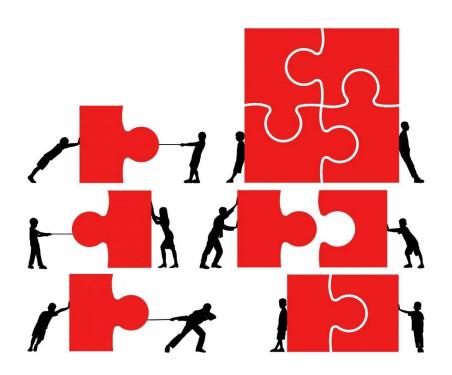
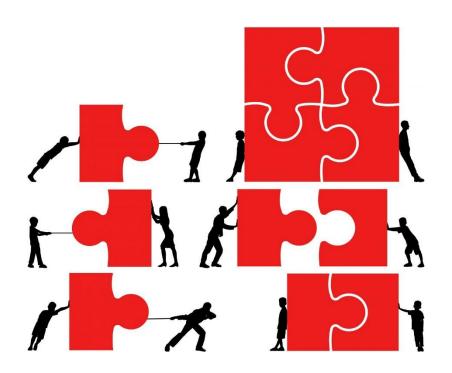


Speaking and acting together, developing better

- 1. Context
- 2. Speaking as one
- 3. Cooperating



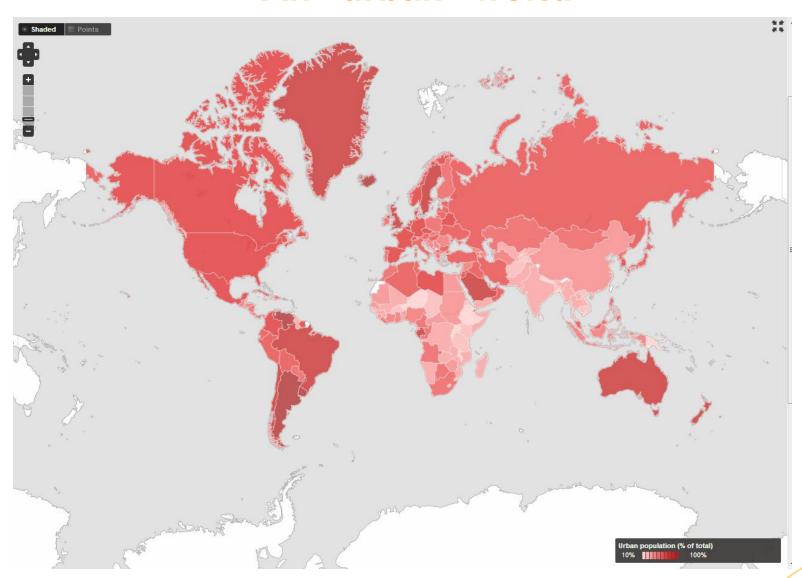
- 1. Context
- 2. Speaking as one
- 3. Cooperating



### A "decentralising" world



### An "urban" world



### The Global Agenda: starting point of European and local public policy



### The Global Agenda: starting point of European and local public policy

#### Development policy

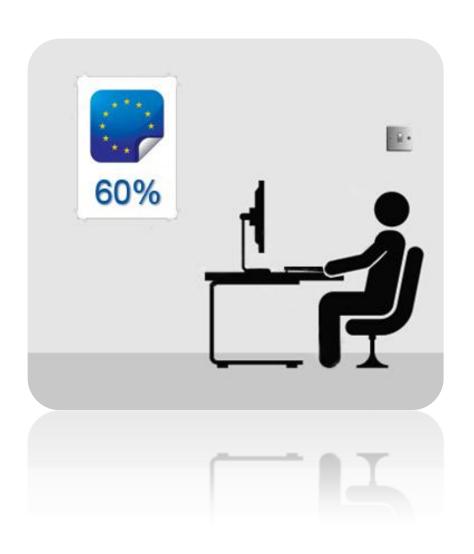
• "The primary and overarching objective of EU development cooperation is the eradication of poverty in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the **Millennium Development Goals**."

(European Consensus on Development, 2005)

 Good governance at local level is necessary to achieve sustainable development. It creates the conditions for inclusive, responsive and effective devlopment processes.

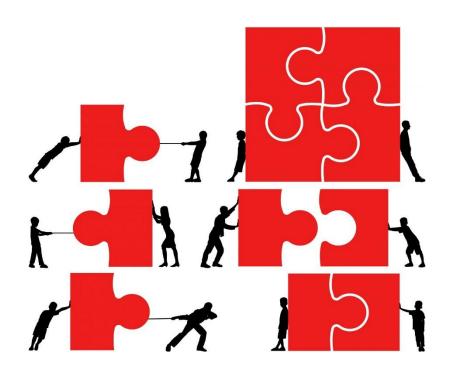
(2013 Communication on Empowering Local Authorities...)

