

# LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs & THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

TOWARDS A SWEDISH NATIONAL URBAN POLICY



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PUBLISHED: OKTOBER 2017  
LAYOUT: ANNIKA BERGH, GLOBAL UTMANING  
FRONT PAGE: UN SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM  
PRINT: LASERTRYCK.SE AB  
ISBN: 978-91-88331-12-0



IMPLEMENTING  
THE NEW  
URBAN AGENDA

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"We are the first generation that can put an end to poverty and we are the last generation that can put an end to climate change."

"Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost."

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL  
BAN KI-MOON, BEFORE ADOPTION OF  
THE SDGs & THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

## INTRODUCTION

This report highlights the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It particularly illustrates how the 11th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG11) can be integrated with the New Urban Agenda (NUA). It further shows how these two global agendas are relevant in a Swedish context. Our ambition with this report is to support and enhance local sustainability work in Sweden and provide a foundation for Swedish local actors' to share good practices and lessons learned globally.

### Urbanisation trends

As more than 70 percent of the world's energy consumption and GDP are generated in the world's fast-growing cities, urban development has become crucial for global sustainable development. It is primarily in cities that poverty can be fought and climate change mitigated. The SDG11 "Cities and settlements should be inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" will therefore be key for implementation and accomplishment of the global sustainability agendas. The global agendas are therefore local.

More than half of the world's population lives in cities. In the next generation, the urban population is expected to increase to over 70 percent. This means that we will have to build the equivalent number of new urban settlements as has been built throughout the history of humanity. Already today, one billion people live in informal settlements and slums; that is one-seventh of the world's population.

Inequality in cities is increasing, not only in low-income countries but also in high-income countries in Europe. The Nordic countries are no exception, but are charac-

terized by a high level of urbanization that challenges equality, especially in the metropolitan areas. Across all 17 goals, Sweden is ranked as one of the top countries to achieve the SDGs<sup>1</sup>. At the same time we have one of the largest ecological footprints in the world.

### National responsibility for local implementation

Cities' increasingly important role as drivers for sustainable development can be a catalyst if we capture and disseminate systemic solutions. These are often developed in collaboration between politics, research, business and civil society in cities around the world. It highlights the importance of leadership in the shift towards sustainable urban development. Therefore, not only local but also national responsibility is needed. Sweden is in urgent need of a coherent and integrated national urban policy. It must consider the city as a whole and in relation to its regional context, and steer existing countless initiatives to converge in the same direction.

However, local implementation and national responsibility is not always enough. When we are faced with unprecedented tasks and challenges, we must increasingly look around us, be inspired and learn from others. We must take advantage of the knowledge already available globally, not just in our own region. Here, the independent think tank Global Utmaning has studied and been inspired by the exemplary work from among others Rwanda, Ghana, Germany, Chile and Colombia.

Within the OECD and the UN system, there is a conviction that these National Urban Policies are crucial for achieving sustainable development locally as well as

globally. Many countries already have such a National Urban Policy (NUP). Among the OECD countries there are only a few who lack a national initiative. Sweden is one of them.

It is essential to take global agreements as starting point, and then ensure through national responsibility an inclusive process in which all implementing actors and stakeholders are consulted in the formulation. SDG11 must be at the heart of a National Urban Policy, as a framework for governments it can provide a concrete instruments for sustainable urban development. The same applies to other frameworks that can be used as tools for local implementation, such as the New Urban Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

More importantly, a national urban policy must be developed and formulated together with those concerned and will be the implementing parties. It is therefore necessary to have a national platform for urban discussion and development, where all actors at all levels, from all sectors, can work together for the best results. Therefore, we have established a National Urban Forum as a platform for dialogue on urban policy in a Swedish as well as global perspective.

## Vision for a national urban policy

National Urban Policy is identified as a key instrument for governments to support the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and city-related SDGs. Based on data collected by UN-Habitat, OECD prepared in 2016 for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), an assessment of the state and scope of National Urban Policy across 35 OECD countries<sup>2</sup>.

The OECD report shows that not only Sweden but all Nordic countries are lagging behind in terms of developing National Urban Policies. Sweden is the country where a national policy is particularly weak. There is no national policy in action. There is a National Platform for Sustainable Urban Development within the central

government system only, without any participatory or stakeholder process, or act of parliament.

The National Platform for Sustainable Urban Development was launched in 2014 and is coordinated by the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning (Boverket), with the involvement of the Swedish Energy Agency (Energimyndigheten), Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (Naturvårdsverket), Swedish Agency for Economic and Regional Growth (Tillväxtverket) and Swedish Transport Administration (Trafikverket). The aim of the Platform is to increase cooperation and coordination as well as to share knowledge and experience on sustainable urban development among players from different sectors and on different levels<sup>3</sup>.

The Ministry for the Environment oversees urban development. The role includes coordinating sustainable urban development within the government. Responsibility for grants within the area of housing, planning and building; and laws and regulations concerning planning and construction, as well as regional policy is handled by the Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation. In addition Sweden has a Minister for Housing.

Both Sweden's regional policy and national strategy for sustainable regional growth and attractiveness were adopted in 2015 and should be the framework to steer investments. The regional strategy provides a policy framework for the development of all regions in Sweden, and focuses on factors utilising a place-based approach. The national strategy for regional growth provides a framework for investing in regions including urban areas. The goal of the national policy for regional development is to combine a geographically balanced development with a stronger local and regional competitiveness<sup>4</sup>.

Regarding previous national urban policies and developments, *Storstadspolitiken* (1998-2010), was a support program aiming at coordinating national and local governments, integrating immigrant populations and increasing economic activity in deprived areas. From

2008 to 2010, the national government implemented a national strategy for integration. One major aim of this strategy was the mitigation of exclusion in urban areas<sup>5</sup>.

## Framework

Sweden is high-ranking in achieving the SDGs<sup>6</sup>, is due to previous successful work in local implementation of the Agenda 21. Back in the early 2000's, the Agenda 21 was implemented simultaneously with the Habitat Agenda (agreed at Habitat II). We are convinced that the 2030 Agenda and the New Urban Agenda should be implemented simultaneously.

As local governments will be responsible for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the the New Urban Agenda can help cement and guide that responsibility with an appropriate implementation framework, we should focus more on the interplay between the two. It would also be possible to link directly to the climate agreement where cities have shown good example at reacting and taking actions and being accountable to their citizens.

The United Nations Secretary General's Local 2030 initiative, which Sweden is funding, clearly shows how the local focus has gained recent attention. It illustrates a growing understanding that support is needed for the local level to implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this report, the 2030 Agenda is the overall umbrella setting quantitative measures to achieve sustainable development. SDG11 targets sustainable urban development and planning, providing detailed indicators<sup>7</sup>. However, most SDGs are actually closely related to cities and will have to be implemented locally in our municipalities.

Besides, the New Urban Agenda is a complementary framework setting global standards for the achievement of sustainable urban development. It can therefore serve as the qualitative toolbox for the accomplishment of the 2030 Agenda in our municipalities, with SDG11 as the key feature for a National Urban Policy.

