



# A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO THE SDGS

Capacity building workshop on “Improved Local and National Government Capacities for Localizing SDGs and Agenda 2063 Through Voluntary Local Reviews in Ghana”  
14 November, 2023

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# A Territorial Approach to the SDGs - Key objectives of the programme



-  Province of Córdoba | Argentina
-  Region of Flanders | Belgium
-  State of Paraná | Brazil
-  Region of Southern Denmark | Denmark
-  City of Bonn | Germany
-  Rhine-Neckar Metropolitan Region | Germany
-  Municipality of Kópavogur | Iceland
-  City of Kitakyushu | Japan
-  County of Viken | Norway
-  Autonomous Province of Bolzano-Bozen | Italy
-  Basque Country | Spain

<https://www.oecd.org/cfe/territorial-approach-sdgs.htm>



# Cities and regions matter to achieve the SDGs

SDGs are a shared responsibility across levels of government

- 100+ out of 169 targets cannot be achieved without LRGs
- 60% of public investment comes from cities/regions
- SDGs can improve multi-level governance (e.g. Japan, Germany)

Need to measure progress beyond national averages: granular data

- Strong territorial disparities in distance to the SDG targets (80% regions and 70% cities not on track)

Need to go beyond the compliance agenda

- SDGs as a tool for policy making for cities





# CITIES AND REGIONS ARE NOT ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS

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# OECD localised indicator framework for measuring distance to the SDGs & visualisation

## Highlights from OECD cities and regions

- Majority of cities & regions have **not achieved the end values** in any of the SDGs
- Regions lag behind in terms of **climate, energy, coastal protection, biodiversity, industry/innovation**
- Cities lag particularly behind in terms of **climate, biodiversity, health**
- Both cities and regions lag behind on **gender-related targets**

<https://www.oecd-local-sdgs.org/index.html>



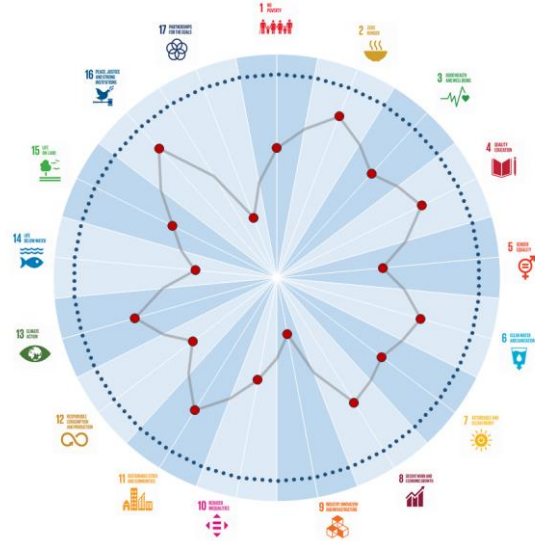


# Where do cities stand?

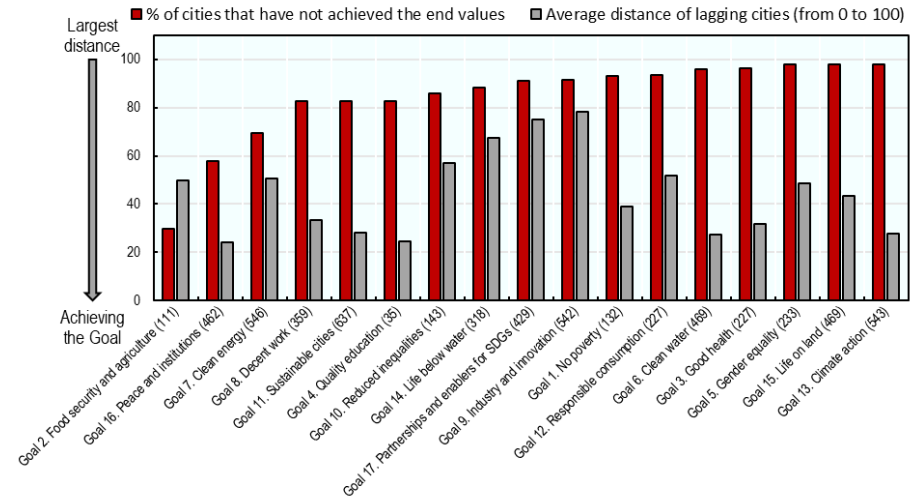
At **least 70% of cities** have not yet achieved the end values for 2030 in 15 out of the 17 SDGs

Distance of OECD Cities to the end values for 2030, by Goal

..... End-value for 2030    ● OECD Regions, average of Index by Goal (from 0 to 100)



