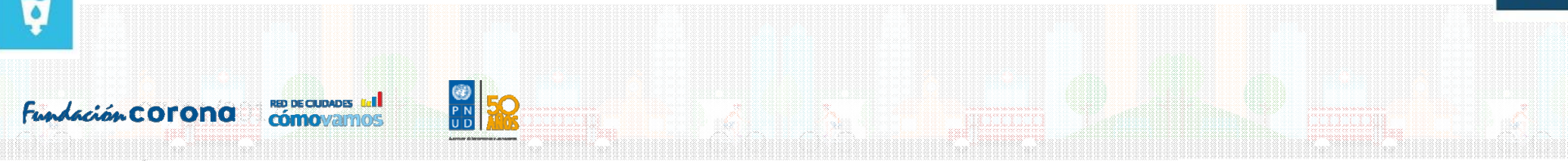
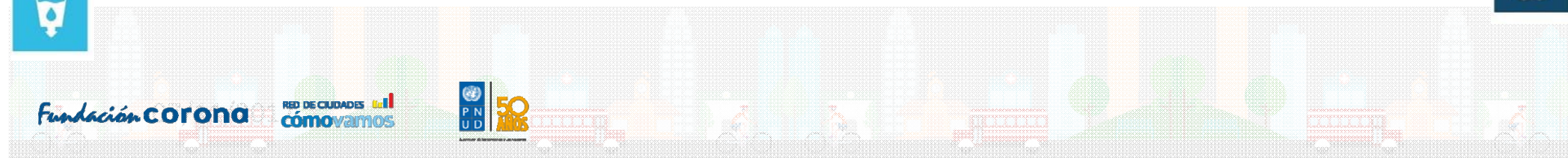


Data collaboration and SGDs

A multisector experience to promote local appropriation with the 2030 agenda in Colombia



¿Why a sustainable development agenda?



MDG

Millennium Development Goals



Emphasis in coverages and unidimensional visions of poverty

Country goals didn't reflect local realities and prevented the agenda to be an actionable tool for policymakers in territories.

SDG

Sustainable Development Goals



Under a concept of harmonic development with society and nature, the Sustainable Development Goals seek to learn from the mistakes made by the past agenda.

Promotes greener and more sustainable alternatives to continue through a sustainable growth path.

Recognize the need to reduce inequality and the negative impact of the development model.

Sustainable development acquires special relevance after the 2008 global financial crisis in a context of high degradation of natural ecosystems.

Some unique elements of the new global agenda



The **UN Economic Division** insists in the need to recognize **local particularities**, including differences in income levels, gender and rural-urban contexts. SDGs are based in an **participatory and inclusive view of development**.

