Activities of UNCRD and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Training Workshop on Climate Change Strategies for Local Governments
30th January – 1st February 2019
Kitakyushu, Fukuoka

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Director of the United Nations Center for Regional Development

United Nations Centre for Regional Development
About UNCRD

Established in 1971 based on the Agreement between UN and Government of Japan

- to help achieve the UN strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade
- to promote sustainable development in developing countries with a focus on development planning and management

Background of Nagoya as a location

The United Nations decided to locate UNCRD in Nagoya, Japan, since Chubu Region had:

- presented a very well formulated Regional Development Plan; and
- demonstrated to be a very practical model for regional hub of development, integrating economic, social and spatial aspects of development.
Objectives and Activities of UNCRD

In regional development and planning and related fields for developing countries:
• To serve as a training and research center;
• To provide advisory services; and
• To assist in promoting the exchange of data and information.

The current main areas of work
1. Integrated Regional/urban Development Planning
2. EST (Environmentally Sustainable Transport)
3. 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)/Waste Management
4. Disaster Risk Management
Relationship between UNCRD and UN

UNCRD is administered by the Division of Sustainable Development Goals, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) in New York.
Five Features of the SDGs

- SDGs were unanimously adopted at the United Nations Summit in September 2015.
- 17 goals, to be achieved by 2030, was established to “leave no one behind” to create a sustainable, diverse, inclusive society.

**Universality**

All nations, including developed countries, **must take action**

**Inclusiveness**

As a key topic in human security, “leave no one behind”

**Participation**

All stakeholders (Governments, businesses, NGOs, experts etc.) play a role

**Integration**

Society, economy, and the environment are indivisible so we must **work together in an integrated manner**

**Transparency**

Establish indicators for monitoring and **follow up periodically**
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. Poverty
   - No Poverty

2. Hunger
   - Zero Hunger

3. Health
   - Good Health and Well-Being

4. Education
   - Quality Education

5. Gender
   - Gender Equality

6. Water & Sanitation
   - Clean Water and Sanitation

7. Energy
   - Affordable and Clean Energy

8. Growth & Employment
   - Decent Work and Economic Growth

9. Innovation
   - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

10. Inequality
    - Reduced Inequalities

11. Cities
    - Sustainable Cities and Communities

12. Consumption & Production
    - Responsible Consumption and Production

13. Climate Action
    - Climate Action

14. Marine Resources
    - Life Below Water

15. Land Resources
    - Life on Land

16. Peace
    - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

17. Implementation
    - Partnerships for the Goals

Logo: UN Department of Public Information
Another Way to Look at SDGs – The Five Ps

1. **Peoples:** End poverty and hunger in all forms and ensure dignity and equality
2. **Prosperity:** Ensure prosperous and fulfilling lives in harmony with nature
3. **Partnership:** Implement the agenda through a solid global partnership
4. **Peace:** Foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies
5. **Planet:** Protect our planet’s natural resources and climate for future generations

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**United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1 (Poverty)</th>
<th>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goal 2 (Hunger)</td>
<td>End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 3 (Health)</td>
<td>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 4 (Education)</td>
<td>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 5 (Gender)</td>
<td>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 6 (Water &amp; Sanitation)</td>
<td>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 7 (Energy)</td>
<td>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 8 (Economic growth &amp; Employment)</td>
<td>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 9 (Infrastructure, Industrialization, Innovation)</td>
<td>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 10 (Inequality)</td>
<td>Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities)</td>
<td>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 12 (Sustainable Production &amp; Consumption)</td>
<td>Ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 13 (Climate Action)</td>
<td>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 14 (Marine Resources)</td>
<td>Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 15 (Land Resources)</td>
<td>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 16 (Peace)</td>
<td>Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 17 (Implementation)</td>
<td>Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</td>
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</table>
Rationale for a Territorial Approach to the SDGs

Why were the MDGs not fully achieved?

- **Focused on the national level** without considering subnational disparities and regional specificities
- In terms of monitoring, **concentrated on tracking progress only at the national level**
- The **lack of public awareness** about the goals
- Only relevant to developing countries
- There were **no consultations with all the stakeholders**

Source: Presentation of Tadashi Matsumoto, Coordinator, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development, OECD at the Special International Symposium on “Lessons from Local SDGs Activities in EU and OECD Countries Organized by UNCRD, Chubu Region Institute for Social and Economic Research, and Research Institute for Regional Planning and Development (RIRPD) on 26 December 2018
Innovative aspects of the 2030 Agenda

• SDGs are universal:
  – Apply both developing and developed countries
  – Local and regional governments (LRGs) were involved

• SDGs should guide better policies at all levels to foster policy coherence and place-based solutions to complex problems.