## Goals

We are convinced that the 2030 Agenda provides the adequate backbone for a National Urban Policy to be implemented and delivered on by 2030. SDG11 and its targets should be the key goals, outlining the focus of the policy<sup>8</sup>:

- affordable housing and basic services (SDG11.1)
- safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all (SDG11.2)
- inclusive and participatory planning and management (SDG11.3)
- safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage (SDG11.4)
- reduce the number of people affected and economic losses caused by disasters (SDG11.5)
- reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (SDG11.6)
- universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces (SDG11.7)
- economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas (SDG11.a)
- adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans (SDG11.b)
- support least developed through financial and technical assistance (SDG11.c)

## Tools for implementation

It is urgent to integrate various sustainability agendas and global agreements. Here, the interconnection between the SDGs, SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda is of particular importance. Emphasizing the commitments of the New Urban Agenda could be particularly useful<sup>9</sup>:

### Three 'Transformative Commitments'

- social inclusion and ending poverty
- prosperity and opportunities for all
- sustainable and resilient development

### Three elements of effective implementation

- building an urban governance structure (participation and decentralization)
- planning and managing urban space (including disaster, environment, housing and basic services dimensions)
- means of implementation (finance, capacity, partnerships)

This calls for a paradigm shift in how we plan, finance, develop, govern and manage cities, a long-term vision, with priorities at global, regional, national, subnational and local levels and an enabling policy framework. It also encourages stakeholders to generate evidence-based and practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda<sup>10</sup>.

A National Urban Policy could be elaborated by instrumentalising the New Urban Agenda principles as tools for formulating a common trajectory. Following Habitat III and the adoption of the New Urban Agenda, UN-Habitat has institutionalised its work through the elaboration of specific principles<sup>11</sup>.

### UN-Habitat's Guiding Framework on National Urban Policies contains three pillars:

- capacity development
- participation
- acupuncture projects

### And five principles:

- iterative and forward thinking
- implementable
- joined up
- evidence based
- action oriented

### Essentially, cities should strive to become:

- compact
- integrated
- connected

- socially inclusive
- resilient to climate change
- human rights-based

### Method

Global Utmaning is a neutral platform which has given multi-stakeholders the opportunity to provide input to this report and policy recommendations.

The identified challenges and policy input to this report is based on an extensive, inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder process. This report is primarily the result from dialogues with multi-stakeholders and expert reference groups held during 2016–2017.

The process started with Global Utmaning hosting the first post-Habitat III regional implementation conference in December 2016 in Stockholm, where a Nordic Declaration on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda was approved by over 400 multi-stakeholders, localizing focus areas and priorities from the New Urban Agenda. The declaration summarized the main findings from the study Leadership for Sustainable Cities – Nordic Urban Ways, a report by Global Utmaning launched in 2016, that involved reference groups with over 200 multi-stakeholders and interviews with 30 local leaders from 9 Nordic cities. The results were summarised in the report Nordic Urban Ways – Local Leadership, Governance and Management for Sustainable Development that was launched at Habitat III in October 2016.

Based on this inclusive and participatory process, the input presented in this report was developed and elaborated together with an expert reference group. 15 experts from among others HSB, White Arkitekter, WWF, Raul Wallenberg Institute, KTH, Stockholm University, Trivector, Malmö stad, UN-Habitat, SKL and SKL International constituted the group covering all sectors from academia, civil society, private sector, politics and administration. A first draft was further reformulated and amended by a group of 100

stakeholders and experts during the National Urban Forum on 20 June in Stockholm, in discussion with the Minister for the Environment. Thereafter, all stakeholders have had the opportunity to amend or provide further input on the draft electronically. In total, over 800 representatives from research, civil society, private sector, politics and administration have been involved.

The outcome of the process is presented in this report, evolving around three policy pillars. The first pillar highlights national priorities; Housing & basic services, Socio-economic well-being, Culture & lifestyle, Mobility & infrastructure and Climate, energy & environment. The second pillar identifies needs for reform of system and process related areas; Urban governance, legislation & regulations, Urban planning & design, implementation tools & enforceability, Urban economy & municipal finances and Participation. The last pillar, Ways forward, formulates strategies for development, implementation & monitoring; Integrating global agendas, Regionalizing lessons learned, Localizing global agendas and Globalizing local road-maps.

Together these pillars could function as a three-step roadmap towards local implementation of global agendas, providing national support but also proposing strategies for implementation and monitoring. However, most important has been to collect stakeholders' input to emphasise the importance that a Swedish National Urban Policy should be as inclusive and participatory as possible.



## Vision

For housing and basic services being sustainable it must be age- and gender responsive; promote a wide range and mix of housing, strengthen affordable options, and favour integrated housing approaches<sup>12</sup>



Photo: Justina Rosengren/WWW.SOPHOTO.AGENCY

## NATIONAL THEMATIC PRIORITIES

# Housing & basic services

## Challenges

Housing has not been a top priority for national nor international development agendas the last 20 years. One consequence is that housing policies often have failed to promote adequate and affordable housing, as government efforts have focused on supporting middle class home-ownership in the formal sector. Informal settlements such as slums clearly reflect urban poverty in developing countries, while poverty in developed countries rather is manifested in segregation and urban sprawl, leaving large city districts behind<sup>13</sup>.

This is also the case in Sweden, and particularly in the capital and the larger cities. A new approach would place housing at the centre of urban policy and reestablish the role of housing in achieving a sustainable urban development. However, housing must be integrated into national urban policies and into strategies for planned urbanization. At the local level, regulatory frameworks, urban planning and adequate financing will be needed.

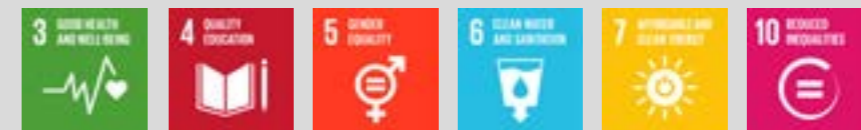
Sweden has abolished its former housing policy after the 1990's financial crisis. As a consequence, construction numbers fell drastically. Over a decade later, construction started to increase somewhat, but

only from a very low level. At the same time, the business sector underwent a significant structural change, and traditional industrial activity declined or moved to low-cost countries. Service activities and high technology operations in the ICT sector and creative industries increased instead. They were concentrated to major cities and larger regional centres, and the urbanization rate increased again.

Families consisting of children and two working parents moved with the new well paid jobs and claimed newly built high standard housing in the central parts of the cities. Contrarily to what had been projected, they started to purchase apartments. In addition, tax reforms reducing housing taxes also led to a less dynamic housing market. The overall effect was that the population in need of housing drastically increased.

Today, a housing shortage has accumulated and reaches approximately 700,000 apartments (on a population of less than 10.000.000 inhabitants). Even though the new construction rate is rising again, particularly youth, migrants from other countries or other parts of Sweden and elderly cannot afford the current price of housing. Housing prices in attractive locations are steadily rising and segregation increases. A comprehensive reform is urgently needed.

