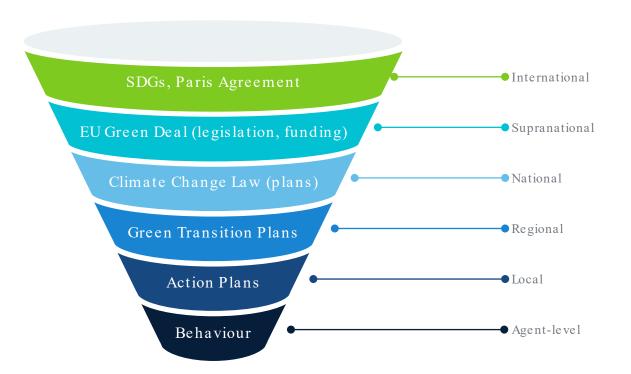


Aligning subnational policy agendas with inter/national environmental commitments is key for ecological transition to succeed

66

Global targets, subnational responsibilities

Global targets, subnational responsibilities



105/169

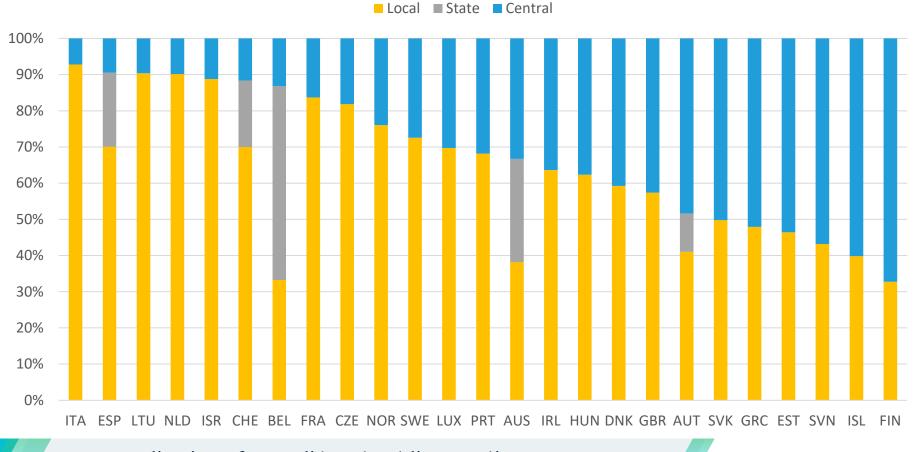
SDG targets with subnational relevance

80% & 70%

of SNGs haven't reached any SDG yet

73% prioritise environment

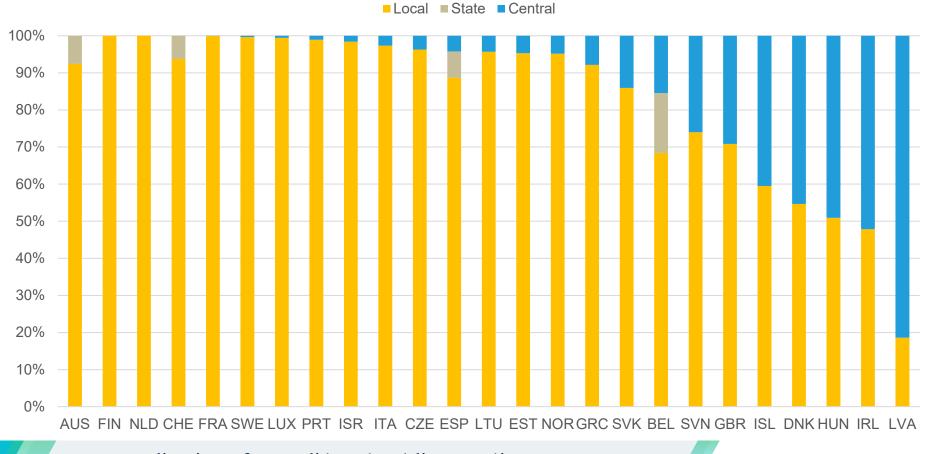
Source: OECD (2021)



Decentralisation of consolidated public spending on Environmental Protection (%general gov. spending, 2019)

