



# A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO THE SDGS

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# Rationale for a territorial approach to SDG

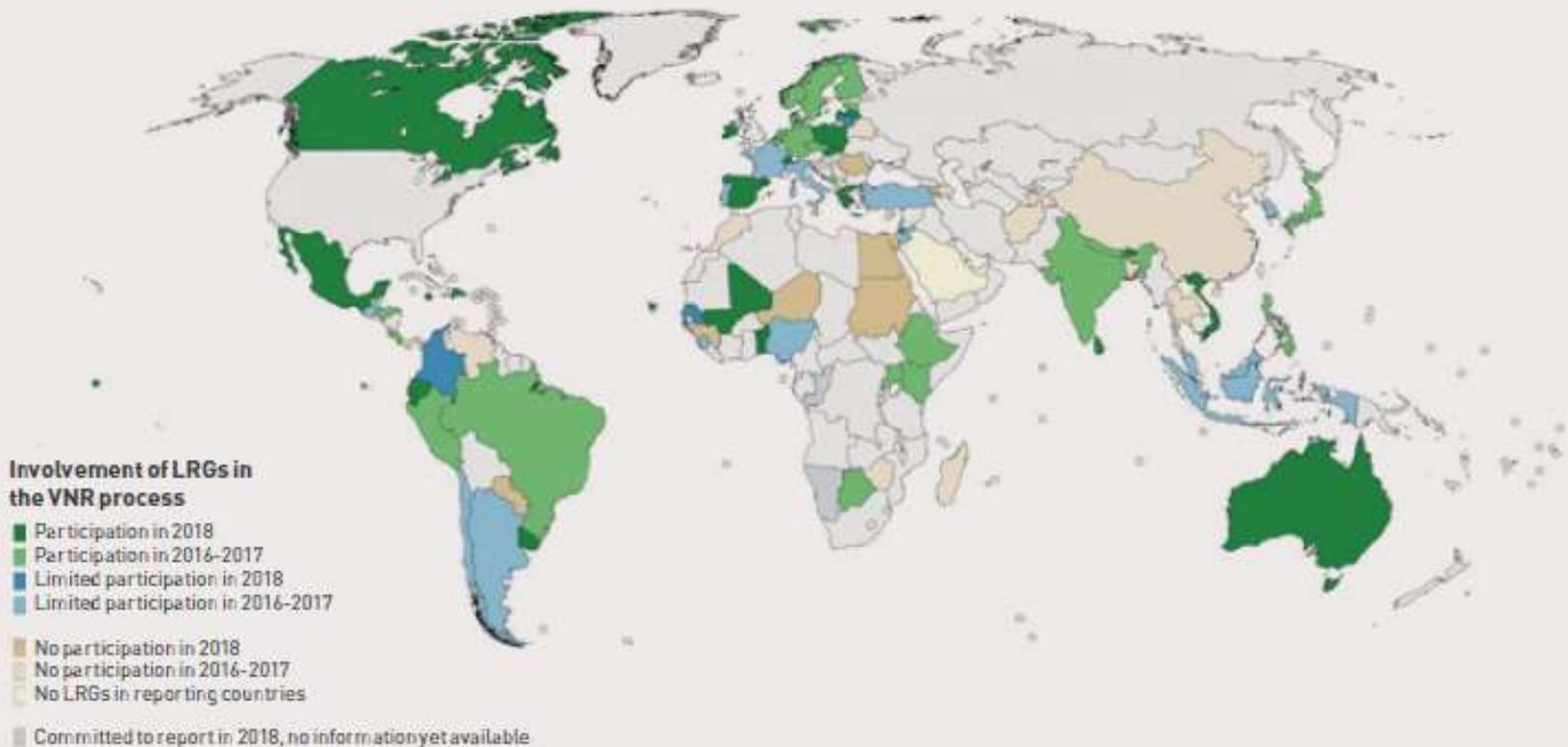
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- **Universal** agenda for developed AND developing countries
- Leaving no one behind is a **shared responsibility** across national, regional and local governments
- **65% of 169 targets** will not be reached without engagement of LRGs
- Subnational governments responsible for **59.3% of total public investment** in 2015 in OECD area and for almost **40%** worldwide;
- While SDG11 on cities is central, most of the other goals are also **inter-connected** and **hold implications for cities**;
- SDGs are a means to an end for better policies at all levels to foster **policy coherence** and **place-based solutions** to complex problems.
- A Territorial Approach helps to prioritise, sequence, plan and budget



# SDGs go local: Creating ownership among the LRGs

MAP OF LRG PARTICIPATION IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESSES FOR THE VNRs



Source: Global TaskForce, 2018 National and sub-national governments on the way towards localization, Barcelona.