## Framework<sup>14</sup>



Localizing SDGs

## Goal<sup>15</sup>



### SDG11.1

Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade socio-economically vulnerable areas

SDG 11 target

## Tools<sup>16</sup>



- 31. right to adequate housing
- 32. integrated housing policies
- 33. affordable and accessible housing
- 34. access to infrastructure
- 46. social habitat production
- 61. youth skills access
- 70. local provision
- 99. social mix
- 107. range of options
- 108. housing policies social links
- 110. inclusive and transparent monitoring systems
- 112. no mass housing, people's needs at the center

New Urban Agenda

## Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>17</sup>

1. Formulate a new and comprehensive housing policy including both the production of new and the management of the existing housing stock. It should be based on the principle of housing as a human right according to global standards and the Swedish Constitution.
2. Reinvent a socially sustainable housing policy as a concept and further develop a Swedish housing strategy for all: "An affordable mixed housing policy". There is a need to study and be inspired by other European and global housing policies.
3. Place affordability of housing at the centre of policy: It must be combined with principles such as mixed forms of housing, mixed tenure, a variety of standards and rent-levels. A renewed role for the public housing service *Allmännyttan* could through a wide range of tenancies, varied in size, type, standard and renovation cycle, become part of the soft infrastructure needed to create a dynamic and diverse society that welcomes everyone.
4. Make sustainability and urban quality a qualifying component besides the mere numbers of housing in future negotiations with municipalities. Central government can demand the insurance of urban quality in return for a guaranteed infrastructure investment.
5. Address housing as a cross-cutting issue in combination with mobility, land tenure and access to basic services. Any new housing project should be coupled with in-fill, new services and above all be targeted in areas where mobility options are optimal.





### Vision

Socio-economic well-being in urban areas can only be reached and be long-term sustainable if the physically built environment and urban form is safe, healthy, affordable and inclusive; it must therefore be accessible, green, and provide quality public spaces, well-connected and well-distributed networks of human scale, in order to generate social and economic value<sup>18</sup>

Photo: Simon Paulin/imagebank.sweden.se

## Social well-being

### Challenges

Cities that are committed to the quality of life or social well-being of its citizens are usually also dedicated to productivity and equality, seeing their mutually reinforcing effects. Local governments that prioritise the public need in the urban development, provide public goods, infrastructure, services and spaces, and automatically demonstrate their commitment to the well-being to their citizens<sup>19</sup>.

Growing segregation is not just a social housing problem, it is also manifested in public space. People with different backgrounds, income and ethnicity no longer meet in the same way as before in the city's squares, parks and streets. Many women in particular feel unsafe and fear public places in the evening and at night time.

Similar trends can be observed in the service supply, both in commercial and publicly financed services. A growing part of child care, school and care for the elderly is provided by private companies financed

through tax funding. However, very few of the private initiatives are established in low income neighbourhoods. According to the OECD, this contributes to the growing gaps in education level between children from different city districts.

Accessibility for all, physically as well as mentally, to the cities' public spaces and services are therefore crucial factors for public health and public safety, but also for community cohesion, civic identity and civic empowerment. Emphasis on public space is key as the city by definition must be accessible to the public if it is to fulfil its democratic responsibility. It is through the provision of good public spaces, institutions and services that local government can guarantee the socio-economic well-being of all its citizens.

Even other groups find it difficult to gain full access to public places and to service, culture and business. Accessibility for people with reduced mobility, or people with impaired vision and hearing is still limited despite the fact that legislation is rather strict.

### Framework<sup>20</sup>



Localizing SDGs

### Goal<sup>21</sup>



#### SDG11.7

Provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

SDG 11 target

### Tools<sup>22</sup>



37. public spaces to ensure human development  
53. public spaces as drivers of development  
55. access to public services and facilities  
56. access to income-earning opportunities  
67. well-connected and well-distributed networks  
100. well-designed streets  
109. integrated vulnerable areas

New Urban Agenda

### Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>23</sup>

6. Address social well-being, in particular health and education as a basic human right. The public realm of the city must therefore assure availability, accessibility, but also be acceptable and adaptable.
7. Target the right to the city, leave no one behind, justice, equal opportunities and gender equality, through a feminist urban planning paradigm "if you plan and design the city for girls in low-income areas, it will work for everyone".
8. Estimate the economic value of social services such as health, lifestyle and culture which is highly underestimated and unexploited. There is a need to better describe the importance of public services and places as part of a basic integrated structure that requires adequate investment but also that produces growth.
9. Introduce special initiatives in the suburbs, where diversity is instrumentalised as a knowledge source and as an asset in implementation.
10. Emphasize the provision of adequate meeting places favouring human capital, as a means for integration. For the Swedish welfare model to be applied at the local level we need to understand the value of what is "between the buildings", not just within them.
11. Introduce small local multi-service centres that can be an effective yet inclusive and accessible solution (in suburbs, small towns and peripheral rural areas). It also plays a tremendously important role for security and social cohesion.



## Vision

A sustainable urban culture and lifestyle must target the revitalization of urban areas to promote diversity, strengthen social and cultural participation to support the transition, adopting a mix of lifestyles and promoting sustainable long-term consumption and production patterns<sup>24</sup>



Photo: Tim Gouw/Pexels.com

## Culture & lifestyle

### Challenges

Swedish cities are considered to be some of the most sustainable in the world. However, Sweden also leaves one of the biggest ecological footprints of all nations per capita. The current way of evaluating the sustainability of a city focuses too much on the sustainability of the place, and not enough on the sustainability of the consumption and lifestyles of the people who live there. This territorial approach to sustainability fails to capture the environmental impacts our actions have elsewhere on the planet, and fails to see the potential of alternative lifestyles to urban sustainability. The way that urban space is programmed – what it offers and what types of lifestyles it promotes – will influence the actions and consumption patterns of the people who use it. Urban culture, consumption and lifestyles must become a central issue in ambitions to create sustainable cities<sup>25</sup>.

The urban divide between socio-economic groups is a national challenge. The way in which our cities have been planned has contributed to segregation between social groups, a weaker social fabric and inequalities in terms of income, education, health, safety and opportunities. Informality is increasingly becoming an element in Swedish cities, often as a result of lack of citizenship or bureaucratic obstacles related to citizenship and rights. The impacts from informality are visible in housing and employment. It impacts access to credit and access to basic (social) services such as health care and education. It restricts freedom, opportunities and mobility of individuals living outside of the formal system. It also risks creating a parallel society where these basic needs and services are met through alternative/informal channels. All of this has various implications on urban planning and development, and on the process in which participatory processes can be designed.

### Framework<sup>26</sup>



Localizing SDGs

### Goal<sup>27</sup>



SDG11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

SDG 11 target

### Tools<sup>28</sup>



- 38. leverage natural and cultural heritage in cities
- 63. unprecedented threats from unsustainable consumption and production patterns
- 66. a smart city approach for environmentally friendly choices
- 121. promoting energy efficiency and sustainable renewable energy privately and publicly
- 122. support producer responsibility schemes

New Urban Agenda

### Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>29</sup>

12. Urge municipalities to comparatively monitor their level of carbon and ecological footprint. There is an urgent need to promote the circular economy in urban development thus supporting their residents in the shift towards a low-carbon footprint lifestyle. This implies facilitating citizens' smarter consumption, recycling, shared economy and pushing for a more climate-friendly diet which could also lead to a higher quality of life.
13. Statistically evaluate local sustainability through a consumption perspective rather than a territorial perspective, thereby capturing the environmental impacts of goods produced elsewhere. All municipalities and agencies should work to reduce, for example, meat consumption, by taking use of public procurement as a tool. All food waste from public sector should be collected and converted into for example biogas.
14. Initiate a national discussion on how a focus on sustainable lifestyles could be influenced by, and influence, urban planning and development. The topic of reducing inequality between socio-economic groups must be a cross-cutting priority in the implementation of a National Urban Policy.
15. Use cultural and social assets as a starting point for urban development, considering the perspective of sustainable lifestyles and consumption in urban planning. The heritage in the built up structure and the public space are common goods and should work as a generator and a moderator. There is a need to better reuse and develop current capacities and resources.
16. Address the alarming culture of refurbishment. New standards are needed to prevent this unsustainable behaviour among both individuals and planners.
17. Build knowledge around the emerging topic of informality in Swedish cities, and its implications. Develop and adopt strategies to address informality in urban development, through national dialogue with stake-holders. Assess impacts of and on informality during planning, development and management of urban areas.