• **65% of 169 targets will not be reached** without engagement of LRGs

• LRGs responsible for **59.3% of total public investment** in 2015 in OECD area and for **almost 40%** worldwide

Source: Presentation of Tadashi Matsumoto, Coordinator, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development, OECD at the Special International Symposium on “Lessons from Local SDGs Activities in EU and OECD Countries Organized by UNCRD, Chubu Region Institute for Social and Economic Research, and Research Institute for Regional Planning and Development (RIRPD) on 26 December 2018
Submit Good Practices, Success Stories & Lesson Learned!

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) is launching a call for submissions of good practices, success stories and lessons learned in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. The submissions will be analyzed by a dedicated inter-agency team coordinated by UN DESA, and the results will be made available online for easy access and broad dissemination. Where applicable, the submissions can serve as inputs to thematic preparations for the 2019 sessions of the HLPF.
The United Nations High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

The establishment of HLPF was mandated by the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), "The Future We Want“ and the HLPF’s first meeting was held in 2013.

The HLPF is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for SDGs at the global level.

HLPF in 2014
UNCRD-UN DESA Side Event on Promoting Resource Efficiency for Sustainable Urban Development with participation of cities of Kitakyushu and Toyota

HLPF in 2017
UNCRD-UN DESA Side Event on Rural-Urban Connectivity in Integrated Regional Development ~ Implications towards Livelihood Security and Poverty Alleviation

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The Ministry of the Environment aims for environmentally sustainable transportation (EST) in the Asian region, promotes high-level policy dialogue of the government etc. in collaboration with UNCRD and organizing countries.

- Established year: 2005
- Initiative contents:
  - Sharing information of policies etc. with each country concerning EST.
  - Information provision from experts in the environment and transportation field etc.
- Member countries: 25 countries in the Asian region

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Philippines, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Russia, East Timor, Iran
# Performance of Regional EST Forum in Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
<th>4th</th>
<th>5th</th>
<th>Sixth</th>
<th>7th</th>
<th>8th</th>
<th>9th</th>
<th>10th</th>
<th>11th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue</td>
<td>Nagoya · Japan</td>
<td>Yogyakarta · Indonesia</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Seoul · Korea</td>
<td>Bangkok · Thailand</td>
<td>New Delhi · India</td>
<td>Bali · Indonesia</td>
<td>Colombo · Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Kathmandu · Nepal</td>
<td>Vientiane · Laos</td>
<td>Ulaanbaatar · Mongolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participating countries</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number of participants</td>
<td>About 80 people</td>
<td>About 100 people</td>
<td>About 120 people</td>
<td>About 150 people</td>
<td>About 200 people</td>
<td>About 160 people</td>
<td>About 210 people</td>
<td>About 230 people</td>
<td>About 360 people</td>
<td>About 330 people</td>
<td>About 300 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 12th Regional EST Forum will be held in Vietnam in 2019

## Overview of the 11th Forum (Mongolia)

- **Date time:** October 2 (Wed) - 5 (Fri)
- **Theme:** Sustainable city planning and development ~ The role of EST ~
- **High level attendance including:**
  - 13 ministerial level
  - Deputy Prime Minister: 1
  - Minister: 7
  - Deputy Minister: 5
  - Vice-Minister / Director-General: 25
  - Mayors, Deputy Mayor Level: 7

*Commentary of general meeting*

*High level group photo*
UNCRD has implemented the Regional 3R Forum since 2009 to address 3R policies, programs, measures, tools and technologies.

The purpose of the Forum is to achieve resource efficiency, sustainable production and consumption, integrated solid waste management, and etc.

The Forum also provides a knowledge sharing platform for disseminating and sharing best practices in 3R areas.

※3Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
The 8th Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

- Date: 9-12 April 2018
- High-Level participants
  - 4 ministers
  - 38 Deputy ministers, Director Generals etc.
  - 35 Mayors

The 9th Regional 3R Forum will be held in Thailand in 2019
High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP)

**Objective**
To assist the international community, governments and stakeholders in mobilizing political will and resources, and take effective measures to address the issues of water and disasters.

**Chair and Members**
**Chair:** Dr. Han, Seung-soo, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction and Water, Former Prime Minister of the Republic of Korea  
**Members:** UNISDR, UNESCO, UNESCAP, OECD, WB, ADB, JICA, AMCOW, WWC, Japan (MLIT), Indonesia (MPWH), US (Army Corps of Engineers), Netherlands (MIE), GWP, NARBO, ICHARM, GRIPS and others

**Initiatives and Activities**
- Raising awareness at the highest levels and regularizing in-depth discussion on water and disasters at global level  
- Analysing and promoting investment and financing for water-related disasters  
- Mainstreaming water and disaster in discussion and practice on climate change adaptation etc.
Thank you!

Visit to Toyota Ecoful Town by participants of UNCRD Training Course on Localizing SDGs