLRs: https://sdgs.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/GlobalGuidingElementsforVLRs_FINAL.pdf

• ESCAP’s Asia-Pacific Regional Guideline on VLRs: https://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-regional-guidelines-voluntary-local-reviews

• (forthcoming, late-2023/early-2024) DESA policy brief about the role of SDG localization in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda

• (forthcoming, in advance of HLPF 2024) DESA compilation of policy briefs examining specific topics under SDG localization

The six Asia-Pacific VLRs have used a mixed approach to their use of indicators. Most have adapted the ‘official’ indicators as much as possible to match local data availability, while also introducing their own, either developed previously as part of other monitoring activities or developed new for the purpose of the VLR specifically. (pg. 33)
THANK YOU!