Share of Cities that have not achieved the end values for 2030, by Goal





# Focus on SDG11 Sustainable cities and communities

## Mobility

- The transport sector, mainly road transport, is the second-largest contributor to GHG emissions (24% in 2018) in OECD countries after the energy sector (OECD, 2022)
- Only 51.6% of the world's urban population has convenient access to public transport (UN-Habitat, 2023)

## Housing

- Real house prices rose by 77% between 1996 and 2022, compared to GDP per capita growth of only 29% (OECD, 2022).
- Nearly 1.1 billion people lived in slums or slum-like conditions in urban areas (UN-Habitat, 2023)

## Air Pollution

- 59% of people in OECD regions and 60% in OECD cities are exposed to air pollution levels above than 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  of PM 2.5 annual mean – compared to the WHO guideline of less than 5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (OECD, 2023)



*49% of cities and regions consider improving multi-modal transport – such as active and clean urban mobility – their top priority for sustainable mobility and accessibility (OECD, 2022)*

*Cities are projected to house 55% of the global population by 2050 – 81% of young people who moved within the same country between 2006 and 2016 settled in an urban or intermediate region (OECD, 2022)*



*55% of local and regional governments consider raising citizens' awareness of the urgency of climate action their main priority to achieve climate objectives in an inclusive way – contributing to SDGs 10 and 13 (OECD, 2022)*



# FIVE ENABLING FACTORS TO ACHIEVE THE SDGS: THE OECD CHECKLIST

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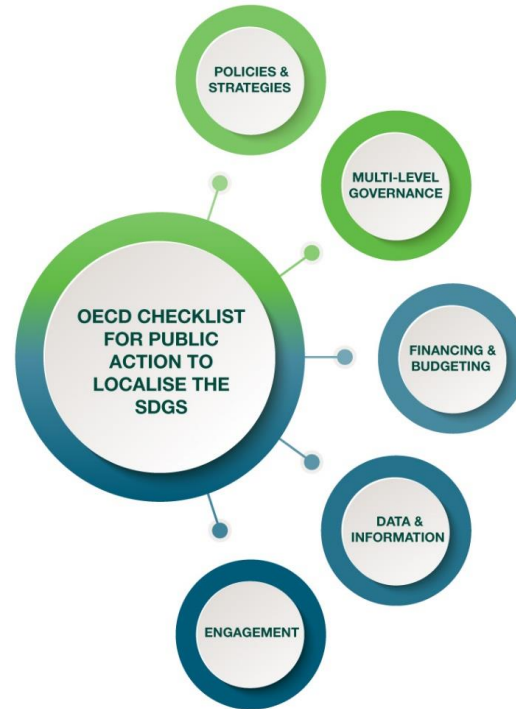
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# Five enabling factors to achieve the SDGs: the OECD Checklist





# Mainstreaming the SDGs in cities and regions' policies and strategies



Bonn, Germany

The SDGs help promote sustainable mobility and reduce air pollution, while striving to reduce inequalities



Kitakyushu, Japan

The SDGs help combine urban green growth and inclusiveness



Southern Denmark

The SDGs help regional development strategies



Kópavogur, Iceland

The SDGs support a functional approach for sustainable urban development



Córdoba, Argentina

The SDGs help promote social inclusion in a holistic way



# Strengthening multi-level governance



Germany

The SDGs provide an opportunity to strengthen multi-level governance



Norway

Co-ordinating Voluntary National and Local Reviews to improve multi-level governance for sustainability



Japan

The SDGs require coherence in policy implementation across levels of government (Future Cities Programme)

**ENGAGEMENT  
GLOBAL**

Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen



Voluntary National Review  
2021 Norway

Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



# Mobilising financing and budgeting for the SDGs



Mannheim, Germany

Cities and regions mainstream the SDGs into budgeting processes to ensure adequate resources for the 2030 Agenda



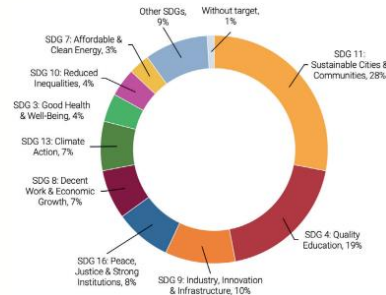
Strasbourg, France

Cities and regions map their budget against the SDGs



Flanders, Belgium

Cities and regions mainstream sustainability criteria into public procurement to achieve outcomes aligned with the SDGs



GREEN DEAL  
CIRCULAIRE  
AANKOPEN





# Measuring cities and regions' progress on the SDGs



## Examples:



Kópavogur, Iceland

The SDG Index & the “Nightingale” Information System



Los Angeles, US

Open SDG monitoring platform



Paraná, Brazil

Regional SDG measurement framework

# Engaging public and private stakeholders



Southern Denmark

Private sector



Los Angeles, US



Bristol, UK

Universities



Flanders, Belgium



Viken, Norway



Kitakyushu, Japan

Youth & Civil society



# Thank you!

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