### Vision

For urban mobility to be sustainable it needs to assure equal access to activities and functions, assure adequate urban-rural interactions, adopt a connectivity approach and integrating mobility plans into overall urban plans<sup>30</sup>

Photo: Conny Fridh/imagebank.sweden.se

## Mobility & infrastructure

### Challenges

Mobility and infrastructure are central to long-term economic and social development and strategies for environmental protection. Cities prioritising infrastructure are better prepared to meet economic, social and environmental challenges. Investments in infrastructure for transport and communication are crucial to a city's well-being and progress, and it should, therefore, be in the best interests of cities to develop sustainable public transport and other public infrastructure<sup>31</sup>.

Integrating mobility in urban planning, would favour mixed use areas, reducing the necessity of commuting. Sustainable transport benefits from new technologies, innovation and energies. New mobility solutions rebalances the ownership of the space (the space occupied by cars, pedestrians, bicycles, public transport).

Sweden is one of the countries where the local labour market is physically expanding. More and more commute longer distances to work. Among the reasons are low population density, a large territory and that equality in households is increasing with two working parents being the norm. Larger labour markets face economic fluctuations better economically than smaller markets. In households with two employees, the family does not necessarily move to a new place if one of the workers change job location. Instead, one stays put and the person with a new job location commutes.

This requires better and smarter public transport as well as mobility planning, not only in cities but also between cities, peri-urban and rural areas. Also because a well-functioning local labour market (functional regions) consist of more cities in interactions (urban networks). The rapid urbanization requires major investments in public transport, pedestrian and bicycle traffic infrastructure.

### Framework<sup>32</sup>



Localizing SDGs

### Goal<sup>33</sup>



#### SDG 11.2

Provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

SDG 11 target

### Tools<sup>34</sup>



- 49. integrate urban and rural functions into spatial frameworks
- 50. encourage urban-rural interactions
- 54. promote renewable, affordable and efficient transport infrastructure
- 113. improve and integrate road safety into planning and design
- 114. access for all to urban mobility,
- 115. develop mechanisms to evaluate benefits of transport schemes

New Urban Agenda

### Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>35</sup>

18. Communicate that private cars are not compatible with building sustainable urban environments. The disproportionately large space that private cars claim in relation to other means of traffic make it socially unsustainable. By transferring traffic routes from our cities, large land areas can be liberated for other use such as housing and public space, improving provision of services and public transport, cycling and walking.
19. Expand regional public transport, well planned nodes for shift between traffic modes are essential for development. The nodes are essential for integrating traffic and urban development. New developments must always be built in conjunction with public transport, services and mobility networks. Enhancing urban and peri-urban networks is key for both production and mobility.
20. Shift focus from an accessible transport system approach towards targeting equal access to activities and functions, hence focusing on mobility as networks and systems and not on transport infrastructure. That would permit moving towards a new mobility paradigm away from the car towards the public in general.
21. Give priority to humans and not vehicles. It will lower speeds and make walking and cycling and other more flexible modes of traffic a priority. Pedestrian mobility must be regarded as an economic investment and a healthy option and not an obstacle. The guiding vision should be that all 10 year olds should be able to walk or bike to school unaccompanied.
22. Totally abolish subsidies for motorists in the inner city, for parking, accommodation parking, business vehicles, commuter deductions etc.



## Vision

Sustainable urban environment requires the protection and reuse of natural resources, improvement of urban ecosystems, smart city approach, circular economy and sustainable energy, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.<sup>36</sup>



Photo: Simon Paulin/imagebank.sweden.se

## Climate, energy & environment

### Challenges

Environmentally sustainable cities, due to a healthy balance between economic growth and environmental aspects, are likely to be more productive, competitive and innovative. These are factors that in the long run contribute to a solid base for a prosperous city. If inevitable global trends such as urbanisation, globalisation and climate change are not correlated with appropriate policies and governance, the environmental consequences will be devastating<sup>37</sup>.

However, if local administrations develop institutions with the responsibility to achieve environmental sustainability, economic growth can ensure shared prosperity. An environmentally sustainable city is compact, energy efficient, clean, accessible, and offers a variety of transport choices. Also, the inevitable investments that have to be made in technologies for renewable

energy, waste management and recycling will generate new employment opportunities and new sources of income for many city dwellers.

Dense and compact cities meet environmental and climate challenges better than scattered or sprawled cities. Conditions for effective solutions for energy supply, water and sanitation and disposal are better as well as opportunities for good public transport. Smart solutions also open for new green jobs and a bio-economics transformation.

Major challenges are the reduction of energy use in existing built up environment and thus releasing energy for other purposes. It is important to reuse the existing infrastructure while upgrading and supplementing according to life-cycle analysis. Developing the green infrastructure will mitigate climate effects, and building resilience through ecosystems will benefit public health.

## Framework<sup>38</sup>



Localizing SDGs

## Goals<sup>39</sup>



SDG11.5

Reduce the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

SDG11.6

Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, by paying special attention to air quality and waste management

SDG 11 target

## Tools<sup>40</sup>



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- 65. improve urban ecosystem and environmental services
- 68. urban deltas, coastal areas as ecosystems' providers.
- 69. density and compactness to prevent urban sprawl
- 71. urban-rural linkages for a circular economy
- 73. rehabilitating water resources
- 74. reduce waste generation
- 75. renewable and affordable energy for buildings and construction modes
- 76. resource-efficiency of raw and construction materials
- 77. resilient and resource- efficient infrastructure
- 78. proactive risk-based, and all-of-society approaches
- 119. investments in sustainable systems for water, waste, sanitation, and hygiene, sewage, solid waste
- 123. integrate food security and nutrition needs

New Urban Agenda

## Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>41</sup>

23. Invest in green infrastructure and urban water resources to help deliver biodiversity, save energy, reduce climate risk and create adaptation benefits. Water, waste and other service planning must be integrated for a safe provision. Urban planning should include strategic management, protection and conservation of the entire water cycle to help create resilient urban environments.
24. Highlight that ecosystems are not only essential for biodiversity, resilience and water drainage, but also for health and mental well-being. These socio-economic benefits must be better evaluated and highlighted. Thus eco-systems must be regarded as a valuable social service.
25. Promote ecosystem-sensitive urban planning to achieve sustainable urbanisation. When the built-up environment is expanding or densifying compensate with new ecosystems, urban agriculture, vertical cultivation, roof cultivation. Strive towards a balance between larger green and blue areas that guarantee diversity and smaller microsystems.
26. Acknowledge the city's relation with surrounding countryside. Better and mutually reinforcing relations for energy and water supply could be attained by adopting a broader regional perspective and prevent cities from growing at the expense of the countryside.
27. Accelerate the expansion of smart energy grids that increase the possibilities of combining local and national electricity production.
28. Decide that all new construction, or refurbishment, must be done within an environmentally sustainable framework (wood and other renewable materials, emission during construction, transports etc). Only with clear rules, private sector knows what to deliver on.