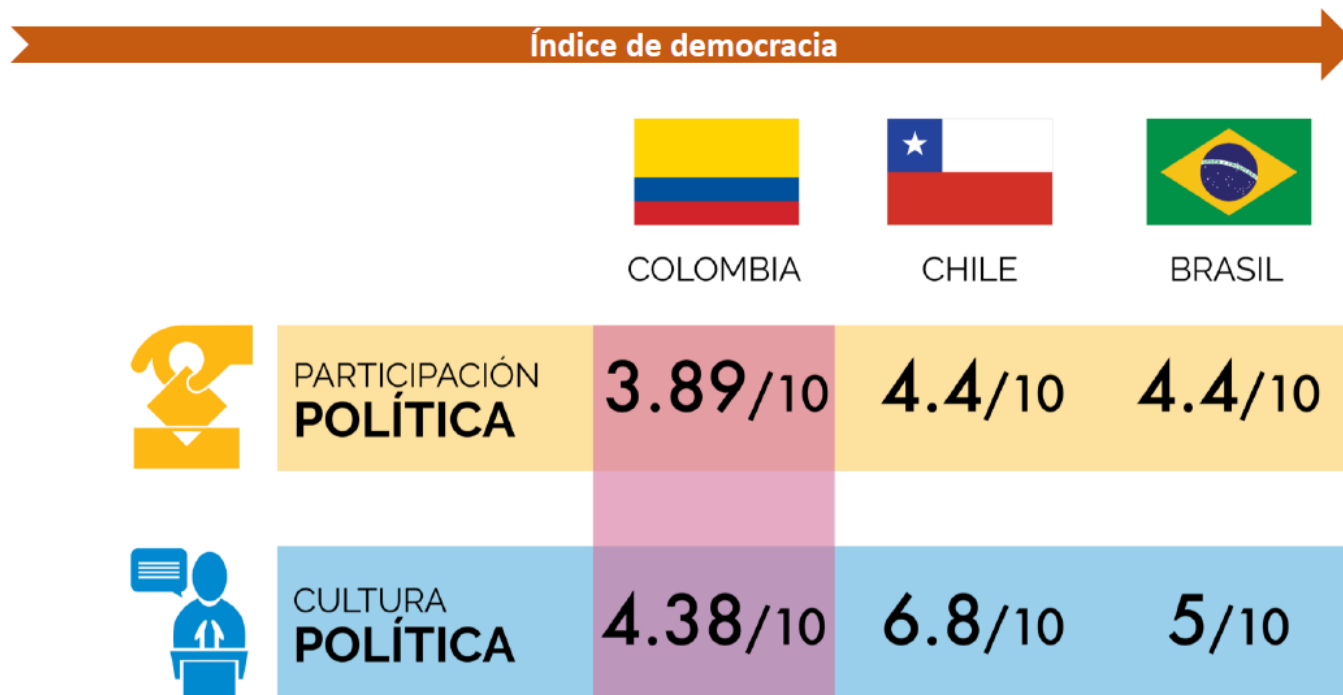
SDGs explore **new areas that governments have not monitored in the past**, and for this reason there is no disaggregated information to follow up [Citiscopes, 2015].

Its important that the new agenda can be translated to **actionable tools at local levels**



The degree of **local empowerment with the SDGs** will determine if Colombia will succeed in the path towards sustainable development

Political and cultural context matters



Political and cultural context matters

According to the 2017 Political Culture Survey (DANE):

- **3** out of **10** citizens know at least one citizen participation space and **59%** consider that people participate only for personal gain.
- **6** out of **10** are very dissatisfied with the way democracy works in Colombia.
- **9** out of **10** have never participated in Local Action Committees and other local participation organisms.
- **6** out of **10** citizens think that it's very difficult to act together with other citizens and work for a common cause.
- **9** out of **10** have never participated in associations and other collective groups (recreation, sports, art, culture).
- **2** of **10** consider that participating doesn't contribute to the solution of Community problems.

Political and cultural context matters

Institutional barriers to citizen participation and a lack of legitimacy of formal mechanisms

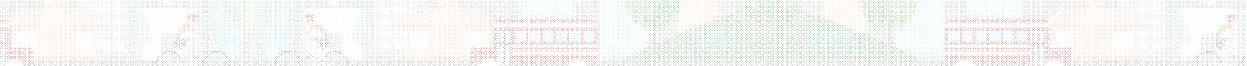
Low level of trust between citizens and public institutions

Low level of effective citizen engagement in public matters

Low level of informed citizen participation and a disconnection with institutions of representative democracy

Low levels of accountability of public actors

Limited availability of organized and quality information



Data collaboration for an Open State

- **Collaborative multisector approaches** to information gathering and open data strategies allow governments, citizens and civil society organizations make informed decisions.
- **Effective and timely data** help individuals and organizations develop new findings and innovative ideas that generate social and economic benefits.
- **Open data** helps improve the flow of information within governments, between them and improves transparency in public decision-making.
- **Increased transparency, accountability and good governance** enriches the public debate and helps fight corruption.

