



## KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR LOCALISING SDGs

Tadashi Matsumoto, Ph.D.  
OECD, Regional Development Policy

Presentation at Session A3  
The 8<sup>th</sup> HLS, 9 February 2017, Chiang Rai, Thailand



## Rationale for engaging cities and regions

- SDGs were not designed specifically for or by cities and regions, but...
- ... most underlying policies and investments are shared across levels of government !
- The role of cities and regions goes much beyond making SDGs happen in practice ...
- ... it is about using them as a tool to (re)think sustainability & well-being at local level
- MDGs lessons show important regional disparities in the achievement of universal goals
- Need for territorial indicators to appraise them and design place-based responses



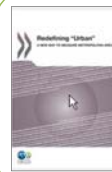
## OECD Action Plan for SDGs: Next Steps

- **Mainstream** the SDGs into current and forthcoming work and outputs, especially OECD reviews and Policy Dialogues ;
- **Improve the evidence** base in areas where gaps are noteworthy, including developing indicators;
- **Support integrated planning & strategy** at vertical & horizontal levels through tailored city or country reviews on SDGs;
- **Engage with global stakeholders** and non-members, in follow-up to Habitat III outcomes on National-Urban Policies



## Example 1

### A consistent definition of cities & their boundaries



OECD (2012) Redefining Urban: a new way to measure metropolitan areas, OECD publishing, Paris → [website](#).

The OECD, in collaboration with EC and Eurostat, has developed a new approach to define cities for both sound international comparisons and urban policy design.

- The report "Redefining urban" presents the method, which has been successfully applied to 31 countries. 1 197 FUA covering two-thirds of OECD population + 53 in Colombia.
- The **functional urban areas** are defined as densely populated municipalities (**city cores**) and adjacent municipalities with high levels of commuting towards the densely populated urban cores (**commuting zone**). Functional urban areas can extend across administrative boundaries, reflecting the economic geography of where people actually live and work.

Country	# FUAs	Year of reference	Country	# FUAs	Year of reference	Country	# FUAs	Year of reference
Austria	6	2001	Greece	9	2001	Poland	58	2002
Belgium	11	2001	Hungary	10	2001	Portugal	13	2001
Canada	34	2001	Ireland	5	2002	Slovak Republic	8	2002
Chile	26	2002	Italy	74	2001	Slovenia	2	2001
Czech Republic	16	2001	Japan	76	2000	Spain	76	2001
Denmark	5	2011	Korea	45	2000	Sweden	12	2000
Estonia	3	2000	Luxembourg	1	2001	Switzerland	10	2000
Finland	7	2000	Mexico	77	2010	United Kingdom	101	2001
France	83	1999	Netherlands	35	2001	United States	262	2010
Germany	109	2001	Norway	6	2001	Australia	18	2011
						Colombia	53	2005



## Example 2 Metropolitan database (for FUAs above 500 000 inhab.)

Demographic	Urban form	Territorial organisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population (level and growth)</li> <li>- Population density</li> <li>- Population by age</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total Area</li> <li>- Urbanised area (share and change)</li> <li>- Polycentricity</li> <li>- Concentration of population</li> <li>- Sprawl index</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local units</li> <li>- Local units in core area</li> <li>- Territorial fragmentation</li> </ul>
Economic and innovation	Labour market/Social	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GDP (level and growth)</li> <li>- GDP per capita (level and change)</li> <li>- GDP per worker</li> <li>- Patents application</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Household income [mean and distribution] (i.e. Gini)]</li> <li>- Employment (level and change)</li> <li>- Employment rate</li> <li>- Labour force (level and change)</li> <li>- Unempl. (total and change)</li> <li>- Unempl. Rate</li> <li>- Participation rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Air pollution (PM 2.5)</li> <li>- CO2 emissions per capita</li> <li>- Co2 emissions from transport and energy sector</li> </ul>

Available at:

- OECD.Stat → <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?Datasetcode=CITIES>
- Metropolitan explorer → <http://measuringurban.oecd.org/>



## Example 3

### Well-being indicators available for all OECD regions

Data can be accessed at: [www.oecdregionalwellbeing.com](http://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.com) or on <http://stats.oecd.org>



Main features :

- Measures well-being where people live
- Focus on outcomes rather than output
- Multidimensionality (11 dimensions: material conditions and quality of life)
- Focus on *distributions* of outcomes
- Assess how well-being changes over time (about 1 decade)

### Short list of headline indicators


	Dimensions	Regional headline indicators
Material conditions	Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mean household disposable income</li> <li>• Income inequality (Gini index)</li> </ul>
	Jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment rate</li> <li>• Unemployment rate</li> </ul>
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of room per person</li> </ul>
	Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy at birth</li> <li>• Age adjusted mortality rate</li> </ul>
Quality of life	Education and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational attainments</li> </ul>
	Environmental quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population exposure air quality (PM<sub>2.5</sub>)</li> </ul>
	Personal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homicide rate</li> </ul>
	Civic engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voter turnout</li> </ul>
	Accessibility to services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Broadband connection</li> </ul>
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perceived social support network</li> </ul>	
Life satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life satisfaction</li> </ul>	

Example 4

National Urban Policy Programme (NUPP)

- Launched at Habitat III Conference in Quito, the NUPP aims to contribute to the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and other global agendas on cities including **Agenda 2030**.
- A National Urban Policy (NUP) could include frameworks on how SDGs related to cities could be localised, and how the localised goals/targets are implemented and monitored.



 Three key considerations

---

- What are your city's/country's three key urban sustainability goals which reflects the local contexts?
- What efforts does your city/country do, in order to improve evidence base for urban sustainability? What are challenges/gaps in monitoring local SDGs?
- How do you work horizontally with neighbouring cities and across other levels of government (central/local) for sustainable urban development? How do you engage other stakeholder engagement?

