



# Global Trends in Integrated Sustainable Urban Development for the 2030 Agenda

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- **Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda are presented at the annual High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development**
- **VNRs aim to facilitate the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned, with a view to accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**
- **SDGs provide an opportunity for new institutional frameworks to be developed which better integrate the different levels of governments and sectors, the follow-up and review process also provides an opportunity to foster inclusiveness, and involve all stakeholders that are affected by development issues**
- **Synthesis reports from past VNRs available on our website: [sustainabledevelopment.un.org](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org)**

# Voluntary National Reviews



**HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

# Where is Integrated Sustainable Urban Development for the SDGs seen?

**Integration of the SDGs and 2030 Agenda** into planning frameworks

**Vertical** – Integration between levels of government (global, national, regional, local)

**Horizontal** – Across sectors (environmental, social, and economic) and constituencies (government, civil society, academia, the private sector)

**Integrated territorial development** – across urban and rural areas, within metropolitan regions, etc.

# Integrated 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- The need to collaborate and coordinate across so many areas poses unique challenges to cities and national governments
- The 2030 Agenda can help facilitate integrated planning, as the **SDGs are integrated and interlinked by nature**. The 2030 Agenda is also an important communication and accountability tool
- The SDGs can help support more integrated federal planning, regional planning, land use planning, sectoral development plans, local development plans, and work to support enhanced inter-municipal cooperation (by merging budgets around specific goals, for example)





## Benefits of Using the SDGs to Promote Integrated Sustainable Urban Development

- Ensures effective bundling of scarce resources
- Works to implement the principle of leaving no one behind
- Reduces trade-offs between development goals
- Increases effectiveness of planning measures and resources
- Strengthens institutional capacities to act on complex and dynamic challenges

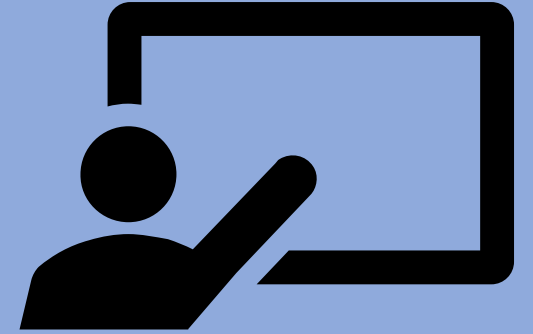
# Role of cities and subnational governments

- **Local governments have a direct impact on the implementation of the majority of the 169 SDG targets**
- **Cities can provide the interlinkages and integrated approaches across sectors and goals**
- **Cities also have the mandate to deal with urban planning, the build environment, transport sector, and waste and water management**
- **Cities also have a unique convening power**
- **Bring access to local data and knowledge**
- **Among the 65 countries that have reported to the HLPF so far, 44% (27) have included local and regional governments in high-level decision-making and coordination mechanisms**



# Initial Lessons on integration for the 2030 Agenda

- No single institutional model is more appropriate than others
- Integration is a tool to achieve SDG delivery
- Objectives should be to deliver actual integrated strategies and approaches that go beyond mere information exchange
- Important for government to mobilize all agencies, actors, and society at large around the SDGs, in a “whole of government” and “whole of society” approach
- Most successful strategies have a mix of virtual and in-person engagement opportunities



# Institutional arrangements and governance structures for the 2030 Agenda

- In many countries, **existing national development plans or national sustainable development strategies provide the national framework** for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda
- Several countries have revised their **existing national sustainable development strategies**, putting increased emphasis on social and economic dimensions of plans which previously only had an environmental focus
- The creation of **inter-ministerial or inter-secretarial structures is a common way** to mobilize and ensure coherent and coordinated efforts to implement the SDGs
- Often involve ministries of planning, finance, foreign affairs, and sectoral ministries
- In some countries, an action plan dedicated in part or entirely to the SDGs has been developed
  - **Botswana's** National SDGs Roadmap describes medium and long-term strategies for implementation of the SDGs, and includes an annual 5-year plan of action to be broken down into annual work plans



# Institutional arrangements and governance structures for the 2030 Agenda

- Many countries have been mapping and comparing the SDGs with their national strategies and plans
- This mapping often leads to the **identification of priority targets and indicators**
  - **Guatemala** comparing and mapping led to prioritization of 129 SDG targets and 200 indicators
  - **Togo** currently prioritize 60 SDG targets (divided into first and second priority)
  - **Benin** 49 priority targets and 80 associated indicators
  - **Denmark**, municipalities have adopted the '4-17-42' approach – 4 pillars of environment, economy, society, and culture, coupled with 17 SDGs and 42 key actions



# Institutional arrangements and governance structures – local and regional governments

- In many cases, **national governments encourage the formulation of local plans in alignment with national SDG implementation strategies**
- Local governments often **participate in the development of national SDG implementation strategies** and in spearheading **consultation efforts with communities**
- Local and Regional Government **representation is common in national councils and committees for SDGs**
- Associations of local authorities play a key role in many countries in raising awareness of the SDGs at the local level and providing support for the localization of the SDGs
- Overall, increasing systematic involvement of local authorities in SDG implementation strategies