Promoting SDGs through an Open State

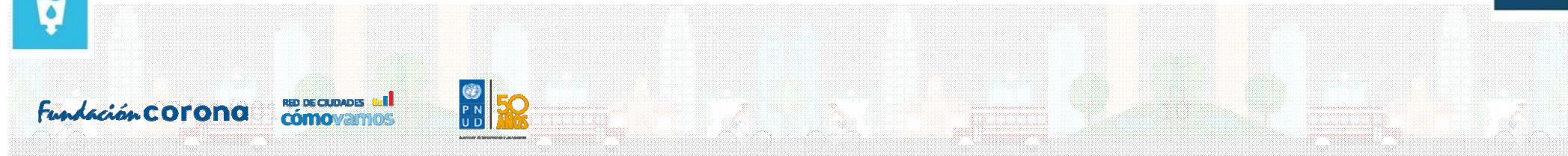
- **Encouraging governments** to use multisector alliances to raise valuable data that can contribute to measure key SDG goals and prioritize neglected sectors that are key to the global agenda.
- **Following up in the efficient use of scarce public resources:** showing how and where public funds are invested, encouraging governments to demonstrate that they are making the correct financial choices.
- **Monitoring impact:** promoting impact evaluations of public programs, allowing the government, civil society organizations and the private sector to respond more efficiently to the specific needs of local communities.
- **Improving decision-making:** promoting the use of information to empower citizens with their share in sustainable development.

¿Why cities matter?



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Cities are at the **center of opportunities** for growth, but also the **greatest challenges** to reach **sustainable development**

Concentrate the highest levels of **inequality** (0,55 Glnl)



Cities account for **3/4** of the total energy consumption



80% of public transport

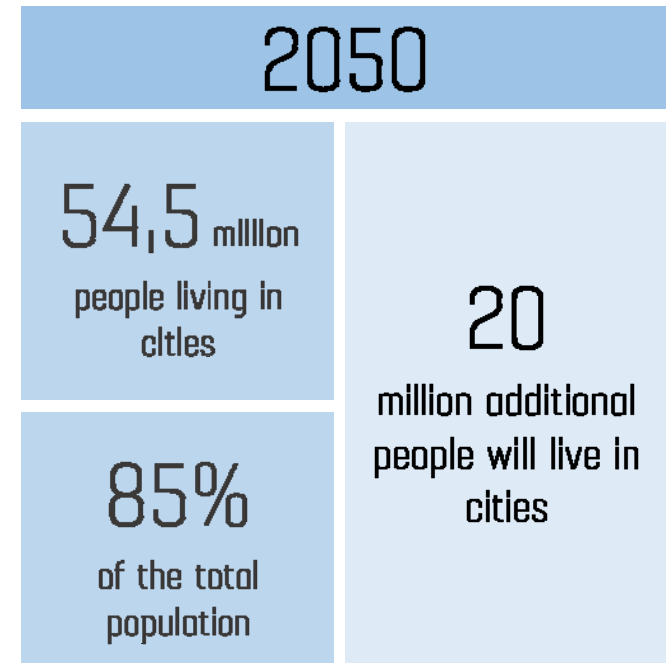
In cities, **18%** of its inhabitants are deprived from adequate sanitation, less than **20%** of residual waters receive treatment.

They are also responsible for more than **70%** of **toxics emission** in the atmosphere

90% of urban areas are located in coastal zones and are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change

All these problems/challenges will only increase in time as urban contexts become more crowded.

In **Colombia** the **rapid urbanization** represents enormous challenges. New approaches and innovative solutions are needed.