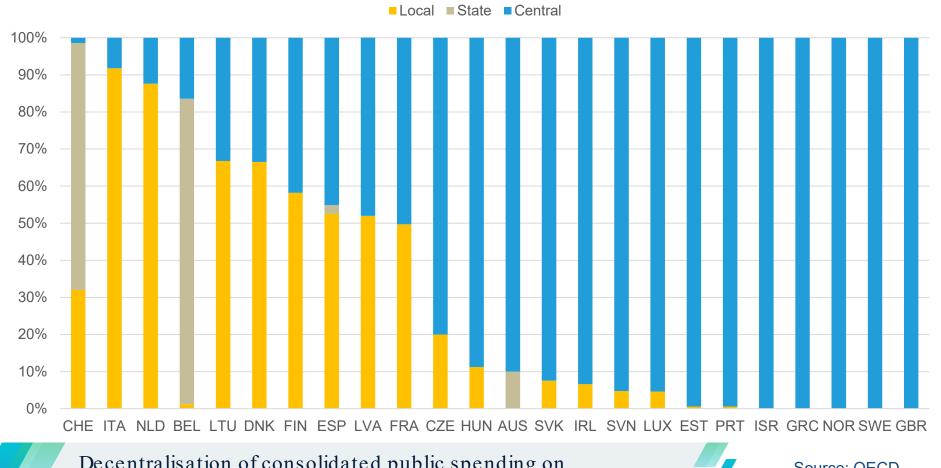
Source: OECD

- Global targets, subnational responsibilities
- Heterogeneity across countries and policy areas on the decentralisation level



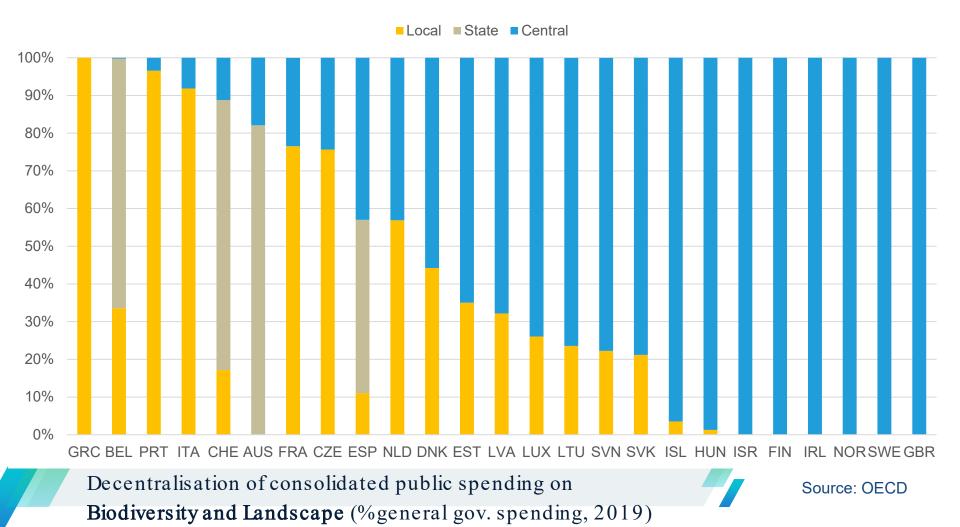
Source: OECD

Decentralisation of consolidated public spending on Waste Management (% general gov. spending, 2019)