## Vision

Political leadership plays an essential role in order to jointly define challenges, developing shared visions, building coalitions and create conditions for courageous actors to implement measures for sustainable urban development<sup>42</sup>



Photo: Justina Rosengren/WWW.SOPHOTO.AGENCY

## SYSTEM & PROCESSES

# Urban governance, legislation & regulations

## Challenges

Urban legislation is the complex network of laws and practices that operate as the legal and legislative framework. Policy, including National Urban Policy, depends on law as its primary means for implementation. The lack of a clear legislative framework, therefore, can act as one of the most major impediments to the effective design and implementation of policy<sup>43</sup>.

What must be avoided is the formulation of policy without consideration for whether there is the legislative framework to implement these policies on the ground. Therefore, it is also necessary to consider whether the necessary legal instruments to implement a policy are available and whether there is the capacity to enforce and regulate these legal instruments. The policy must consider both the existing legal instruments and the existing legal framework itself. Little attention has been given so far to urban policy in a Swedish context, which primarily was considered as

a policy concerning local problems in the three largest cities. In the last years the focus of regional policy has changed from being a policy for designated areas to be a policy enhancing growth in all Swedish regions.

The lack of a coherent National Urban Policy means that we have to look after elements of urban policies in different sector policy areas such as housing policy, labour market policy, regional policy and, in later years, transport policy and environmental policy. The fact that urban policy has been of less importance in Sweden up until today can be understood in terms of the late urbanisation of the country and its combination of a small population and a large geographical area, along with the strong local self-governance.

The current situation with urbanisation along with the migration, calls for a national responsibility for a planned urbanisation. The population growth in the three metropolitan regions has, again to a large extent, taken the form of a spatial expansion of the regions.

## Framework<sup>44</sup>



Localizing SDGs

## Goal<sup>45</sup>



SDG11a

Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

SDG 11 target

## Tools<sup>46</sup>



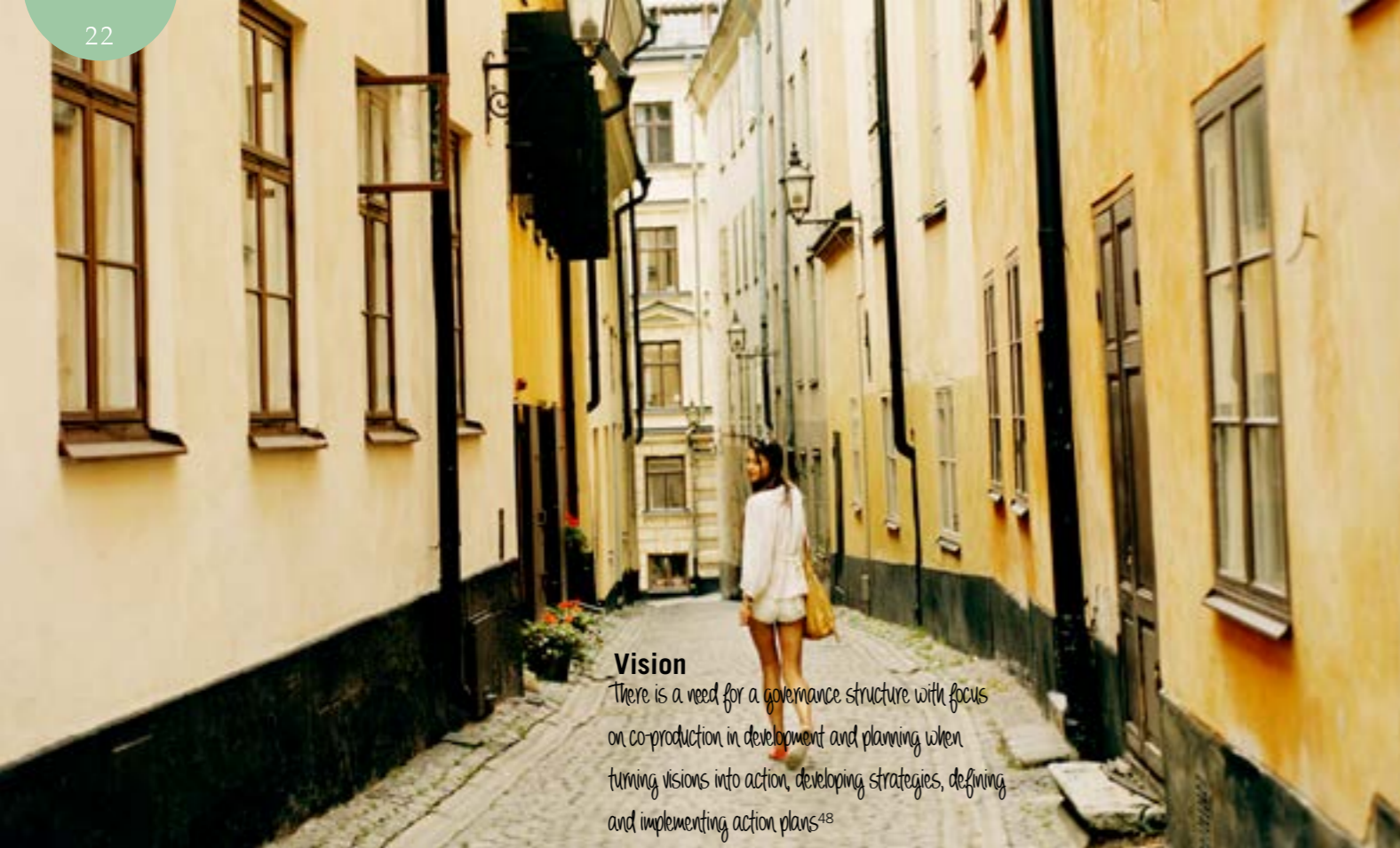
- 87. national, sub-national, and local government coordination
- 88. coherence between goals and sectoral policies
- 89. establish frameworks to enable effective NUP implementation
- 90. strengthening capacity of sub-national and local governments
- 91. support local government in administrative structures
- 158. strengthen statistical capacities
- 159. support data collection

New Urban Agenda

## Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>47</sup>

29. Use global frameworks and international experiences as a starting point for defining national goals.
30. Enhance local-global interaction in urban development, as current societal challenges are based both on specific local place-based conditions and complex global development trends.
31. Adopt a systemic, holistic and long-term governance approach. Dynamic ways of working is needed, and processes must favour transversality, synergies and co-production. It requires an inclusive leadership where stakeholders and implementing parties are involved at the earliest stage.
32. Provide better risk assessment and policy implication studies before introducing new policy. Policy measures might be positive in many ways but can have a negative impact on segregation, integration and social sustainability for example.
33. Combine quantitative indicators with qualitative measuring. Locally defined qualitative goals are essential for a long-term sustainable social, economic and environmental development.
34. Strive towards total transparency in urban governance to enhance accountability and participation. Communication and knowledge-sharing is key.
35. Make better use of ICT in implementation and monitoring, clearly making it one integrated implementation-monitoring process.
36. Develop state support for municipal pilot projects, testbeds and living labs as a means for gradually testing sustainability measures and innovative solutions. A good example must be followed by lessons learned, identified ways forward and a continuation.