Source: Sistema de Ciudades DNP

Our project



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50 años
de la creación del PNUD
en el marco del centenario
de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas

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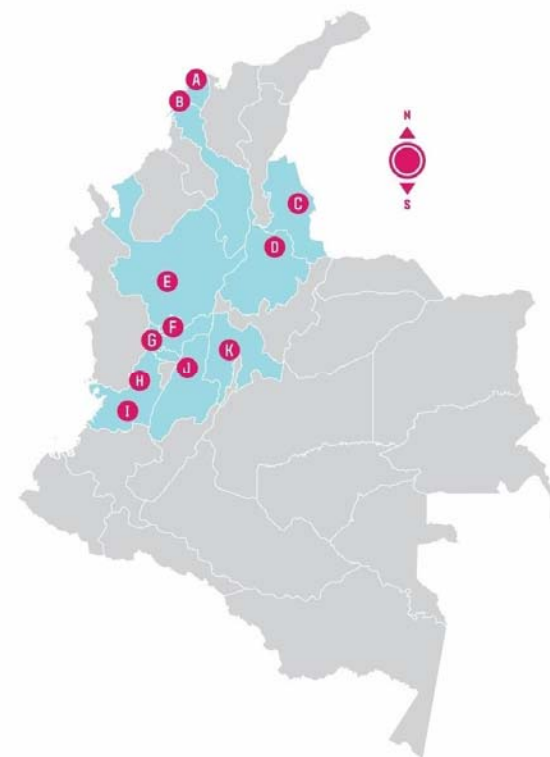
Alliance between Fundación Corona, UNDP and the Red de Ciudades Cómo Vamos, to develop a first base-line of SDG indicators in 11 cities.

The importance to engage local actors with the global agenda is part of the work Fundación Corona and the Cómo Vamos programs do at local levels.

The objective was to convince local actors of the importance of incorporating the SDGs in their policy agenda, and to contribute to reduce the obstacles between global targets, national goals and local capacities.

PARTICIPANT CITIES

- A Barranquilla
- B Cartagena
- C Cúcuta
- D Pereira
- E Yumbo
- F Cali
- G Ibagué
- K Bogotá
- J Manizales
- H Medellín
- I Bucaramanga AM



The details

1

Prioritization of relevant indicators for cities.

2

Identification of disaggregated information at local levels [availability and gaps].

3

Discussion workshops with local actors to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each territory for SDG implementation.

What's next

1

Harmonize national targets with local particularities through a **benchmark for cities**.

4

Identification of the main information and implementation challenges.

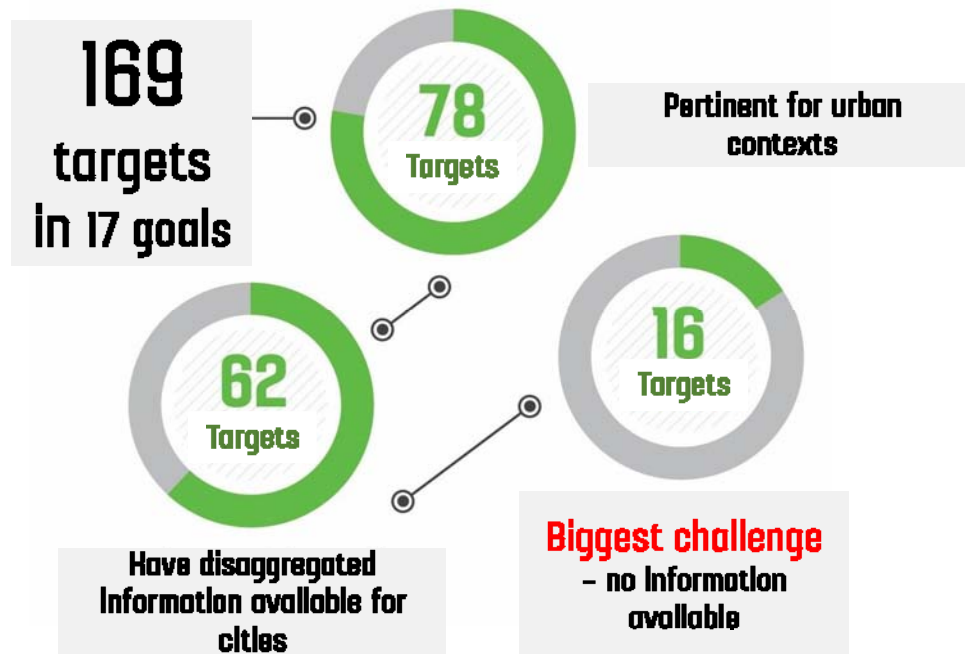
2

Yearly follow-up with local actors and twice a year instrument update.