### **EU vs. Local public policy**



 60% of local public policy is influenced by European decision-making

- 1. Context
- 2. Speaking as one
- 3. Cooperating



#### European level

- CEMR
- The case of PLATFORMA

#### Global level

- UCLG
- The case of the Global Taskforce for Post 2015 Development



- Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR)
  - 57 associations from 41 countries
  - Covering 150,000 local and regional authorities in Europe
  - 2 missions:
    - Influencing European legislation
    - Promoting cooperation and exchange of experiences
  - 5 working themes:
    - Democracy, citzenship and enlargement
    - Resource efficiency and environment
    - Cooperation, partnership and world affairs
    - Economic, social and territorial cohesion
    - Local and regional governments as employers and service provides

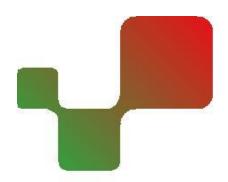


#### PLATFORMA

- Voice of European local and regional governments in development cooperation since 2008
- 24 partners: local and regional authorities and their national, regional and global associations (incl. VVSG)

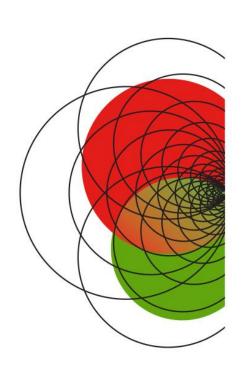
#### 3 objectives:

- Coordinate their positions towards the European institutions (e.g. influence EU regulations for the 2014-2020 financial framework)
- Strengthen their participation to European development programmes (e.g. dissemination of funding opportunities)
- Facilitate exchange of experiences (e.g. European Development Days, etc.)



United Cities and Local Governments Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis Ciudades y Gobiernos Locales Unidos

- United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
  - Represents local and regional authorities and advocates for democratic local self-government on the world stage (UN, etc.)
  - Founded in 2004
  - World Secretariat based in Barcelona
  - 8 sections (6 geographical and 2 thematic)
    - CEMR is European section

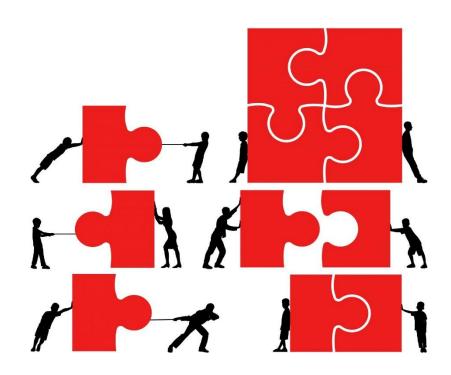


### GLOBAL TASKFORCE

OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS
FOR POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
TOWARDS HABITAT III

- The Global Taskforce (of Local and Regional Governments for Post 2015 Development and Towards Habitat III)
  - Created in 2013
  - Gathers key global & regional networks of local and regional authorities and partners
    - Global: UCLG, ICLEI, CLGF, AIMF
    - Regional: CEMR, UCLG Africa, Metropolis, etc.
    - Partners: UNICEF, UN Habitat, UNDP, etc.
  - Defines common positions on international policy related to the post 2015 development agenda, the climate change negotiations and the global urban agenda (Habitat III)

- 1. Context
- 2. Speaking as one
- 3. Cooperating



#### What is "decentralised cooperation"?

- Many names: twinning, international municipal cooperation, development partnerships, sister cities, etc.
- One principle: Willingness of two municipalities to collaborate to address a particular issue (e.g. waste, youth engagement, urban planning, raising finances, etc.)
- Expected outcome: stronger administration
  - Local development is managed in a better, more effective way
  - Better public services
  - Greater engagement of citizens
  - Decentralisation movement is stronger

### Why "decentralised cooperation"?

- Local authorities are the closest to the citizens
  - Decentralised cooperation is anchored in people's needs and demands
- Local authorities are the best placed to help colleagues facing similar challenges
  - Greater trust between us
  - Not donor-driven; bottom-up approach
- Local authorities have the capacity to mobilise and support a wide range of local actors (civil society, private sector, etc.)

### How is "decentralised cooperation" funded?

- Own resources only (Spain and Italy)
- Own resources complemented by national funds for regions and local governments (France)
- National funds channelled directly to regions or municipalities (Germany, Denmark, UK)
- Funds partly channelled from *national* government to local or regional governments *associations* and partly challenged directly to municipalities or regions (Flanders, Sweden)
- National government channels funds to local government associations (The Netherlands, Finland)
- EU funds and programmes covering almost all non-European countries

### **New opportunities**

- Post-2015 Agenda and "Sustainable Development Goals"
  - Millennium Development Goals are ending in 2015
  - New framework under negotiations new themes
  - Greater focus on cities, towns and municipalities "Urban SDG campaign"
- EU funding for 2014-2020
- Startegic partnership between European Commission and CEMR-PLATFORMA

### Děkuji!

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