# Programme Objectives

July 2018 – December 2019

## Measuring

- A tailored, consensual and localised indicator framework
- Harmonised and comparable OECD territorial statistics for SDGs
- Common OECD/EU definition of « city » and « region »



## Learning

- Analyse & discuss local SDGs stories/evolving practices
- Draw lessons in terms of incentives, processes, outcomes
- Pilot-test the indicator framework in different contexts

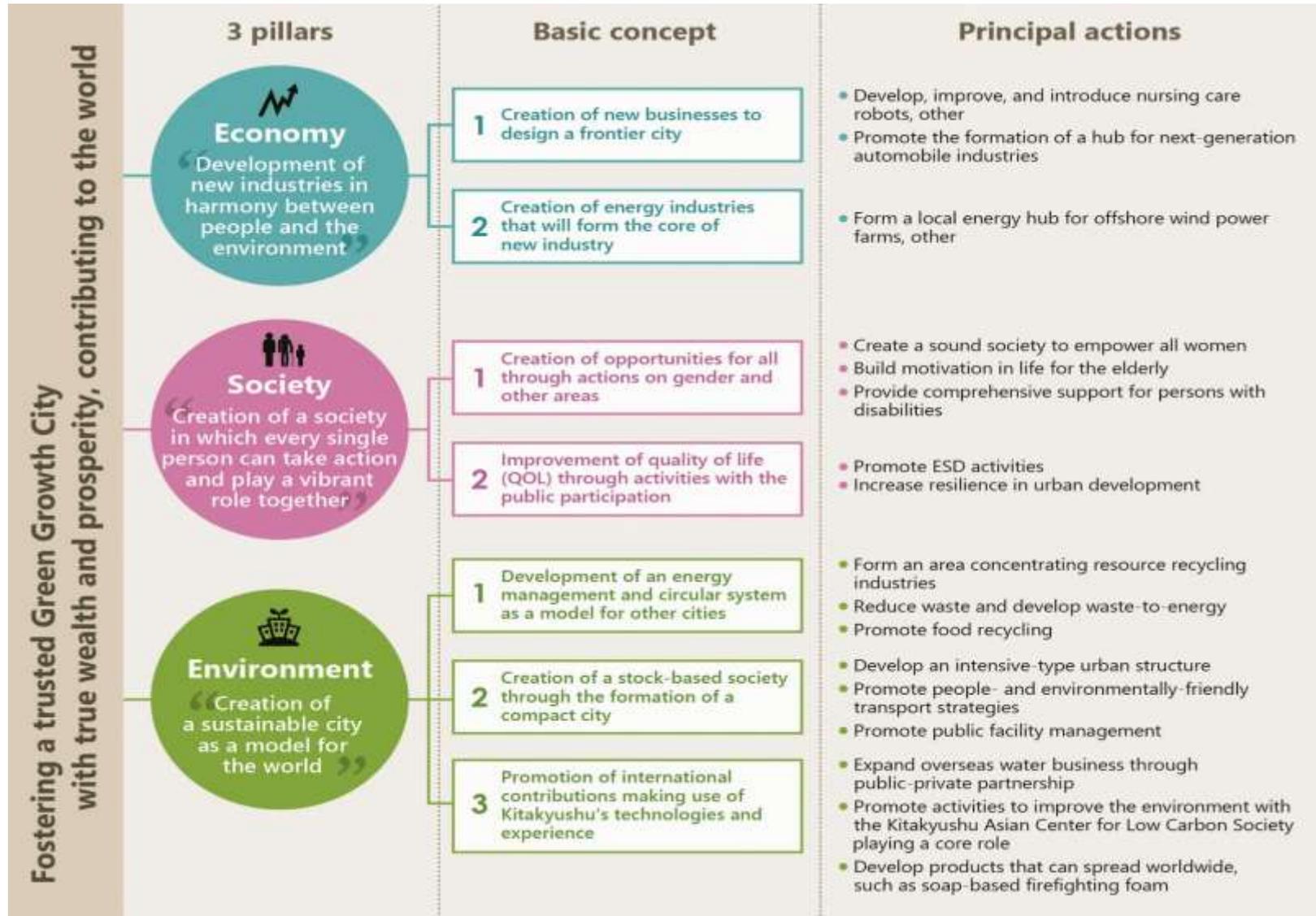
## Sharing

- Peer Peer-to-peer dialogue between cities, regions and national government
- Twinning during field trips and missions
- Engagement of umbrella/city networks and stakeholder groups