3

Strengthen local appropriation with the agenda.

Initial findings



Classification of the different targets and indicators that make up the global development agenda, divided by their **pertinence** for **local contexts** and the **existence** of **quality information** that can be used for their follow up

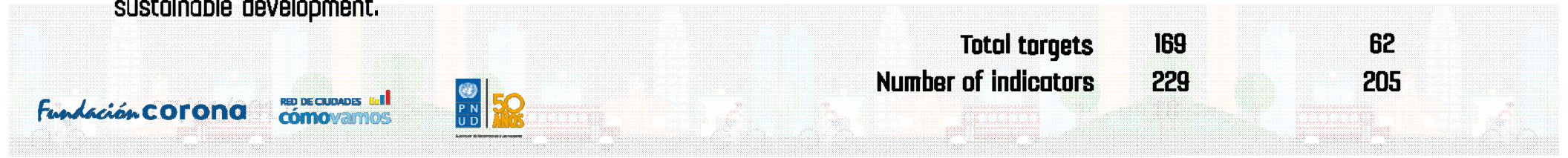


	Number of global SDG targets	Pertinent and measurable in cities
End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	7	6
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.	8	1
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	13	6
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	10	8
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	9	3
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	8	4
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	5	2
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	12	9
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	8	3
Reduce inequality within and among countries.	10	3



-  Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
-  Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
-  Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
-  Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
-  Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
-  Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
-  Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

	Number of global SDG targets	Pertinent and measurable in cities
	10	6
	11	0
	5	1
	10	0
	12	0
	12	6
	19	4
Total targets	169	62
Number of indicators	229	205



Collaborative approach: First round of workshops with local actors

The main findings for each city were presented in thematic workshops. The objective was to discuss the main challenges for urban contexts with representatives from **UNDP, DANE, DNP, civil society, academia and local officials.**

The lack of appropriation with the 2030 agenda at local levels was one of the main conclusions of the exercise. Most government officials were not aware of the key role of local administrations, and expressed their concern regarding the **applicability of the agenda in their cities.**

It's important to gather good practices at local levels and create **effective knowledge sharing mechanisms** between the private sector, local administrations and other relevant actors.

Regions in Colombia don't have appropriate tools to respond effectively to the policy challenges the agenda brings to their local policy.

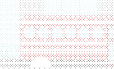
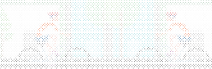
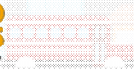
Implementation challenges for urban contexts



1 Combined efforts are necessary to **reduce the big gaps** and address the measurement of all indicators in local contexts, emphasizing in **small municipalities**. Special concerns are in the fields of **climate change, sustainable consumption and production, peace, justice and institutions**.

It is important to create a **multi-actor ecosystem** that covers in terms of information all the 2030 agenda, and can add important value the state in the **transformations** needed at local levels.

2



3

Citizens are at the center of any **cultural transformation**. Promoting their gradual **engagement** with the global agenda and the sustainable development of societies as a whole is the key to achieve the proposed goals.

Financial resources are an important variable to consider. In Colombia there are big gaps between regions and cities, **financing development** must be a priority from the central government. The **private sector** must also play its part, under the umbrella of a multisector ecosystem for coordinated impacts.

4

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50 años de compromiso con la cultura y el arte en Colombia

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Deloitte.