### Vision

There is a need for a governance structure with focus on co-production in development and planning when turning visions into action, developing strategies, defining and implementing action plans<sup>48</sup>

Photo: Nicho Södling/Folio/imagebank.sweden.se

## Urban planning & design, implementation tools & enforceability

### Challenges

The importance of good urban planning and design is often underestimated in its ability to promote an urban look and feel, public spaces, and public infrastructure which all work towards improving urban quality of life<sup>49</sup>.

One of the key missing components that hinders good urban planning is a mismatch between local needs and national urban planning frameworks. In the absence of these urban planning frameworks and plans, urban growth can be relatively uncontrolled. This often results in chaotic urban growth, urban sprawl, lack of needed basic services and urban infrastructure, and in some parts of the world, growth of slums. This rapid, uncontrolled growth puts pressure on surrounding land and natural resources, increasing negative environmental impact.

The ongoing rapid urbanization requires that infrastructure and housing planning are fully integrated. The pressure on urban development is largest in the metropolitan areas, which have resulted in growing demands, particularly from the private sector, on making the planning more efficient.

At the same time, we cannot afford short-term solutions that do not take sustainability and participation into consideration. For example infrastructure investment should reflect social, economic and environmental risks. Pressure is not as alarming in smaller urban areas, which instead have difficulty attracting investment as the profitability of new construction is lower and the risks are greater. The conditions for building well-integrated and well-designed communities are increasing if public sector investment is better coordinated with the construction of new infrastructure.

### Framework<sup>50</sup>



Localizing SDGs

### Goal<sup>51</sup>



#### SDG11b

Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and holistic disaster risk management at all levels

SDG 11 target

### Tools<sup>52</sup>



IMPLEMENTING THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- 94. integrated planning balancing short-term and long-term
- 95. polycentric territorial policies and plans
- 96. urban-rural synergies and interactions
- 97. planned urban extensions, infill, prioritizing renewal, regeneration, and retrofitting
- 98. prevent sprawl by compactness, density, connectivity, multiple use of space, mixed social and economic uses

New Urban Agenda

### Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>53</sup>

37. Ensure that a new comprehensive urban development policy includes all planning levels: the state and its agencies; the regions and the county administrative boards; the municipalities and the civil society.
38. Move away from dominating sectoral perspectives. Instead, all levels need to work proactively targeting long term visions to create a sustainable urban environment. Planning smart, compact and sustainable cities requires that the different interests are coordinated and balanced according to priorities.
39. Adopt a more long-term perspective in planning even when it addresses short-sighted activities. All decisions must have sustainability and diversity in focus.
40. Make planning processes more effective through use of new technologies and improve technical capacity to plan and manage and monitor cities with ICT. Clearly state in what fields data collection must be the responsibility of local authorities.





### Vision

There is a need to emphasize that the management of sustainable urban development should adopt a flexible multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral approach in seizing opportunities, implementation, monitoring and evaluation<sup>54</sup>

Photo: Andrew Tan/https://pixabay.com

## Urban economy & municipal finances

### Challenges

In today's global economy, cities are often found to be the drivers of a country's GDP and economic growth. It is important, therefore, that local urban economic opportunities can keep pace with rapid urbanization and the resulting influx of people into cities<sup>55</sup>.

Without healthy local economic development lack of employment opportunities can lead to urban poverty and under employment of groups such as youth and women. Moreover, cities must have secure municipal income and developed municipal finance instruments that will enable collection and enforcement of taxes and investment in infrastructure.

The Swedish economy is increasingly driven by the private sector and city based businesses and entrepreneurs. In a global competition, prosperity of high-income countries such as Sweden will continuously

depend on their capacity at being at the forefront of new products and services. Today, they are the product of collaboration between specialized service companies involved in development, design, software, marketing, etc. The proximity factor therefore becomes increasingly important, to be close to collaborative partners and customers.

We can talk about this as an urban driven economy with self-strengthening features. The increased offer and capacity of the industry resulting from urbanization opens up for both first job creation and highly skilled jobs; the labour market is expanding and more people are employed. Previously, private sector policy was a government responsibility whilst urban policy was a municipal matter. Current challenge is that both policy areas must exist on both levels, making business also a municipal concern at the same time as urban prosperity also becomes a national responsibility.

### Framework<sup>56</sup>



Localizing SDGs

### Goal<sup>57</sup>



#### SDG11c

Support least developed areas (our definition), including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

SDG 11 target

### Tools<sup>58</sup>



- 131. context-sensitive approaches enhancing financial management capacities
- 132. mobilize endogenous resources
- 133. call on businesses to solve sustainable development challenges
- 139. creation of robust legal and regulatory municipal borrowing frameworks
- 140. affordable housing finance products
- 144. develop feasible building and infrastructure investment solutions
- 149. support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development
- 151. promote capacity development programmes for age- and gender-responsive budgeting

New Urban Agenda

### Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>59</sup>

41. Make social urbanism the leading principle when revising public procurement in relation to quality and social aspects to adequately respond to urban planning and construction needs and provision.
42. Develop a new financing model to improve access to affordable housing, combining demands for cheaper construction through industrialisation, stronger competition, move from current standards (such as numbers of parking, inflexible accessibility principles), land policies.
43. Strengthen the circular economy markets to keep the carbon footprint down.
44. Adopt an infrastructure allocation model based on age and gender data on use of infrastructure and service.
45. Assure a significant knowledge improvement when it comes to sustainability policies, so municipalities, and other government administrations, have the capacity to demand and publicly procure best options with positive sustainability impact.





### Vision

Sustainable urban participation requires collaboration between citizens, civil society, research, private sector and various levels of government; capacity building and broaden inclusive platforms; age, gender and socio-economic responsive approaches to assure leaving no one behind.<sup>60</sup>

Photo: Marisa Sias/<https://pixabay.com>

## Participation

### Challenges

Increasing global wealth has been coupled with increased inequality not only in developing countries but also in Sweden. Knowing that equality has a strong impact on economic performance, optimal asset utilisation and the strengthening of social cohesion, it should be a priority for local leaders to strive for its implementation. Inclusion is a key factor for equality.<sup>61</sup>

In urban development one measure to increase inclusion, and in the long run equality, is extensive citizen participation. Only by listening to the needs of the population can governments provide the conditions that enable everyone to realise their full potential, harnessing collective benefits and removing discriminating barriers. Participation is also a guarantee for making the right priorities, adequate investments and the efficient implementation of policies.

### Framework<sup>62</sup>



Localizing SDGs

### Goal<sup>63</sup>



#### SDG11.3

Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management

SDG 11 target

### Tools<sup>64</sup>



- 29. collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations
- 39. cities and human settlements for all to participate in urban life
- 40. embrace diversity to strengthen social cohesion
- 41. broaden inclusive platforms
- 42. interface among stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue
- 92. participatory age- and gender-responsive approaches at all stages
- 149. local government associations and peer-to-peer learning for collaborative action
- 155. capacity development for women and girls, children and youth
- 156. e-government strategies and citizen-centric digital governance tools
- 157. research interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation
- 160. open, user-friendly and participatory data platforms

New Urban Agenda

### Recommendations for a Swedish National Urban Policy<sup>65</sup>

- 46. Democratic participation is a human right, such as the right to political participation and societal engagement.
- 47. The principles “the right to the city” and “no decision about us without us” should not only apply to poor or disabled people but to everyone. Particular focus on girls and young women is most lacking.
- 48. Make diversity a tool for needs assessment in planning. It will require new ways of communication to guarantee inclusion and participation.
- 49. Make sure that a new more participatory approach is inclusive, broader and deeper, inviting all stakeholders and just not giving more space for those with the capacity to be heard. If not such an approach would be counter-productive.
- 50. Base all participatory dialogues on early stage coproduction, multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder in character. It will help prioritise, assure quality and guarantee responding to people’ needs. It also facilitates implementation; what is jointly decided and planned, will be jointly implemented.