## Policy Recommendations



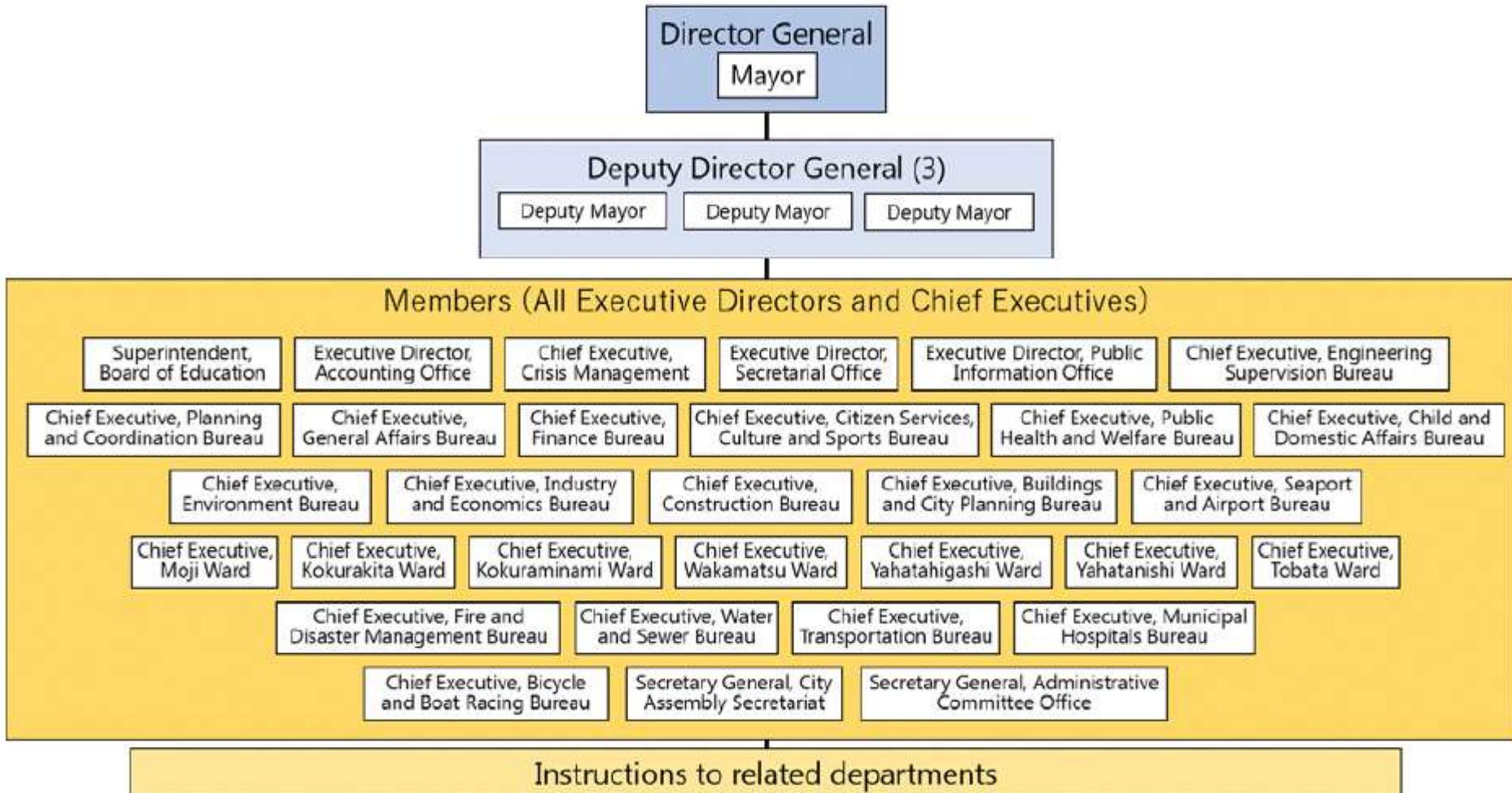
# City of Kitakyushu: SDGs Future City





# City of Kitakyushu: Governance

## SDGs Future City Promotion Headquarters of Kitakyushu City





# Findings from OECD mission in Kitakyushu

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- The city turned one of its main problems, the high level of pollution into a strength - an economy based on green industries, renewable energy.
- Current challenges: population decline, population ageing and the lack of job opportunities for youth
- The city has developed its vision “Fostering a trusted Green Growth City with true wealth and prosperity, contributing to the world” which focuses on three pillars and 17 specific measures based on **6 priority SDGs**
- The 2030 Agenda can represent an opportunity to address the challenges by promoting synergies between the environmental dimension/SDGs (strengths) and the social dimension/SDGs (weaknesses).
- Some economic sectors connected to the environmental dimension, such as eco-tourism, culture could offer additional job opportunities to youth and promote social cohesion through intergenerational solidarity.
- Identify problematic SDGs



# Córdoba (Argentina): SDGs to promote social inclusion

- SDGs integrated into the provincial development plan and grouped in **3 key areas**: i) social justice, ii) economic growth and iii) institutional strengthening;
- **80 targets** adopted as priorities, the province is now developing the indicator system;
- **Cooperation agreement (2017)** with Consejo Nacional de Coordinación de Políticas Sociales (CNCPS) to engage with the 2030 Agenda.
- **Virtual platform** to inform and engage citizens in the 2030 agenda

Starting point



Examples:

INTEGRAL CENTER FOR WOMEN IN SITUATIONS OF VIOLENCE



INTEGRAL GAS INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM



MODERNIZATION OF PUBLIC PURCHASES



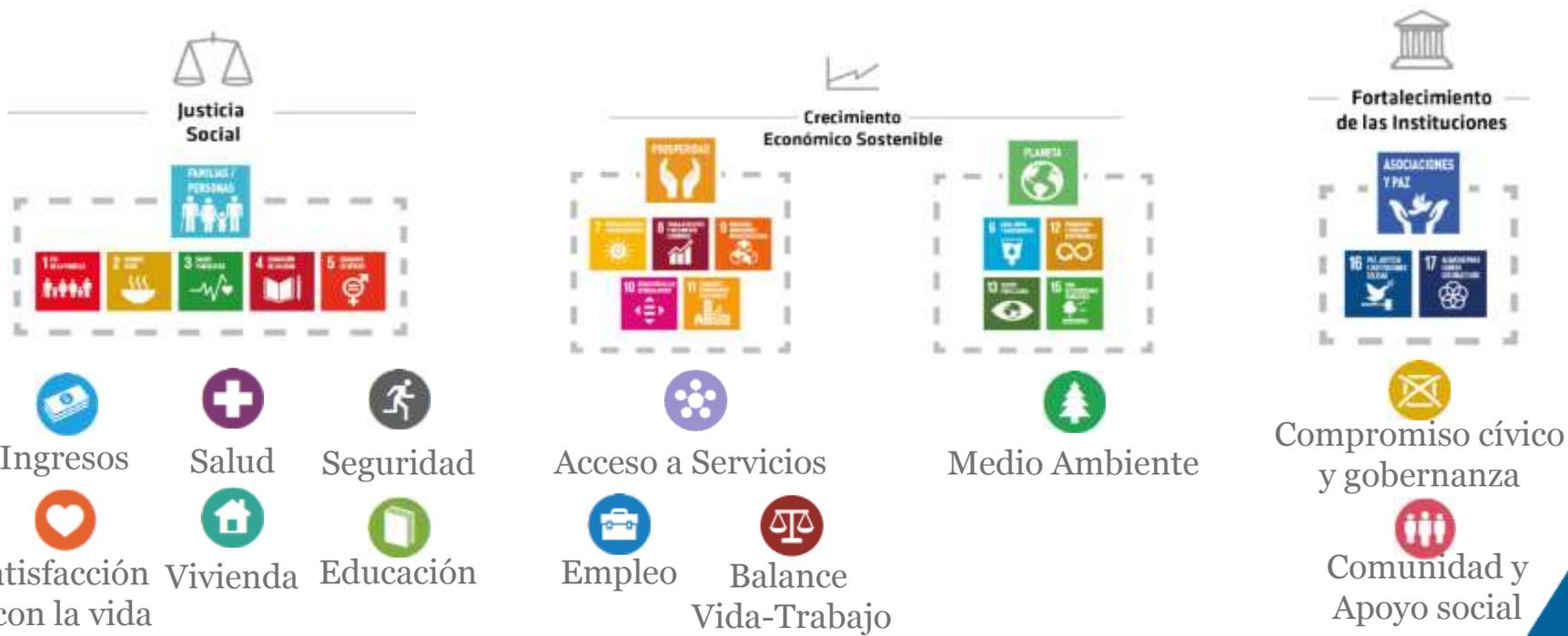
GOVERNMENT PLAN IN PROGRESS, LINKED TO THE 2030 AGENDA





# Córdoba: findings from OECD Mission

- From well-being to SDGs: 2030 Agenda to expand the well-being indicators
- Private sector is very active, but lacks a common platform to coordinate the ongoing efforts
- Challenges for civil society: institutionalisation of the process towards 2030 and communication with citizens.
- The pilot will focus on the social SDGs







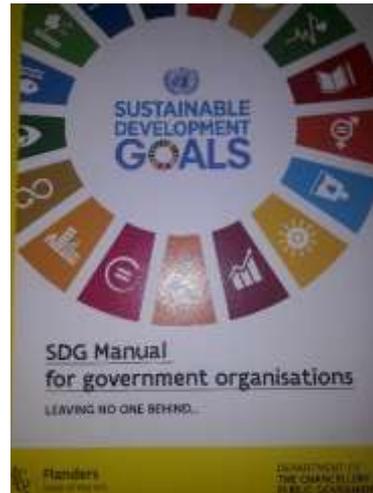
# Region of Flanders, Belgium

- Vision **2050 for Flanders** (adopted in March 2016), subscribes the 17 SDGs;
- Translation of the SDGs into Flemish objectives for 2030 (provisional agreement to a set of **49 objectives** the 9th of March 2018) and **choosing indicators** (work ongoing)
- New **participatory governance model** to achieve the SDGs, with two key partners: Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities (VVSG) and the Union of the Flemish Provinces
- A network governance based on co-production, co-creation and partnership
- Stakeholders are organised in advisory councils that have the possibility to give formal, written advise