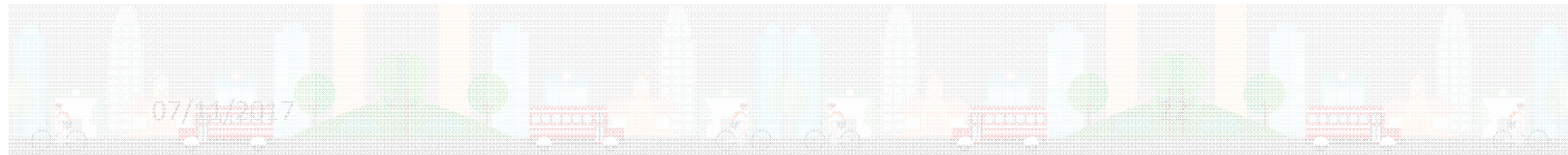
**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
IMPERATIVE**

RED DE CIUDADES 
cómovamos

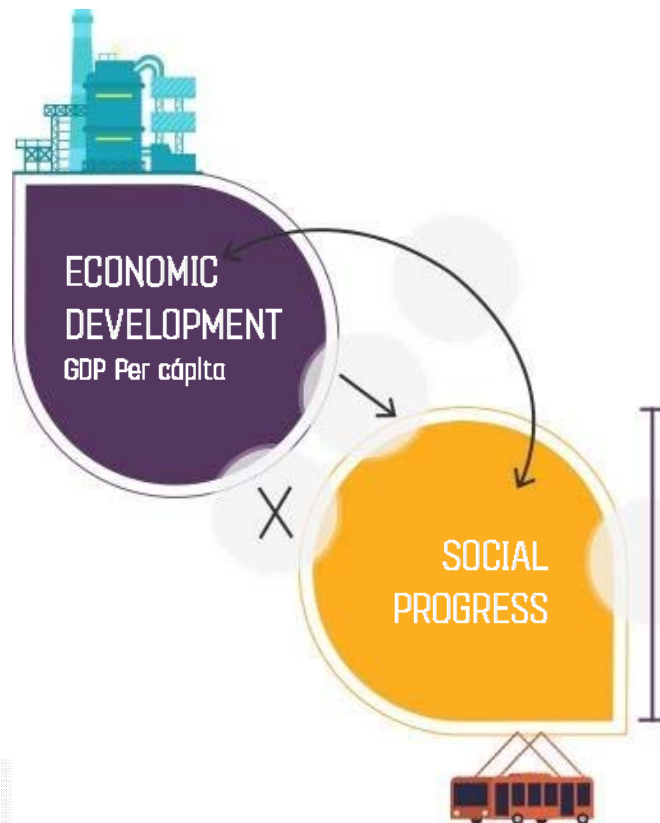
Fundación
Avina

**DATA
COLLABORATION**

**SOCIAL
PROGRESS
COLOMBIA**



Economic development – Social Progress



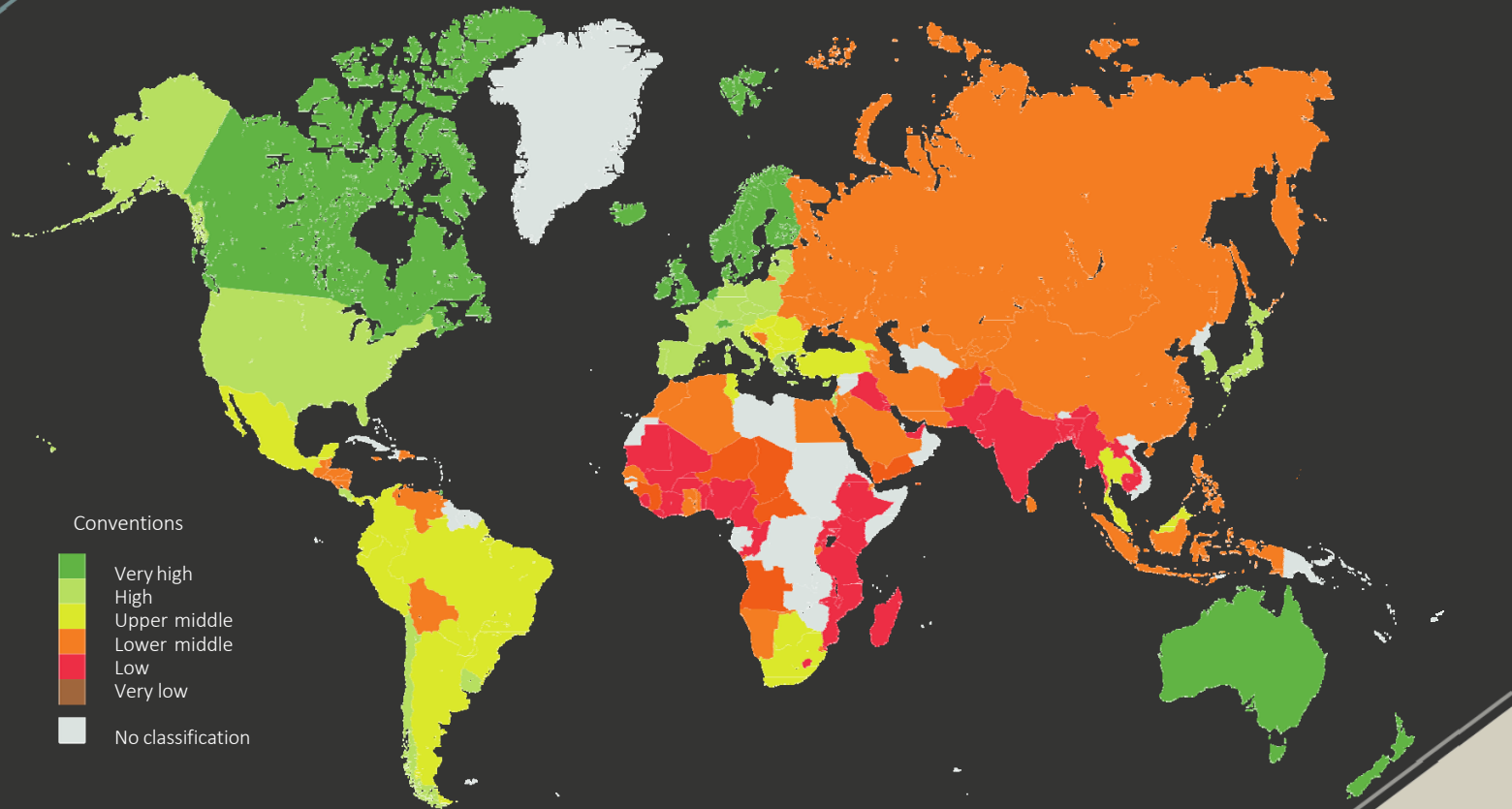
1. During the XX century, the predominant economic theory believed that through economic growth (measured in terms of per capita GDP) will bring social progress natural consequence.
2. But in most cases **economic growth did not have a direct result on social progress.**
3. Sometimes an emphasis in social progress affected economic growth.
4. To understand Inclusive growth, It is necessary to consider **social progress as an independent measurement.**