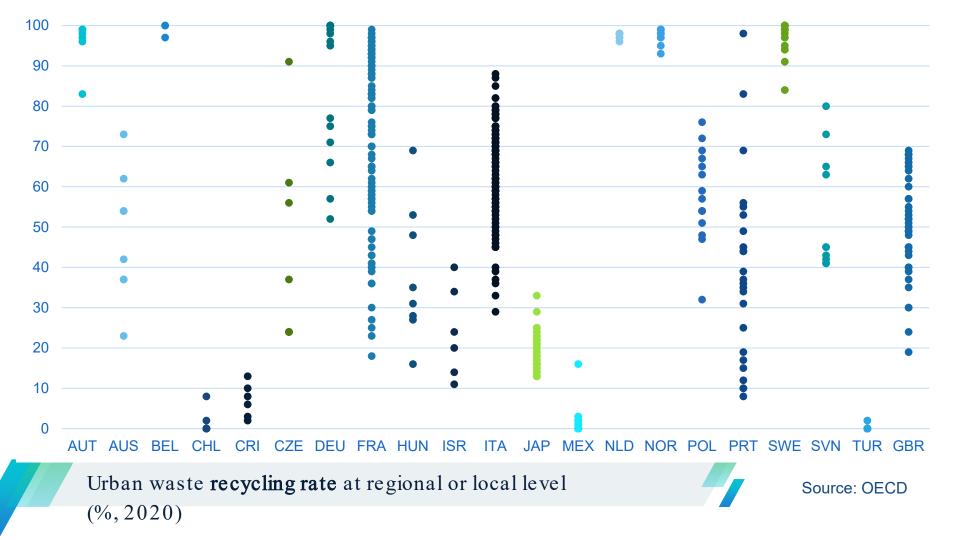


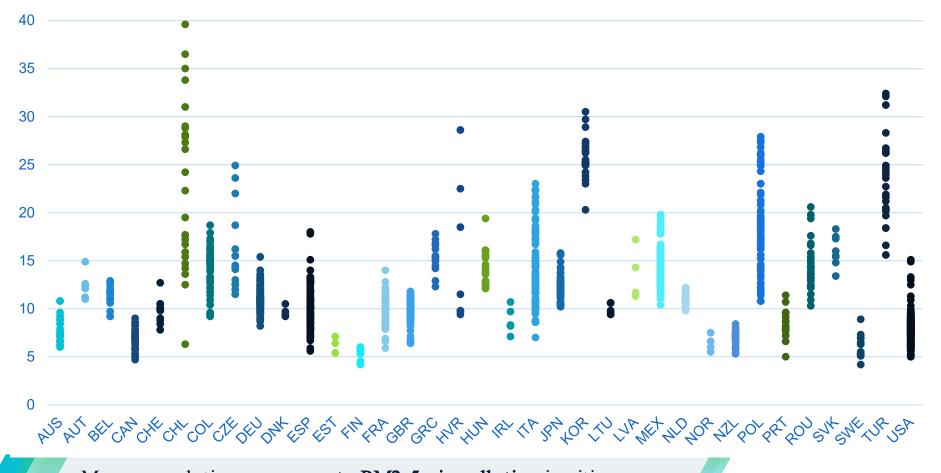
Decentralisation of consolidated public spending on **Pollution Abatement** (%general gov. spending, 2019)

Source: OECD



- Global targets, subnational responsibilities
- Heterogeneity across countries and policy areas on the decentralisation level
- Higher decentralisation, uncorrelated with larger outcome disparities



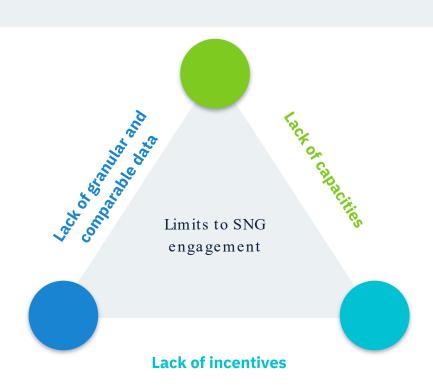


Mean population exposure to PM2.5 air pollution in cities (in micrograms per cubic metre, 2020)

Source: OECD

- Global targets, subnational responsibilities
- Heterogeneity across countries and policy areas on the decentralisation level
- Higher decentralisation, uncorrelated with larger outcome disparities
- Smart incentives are needed for SNG to engage
- Measurement issues

Limits to SNG's engagement





Food for thought

- How decentralised are Environmental Protection policies in your country?
- Are SNGs governments engaged with the national green agenda?
- Which intergovernmetal fiscal tools are used to support and set smart incentives for SNGs?
- How could SNGs help ease popular opposition towards green policies?