## Implementation of SDGs: integration in the organisation

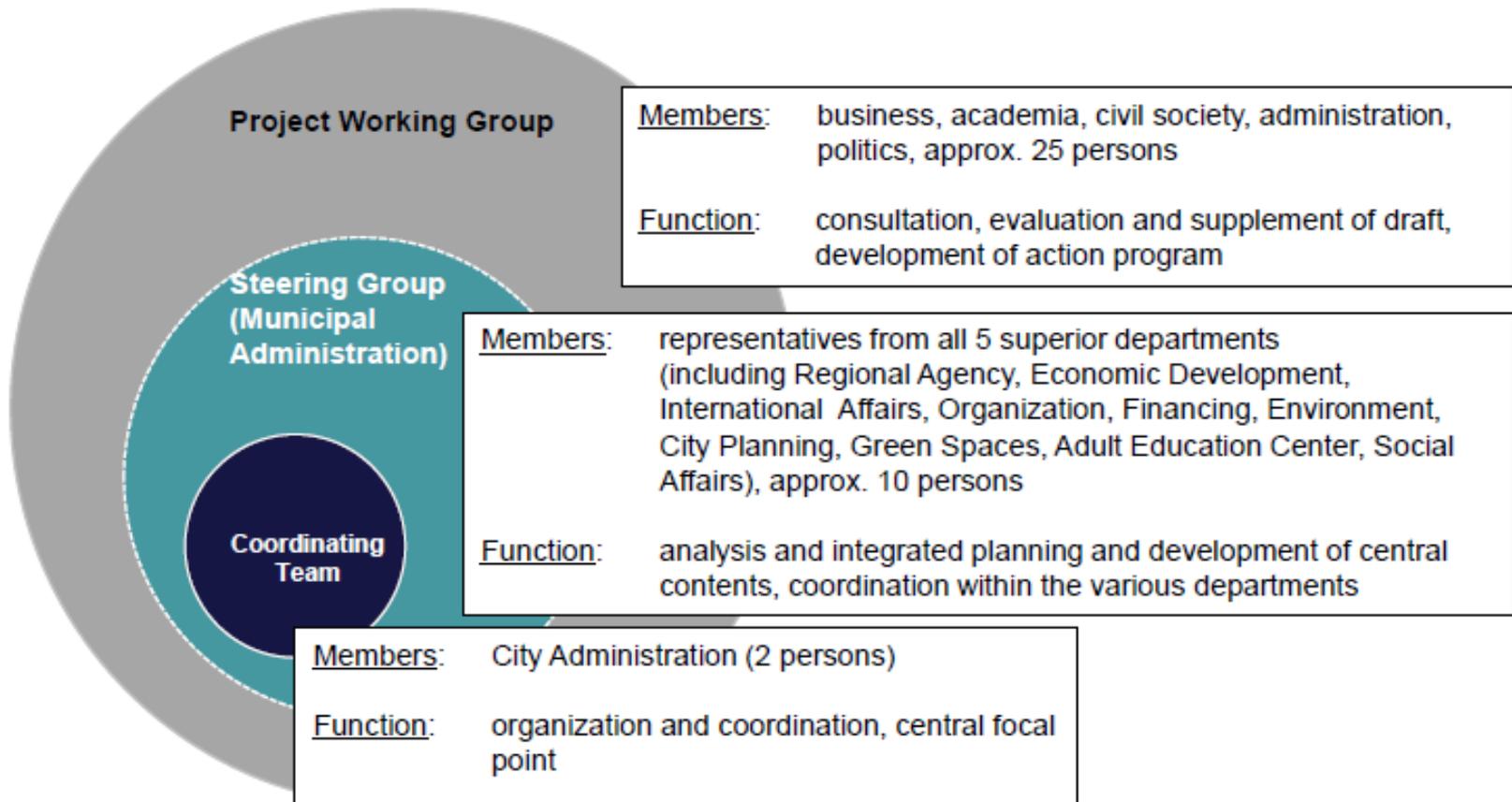


- Leading by example: the SDGs will be integrated in the internal operation and management
- The first step is raising awareness and give training
- Tailored roadmaps and SDG instruments will be developed and existing management and reporting instruments will be adapted



# City of Bonn, Germany

- Support from the national government (BMZ/Engagement Global) to 15 cities to develop strategies on SDGs – Bonn is one of the pilot





## 12 Municipal Fields of Action reflecting the SDGs:

1 – Demography, 2- Education, 3- Social Participation / Gender, 4- Natural Resources / Environment, 5- Climate / Energy, 6- Mobility, 7- Finances, 8- Work and Business, 9- Nutrition and Health, 10- Global Responsibility / One World, 11- Security, 12 Consumption / Lifestyle