The SPI is a solid measurement of the Sustainable Development Goals



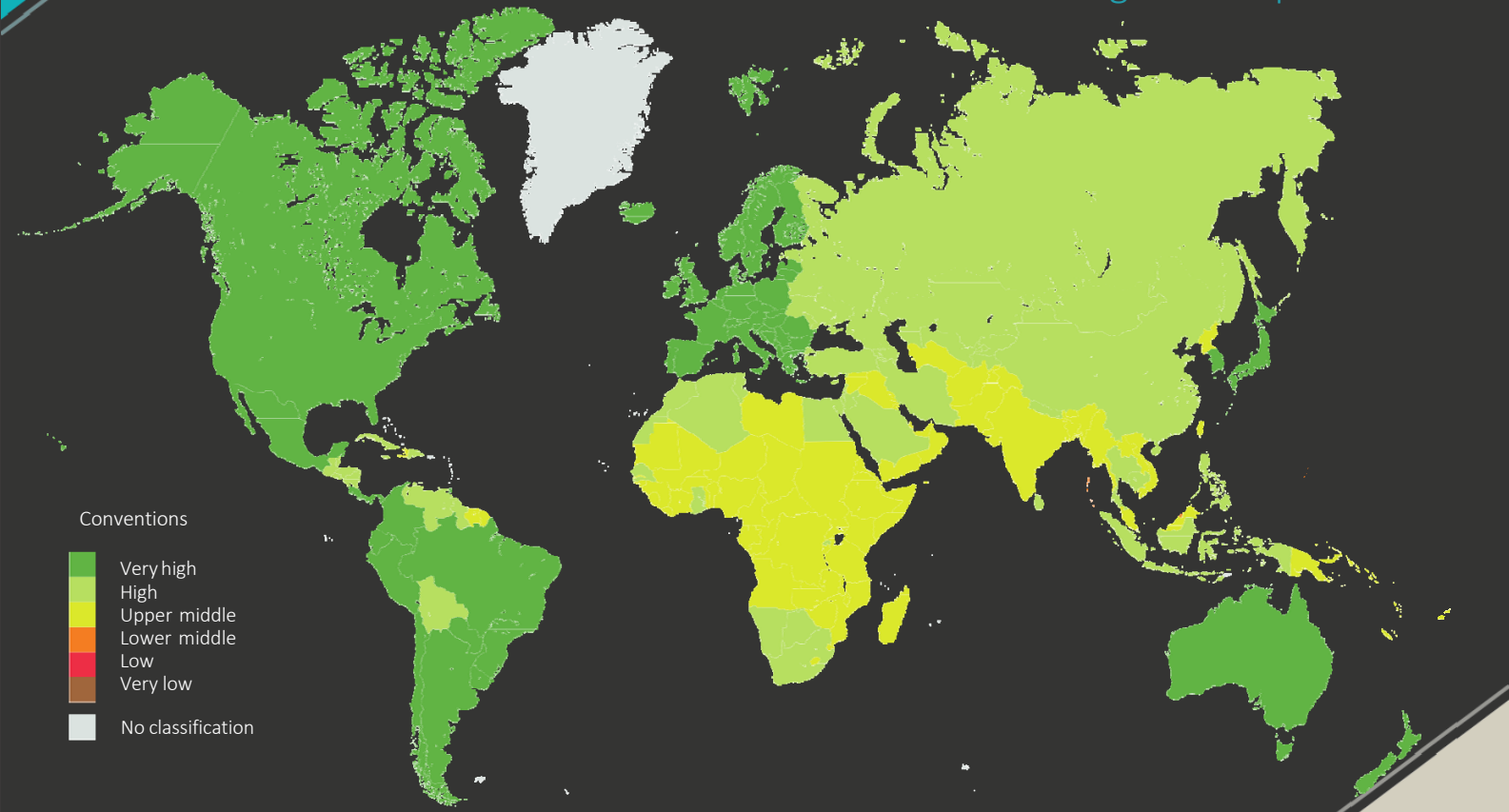
2016 SOCIAL PROGRESS MAP

2016 average SPI : 62 pts



- Conventions
- Very high
 - High
 - Upper middle
 - Lower middle
 - Low
 - Very low
 - No classification

IF SDG TARGETS ARE REACHED | 2030
Average SPI: 75 pts



Conventions

- Very high
- High
- Upper middle
- Lower middle
- Low
- Very low
- No classification

Thank you
epelaez@fcorona.org



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50 años
de la creación del PNUD

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