Photo: Kaique Rocha/https://www.pexels.com

## WAYS FORWARD

## Strategies for development, implementation & monitoring

Simultaneously as national thematic priorities, processes and systems are addressed, it is essential to provide strategies to turn visions into action. A National Urban Policy can provide strategic tools to assure we meet the set goals. Throughout this participatory process particularly a range of strategies have been elaborated to support development, implementation and monitoring; Integrating global agendas, Regionalizing lessons learned, Localizing global agendas and Globalizing local road-maps.

### Integrating global agendas

Integrating global agendas is a way to find synergies between various global agreements, agendas, framework and goals. Here, we have focused on the 2030 Agenda – SDG11 – New Urban Agenda but in another context other agreements could be more relevant:

- 51. Prevent global agendas to be implemented in silos
- 52. Integrate global agendas into one framework
- 53. Use the New Urban Agenda as qualitative toolbox, and basis for national urban goals and policy initiatives, locally implementing several global agendas

### Regionalizing lessons learned

Regional experiences can often provide good relevant guidance on working models and processes. Here particularly the EU and the OECD can provide good benchmarks and we can learn from other Nordic urban models:

- 54. Use regional good examples and lessons learned as benchmarks
- 55. Capitalise on knowledge from other regions, collected by international organisations particularly the UN.
- 56. Learn also from low-income countries and cities

### Localizing global agendas

As global agreements will increasingly be implemented at the local level strategies to support local actors will be crucial to create capacity, and speed up all sustainability measures needed. In order to implement global agendas at the local level:

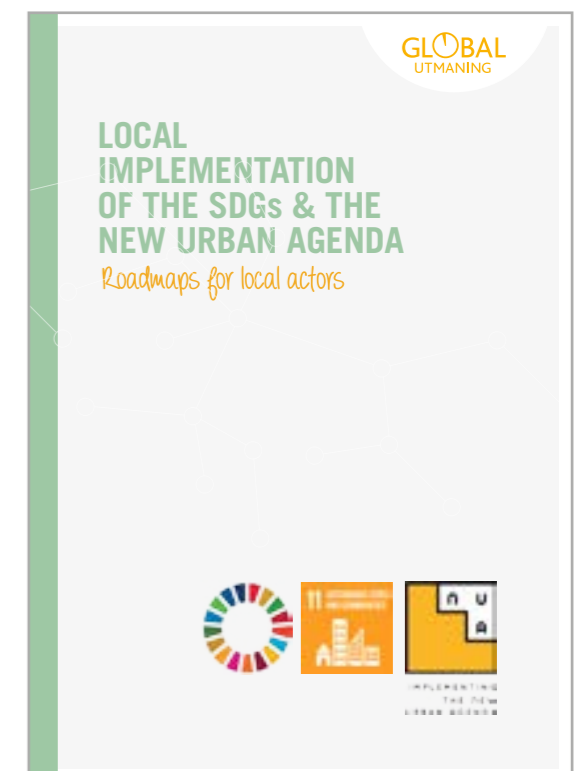
- 57. Identify national responsibilities and lift obstacles to support local implementation
- 58. Build capacity for identifying and formulating local indicators, both quantitative and qualitative
- 59. Develop peer-to-peer learning and inter-municipal cooperation on a national, sub-national and local scale. Establish practitioners' networks and science-policy interface practices.

### Globalizing local roadmaps

Finally, as the local and global levels are highly interconnected strategies for mutual capacity building will be essential:

60. Expand exchange between local actors globally. All local-global exchange within Swedish development cooperation must favour mutual learning including South-North and South-South capacity building. It would create possibilities for Sweden to share its local sustainability work on a global scale.

Together with the national thematic priorities, processes and systems, these strategies can provide a three-step roadmap towards the local implementation of global agendas. This report has shown how global agreements can provide not only frameworks but also function as goals, toals and basis for recommendations for sustainable urban development. In this case we believe that SDG11 and the New Urban Agenda should be at the centre of policy. A National Urban Policy would provide a national support both by identifying priorities, necessary reforms and strategies for implementation and monitoring. However, most important to emphasise is that a Swedish National Urban Policy should be inclusive and participatory in order to be sustainable.



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## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Sweden is on average, 84.5% of the way to achieving the targets envisaged for 2030, according to an SDG index by UN SDSN

<sup>2</sup> OECD, 2017

<sup>3</sup> Boverket, 2015

<sup>4</sup> Government of Sweden, 2015

<sup>5</sup> UN-Habitat, 2015b

<sup>6</sup> Lövin, I & Sachs, J, 2016

<sup>7</sup> United Nations, The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2015

<sup>8</sup> United Nations, SDG11, 2015

<sup>9</sup> The New Urban Agenda, 2016

<sup>10</sup> The New Urban Agenda, 2017: paragraphs 15(a), 16, 81, 128

<sup>11</sup> National Urban Policy: A Guiding Framework, 2015

<sup>12</sup> Nordic Declaration on the Implementation of the New Urban Agenda, 2016

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# LOCAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SDGs & THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

*Roadmaps for local actors*

**GLOBAL**  
UTMANING

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IMPLEMENTING  
THE NEW  
URBAN AGENDA





**NATIONAL THEMATIC PRIORITIES - SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELL-BEING**

<b>Framework</b> <i>Localizing SDGs</i>	<b>Goal</b> <i>SDG11 target</i>	<b>Tools</b> <i>New Urban Agenda</i>	<b>Recommendations</b> <i>for a Swedish National Urban Policy</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p>37. Safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces which are designed and managed to ensure human development, to build peaceful, inclusive, and participatory societies.</p>	<p>6. Address social well-being, in particular health and education as a basic human right. The public realm of the city must therefore assure availability, accessibility, but also be acceptable and adaptable.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p>53. Recognise safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces as drivers of social and economic development.</p>	<p>7. Target the right to the city, leave no one behind, justice, equal opportunities and gender equality, through a feminist urban planning paradigm "if you plan and design the city for girls in low-income areas, it will work for everyone".</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>55. Promoting access to adequate, inclusive, and quality public services, social infrastructure and facilities.</p>	<p>8. Estimate the economic value of social services such as health, lifestyle and culture which is highly underestimated and unexploited. There is a need to better describe the importance of public services and places as part of a basic integrated structure that requires adequate investment but also that produces growth.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>56. Commit to increase economic productivity by providing the labour force with access to income-earning opportunities, knowledge, skills and educational facilities.</p>	<p>9. Introduce special initiatives in the suburbs, where diversity is instrumentalised as a knowledge source and as an asset in implementation.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<p>67. Promote the creation and maintenance of well-connected and well-distributed networks of open, multi-purpose, safe, inclusive, accessible, green, and quality public spaces to improve the resilience of cities</p>	<p>10. Emphasize the provision of adequate meeting places favouring human capital, as a means for integration. For the Swedish welfare model to be applied at the local level we need to understand the value of what is "between the buildings", not just within them.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p>100. Provide well-designed networks of safe, inclusive for all inhabitants, accessible, green, and quality public spaces and streets</p>	<p>11. Introduce small local multi-service centres that can be an effective yet inclusive and accessible solution (in suburbs, small towns and peripheral rural areas). It also plays a tremendously important role for security and social cohesion.</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<p>109. Ensure that socio-economically vulnerable areas are integrated into the social, economic, cultural, and political dimensions of cities.</p>	
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<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Implementing bodies</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<p><i>Here, as a local actor, list your relevant alternatives in the boxes ...</i></p>					