Demografie



Bildung



Gesellschaftliche  
Teilhabe und Gender



Natürliche Ressourcen  
und Umwelt



Klima und Energie



Mobilität



Finanzen



Arbeit und Wirtschaft



Gesundheit und  
Ernährung



Globale Verantwortung  
und Eine Welt



Sicherheit



Konsum und  
Lebensstile

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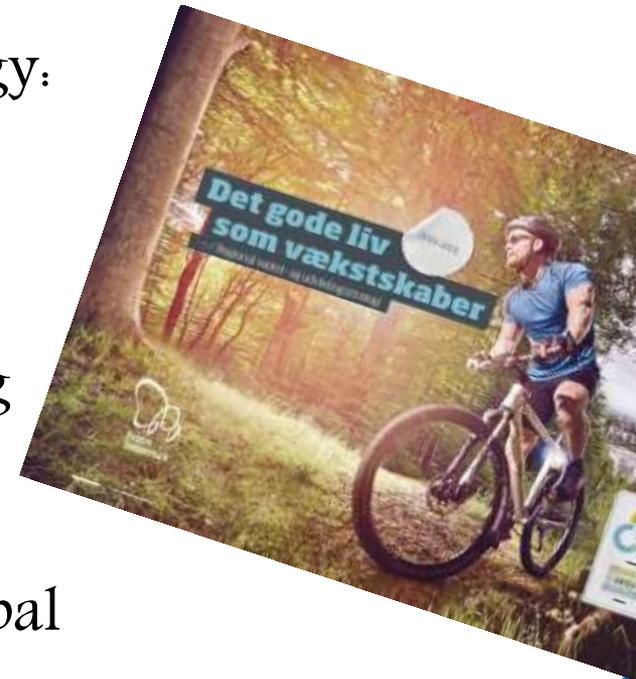


# Region of Southern Denmark

## The Regional Strategy for Growth and Development

Quality of Life as the central tenet of the strategy:

- Attractive region: attracting businesses and citizens to the region
- Active region: Healthy and engaged citizens, participating in the labor market and getting educated
- Productive region: Home of competitive and productive businesses well connected to global markets





# Region of Southern Denmark

## SDGs as a Framework for Regional Development

SDG's as the obvious next step for a regional development strategy:



- SDG's in many ways about quality of life in a broad sense of the term
- A holistic approach to development
- A shared language for partnerships
- Measuring scheme for tracking progress



# Localising the SDGs: Common Trends

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- Cities and regions have identified the **measurement of progress** as one of the key priorities
  - ✓ LRGs are identifying a number of targets and indicators to measure SDGs: e.g., 80 indicators for the Basque Country, 45 indicators for the city of Bonn, etc.
  - ✓ The coordination between local and national statistical offices is key to measure progress in a coherent way (e.g. Southern Denmark with Statistics Denmark)
  - ✓ A **comparable localised indicator framework** is still missing
- In terms of **policies and strategies**, cities and regions are starting including the SDGs into their development plans.
  - ✓ The region of Flanders into the Flanders 2050 Strategy, the city of Kitakyushu into the Basic Environmental Plan, Southern Denmark into the Regional strategy for growth and development.
  - ✓ Despite these efforts to link existing development plans to the SDGs, the **2030 Agenda is not used in its full potential** as a planning and budgeting tool
  - ✓ Cities and regions still have to undertake this further step and they **need tools and guidance** to effectively implement the SDGs.



# Localising the SDGs: Common Trends

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- **Governance and institutional frameworks:** LRGs are creating mechanisms to address the SDGs through an integrated approach (e.g. city of Kitakyushu, Bonn, etc)
  - ✓ In Germany and Japan, the **national government** is promoting the localisation of the SDGs by financially supporting cities (15 in Germany and 10 in Japan) in developing local SDGs strategies
  - ✓ Despite these examples, **vertical coordination and dialogue on SDGs** across levels of government needs to be improved
- **Common challenges and priorities for actions for the localisation of SDGs:**
  - ✓ communicate with and engage citizens and civil society;
  - ✓ integrate the SDGs in local budgeting;
  - ✓ use the SDGs as a means to involve the private sector in public policies and use public funds to leverage private investments,
  - ✓ develop comparable quantitative indicator frameworks and use indicators as a tool for policy dialogue,
  - ✓ use the SDGS to discuss shared experiences with citizens