# Indonesia's SDG Coordination Team

- SDG National Coordination Team, responsible for horizontal coordination at the national level (e.g. between ministries), as well as vertical coordination (different levels of government) for the SDGs
  - The Coordination team reviews local action plans developed by local governments
  - Reports from the provinces are consolidated in an annual national report on SDG implementation
- The Riau Province on Sumatera Island was the first province of Indonesia to work proactively on SDG localization. The local government, in partnership with UNDP and the Tanoto Foundation, established a provincial Steering Committee (including public officials, CSOs, philanthropies, private sector and academia) and an SDG Secretariat within the Provincial Development Planning Agency (BAPPEDA) to accelerate implementation



# Chile's National Urban Development Council

- **Chile's National Urban Development Council** (Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano - CNDU) is a multi-stakeholder consultative platform that was established to advise the national government on the implementation of the national urban development policy (Política Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano - PNDU)
- The CNDU has **developed a monitoring system for cities that includes indicators that address the SDGs and the PNDU**
- The system was developed in **partnership with relevant ministries and representatives from academia, local government, business, and civil society**
- The **CNDU organises city forums (Foros de Ciudad) in different regions of Chile in collaboration with subnational authorities and municipalities**



# Colombia

- **High-level Inter-ministerial Commission for the preparation and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda**
- The National Government has made it a priority to **localize** the SDGs, and integrate them into the municipal territorial development plans
- Colombian national government has created the **“Territorial Kit”, a tool for local authorities to use in planning their respective SDG implementation.** The Kit gives local governments **step by-step instructions on how to evaluate their current situation create action plans, develop strategies to implement the SDGs and other plan objectives, and evaluate the successes of their planning**
- Taking advantage of municipal and departmental elections, the national government encouraged the newly elected local authorities to adopt, during their mandates, local development plans based on the integration of the SDGs
- The SDGs are integrated into **32 regional departments and all capital city plans for 2016-2019**



# Burkina Faso

- Burkina Faso has integrated the SDGs into their National Economic and Social Development Plan (PNDES)
- All levels of government are involved in the review of the implementation of the PNDES.
- Local governments may choose to prepare local development programmes that are aligned with the PNDES but focus on specific local priorities and may also develop separate follow-up and review structures
- At the regional level, implementation of the PNDES is reviewed every six months by a committee that is chaired by the regional governor, with participation of the president of the regional council, ministerial bodies, local governments, the private sector, civil society, and other actors
- At the national level, responsibility for the review of the implementation of the PNDES draws on inputs from the regional and local level



# Regional Integration

- In Nigeria, in collaboration with the federal government, states have appointed a 'SDG focal person', who coordinates regional implementation efforts and helps improve intergovernmental relations across the three tiers of government
- In Kenya, the Council of Governors is promoting the integration of the SDGs in all county-planning through their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)
  - Also developing a County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) to track relevant indicators at the county level



# Municipalities in Belgium

- Several Belgian municipalities – such as Bornem, Gent, Ternat, Heist-op-den-Berg – have reviewed their multi-annual plans for consistency with the SDGs
- The Flemish association of municipalities, in collaboration with the regional administration, is supporting 20 municipalities for pilot tests on the integration of the SDGs into their local financial and strategic plans
- Much of the localization work is supported by city networks such as the Union des Villes et Communes de Wallonie, Brulocalis and the Vereniging voor Vlaamse Steden en Gemeenten





# The role of Local Authorities Networks in the Netherlands and Denmark

- Both countries are using networks and associations of local authorities to disseminate information about the SDGs, facilitating a wider reach for the SDGs to be integrated into all municipalities
- Also provide capacity-development through these networks
- Information about SDGs is packaged in a way that is accessible and relevant to local authorities
- Provides opportunities for municipalities to highlight their work amongst other cities



# Training and Capacity Development

- Some SDG strategies include training and capacity development of public servants to accelerate integration and implementation of the SDGs
- Particularly effective strategy for the 'Whole of Government' approach, and promoting horizontal integration
- Has been seen at the regional level (Basque Country), and municipal levels in many countries such as Argentina, Colombia, and Costa Rica



# Key take-aways

- The 2030 Agenda and SDGs provide a **significant opportunity and communication strategy to accelerate more integrated urban development**, by providing an **integrated framework which connects levels of government and development sectors**, which can create new dynamics for working together throughout policy cycles
- **City networks and associations** play an important role in enhancing integration and can act as multipliers for good practice and exchange, methodologies, frameworks and tools to mainstream and scale up results
- There is **no “one size fits all”** strategy for integration of the SDGs into planning, but it often requires **adapting current institutional structures and not starting from scratch**
- **Prioritization of Goals of the 2030 Agenda is key**, efforts must be adapted to the local context. Many strategies focus on several priority goals and targets
- It is **essential to include local and regional governments in overall SDG strategies**
- Share your successes and challenges!! Local and Regional Governments’ Forum at the High Level Political Forum on 16 July 2018

# Local and Regional Governments' Forum Registration

- <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018>



## Special Events During HLPF

Special Events	
9-13 July	 SDGs LEARNING
11 July	 HESI
13 July	 PARTNERSHIP EXCHANGE
16 July	 Local and Regional Governments' Forum
17 July	 SDG BUSINESS FORUM

# Further Resources

- **Millennium Institute Simulation Tool for Integrated Planning for the SDGs**  
<https://www.millennium-institute.org/isdg>
- **Getting Started with the SDGs in Cities** <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/9.1.8.-Cities-SDG-Guide.pdf>
- **Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs**  
<https://www.google.com/search?q=uclg+localizing+roadmap&oq=uclg+localizing+roadmap&aqs=chrome..69i57.5455j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8>
- **LocalizingtheSDGs.org**
- **UrbanSDGPlatform.org**

Thank you!



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