**NATIONAL THEMATIC PRIORITIES - CLIMATE ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT**
















<b>Framework</b> <i>Localizing SDGs</i>	<b>Goal</b> <i>SDG11 target</i>	<b>Tools</b> <i>New Urban Agenda</i>	<b>Recommendations</b> <i>for a Swedish National Urban Policy</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduce the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses caused by disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations (SDG 11.5)  Reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, by paying special attention to air quality and waste management (SDG 11.6)	65. Facilitate the sustainable management of natural resources in cities and human settlements in a manner that protects and improves the urban ecosystem and environmental services...  68. Consideration to urban deltas, coastal areas, and other environmentally sensitive areas, highlighting their importance as ecosystems' providers.  69. Promote the ecological and social function of land, promote sustainable land use, combining urban extensions with adequate densities and compactness preventing and containing urban sprawl  71. Strengthening the sustainable management of resources...in a way that considers urban-rural linkages...and strives to transition to a circular economy.  73. Promote conservation and sustainable use of water by rehabilitating water resources.  74. Promote environmentally sound waste management and to substantially reduce waste generation.  75. Develop sustainable, renewable, and affordable energy, energy-efficient buildings and construction modes.  76. Sustainable use of natural resources and to focus on the resource-efficiency of raw and construction materials.  77. Strengthen the resilience of cities and human settlements, ... by the development of infrastructure that is resilient, resource-efficient, and which will reduce the risks and the impact of disasters.  78. Shifting from reactive to more proactive risk-based, and all-of-society approaches, such as raising public awareness of the risk and promoting ex-ante investments to prevent risks and build resilience.  119. Promote investments in sustainable infrastructure and service provision systems for water, sanitation, and hygiene, sewage, solid waste management, urban drainage, reduction of air pollution, and storm water management  123. Integrate food security and nutrition needs of urban residents, in urban and territorial planning.	23. Invest in green infrastructure and urban water resources to help deliver biodiversity, save energy, reduce climate risk and create adaptation benefits. Water, waste and other service planning must be integrated for a safe provision. Urban planning should include strategic management, protection and conservation of the entire water cycle to help create resilient urban environments.  24. Highlight that ecosystems are not only essential for biodiversity, resilience and water drainage, but also for health and mental well-being. These socio-economic benefits must be better evaluated and highlighted. Thus eco-systems must be regarded as a valuable social service.  25. Promote ecosystem-sensitive urban planning to achieve sustainable urbanisation. When the built-up environment is expanding or densifying compensate with new ecosystems, urban agriculture, vertical cultivation, roof cultivation. Strive towards a balance between larger green and blue areas that guarantee diversity and smaller microsystems.  26. Acknowledge the city's relation with surrounding countryside. Better and mutually reinforcing relations for energy and water supply could be attained by adopting a broader regional perspective and prevent cities from growing at the expense of the countryside.  27. Accelerate the expansion of smart energy grids that increase the possibilities of combining local and national electricity production.  28. Decide that all new construction, or refurbishment, must be done within an environmentally sustainable framework (wood and other renewable materials, emission during construction, transports etc). Only with clear rules, private sector knows what to deliver on.
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<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Implementing bodies</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<p style="color: #00AEEF; font-style: italic;">Here, as a local actor, list your relevant alternatives in the boxes ...</p>					





**SYSTEM & PROCESSES - URBAN PLANNING & DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS & ENFORCEABILITY**

<b>Framework</b> <i>Localizing SDGs</i>	<b>Goal</b> <i>SDG11 target</i>	<b>Tools</b> <i>New Urban Agenda</i>	<b>Recommendations</b> <i>for a Swedish National Urban Policy</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> 	Substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and holistic disaster risk management at all levels (SDG11b)	94. Adopt an integrated planning that aims to balance short-term needs with long-term outcomes. Strive to build flexibility into our plans 95. Implement integrated, polycentric, and balanced territorial development policies and plans	37. Ensure that a new comprehensive urban development policy includes all planning levels: the state and its agencies; the regions and the county administrative boards; the municipalities and the civil society.
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<input type="checkbox"/> 		96. Encourage synergies and interactions among urban areas of all sizes, and their peri-urban, and rural surroundings, promote urban-rural partnerships and inter-municipal cooperation mechanism	38. Move away from dominating sectoral perspectives. Instead, all levels need to work proactively targeting long term visions to create a sustainable urban environment. Planning smart, compact and sustainable cities requires that the different interests are coordinated and balanced according to priorities.
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<input type="checkbox"/> 		97. Promote planned urban extensions, infill, prioritizing renewal, regeneration, and retrofitting of urban areas	39. Adopt a more long-term perspective in planning even when it addresses short-sighted activities. All decisions must have sustainability and diversity in focus.
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<input type="checkbox"/> 		98. Planned urban extensions based on the principles of equitable, efficient, and sustainable use of land and natural resources, compactness, polycentrism, appropriate density and connectivity, multiple use of space, as well as mixed social and economic uses, to prevent urban sprawl.	40. Make planning processes more effective through use of new technologies and improve technical capacity to plan and manage and monitor cities with ICT. Clearly state in what fields data collection must be the responsibility of local authorities.
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<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Implementing bodies</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
<p><i>Here, as a local actor, list your relevant alternatives in the boxes ...</i></p>					





**SYSTEM & PROCESSES - PARTICIPATION**

Framework <i>Localizing SDGs</i>	Goal <i>SDG11 target</i>	Tools <i>New Urban Agenda</i>	Recommendations <i>for a Swedish National Urban Policy</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries (SDG11.3)	<p>29. Strengthen the coordination role of national, sub-national, and local governments and their collaboration with other public entities and non-governmental organizations, in the provision of social and basic services for all.</p> <p>39. Safe, healthy, inclusive, and secure environment in cities and human settlements for all to live, work, and participate in urban life.</p> <p>40. Embrace diversity in cities and human settlements, to strengthen social cohesion.</p> <p>41. Institutional, political, legal, and financial mechanisms in cities and human settlements to broaden inclusive platforms.</p> <p>42. Strengthening the interface among all relevant stakeholders, offering opportunities for dialogue, particular attention to the potential contributions from all segments of society.</p> <p>92. Promote participatory age- and gender-responsive approaches at all stages of the urban and territorial policy and planning processes.</p> <p>149. Support local government associations as promoters and providers of capacity development...by means of peer-to-peer learning, subject- matter related partnerships, and collaborative actions</p> <p>155. Promote capacity development initiatives to empower and strengthen skills and abilities of women and girls, children and youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>156. Promote the development of national information and communications technology policies and e- government strategies as well as citizen-centric digital governance tools</p> <p>157. Support science, research, and innovation ... interfaces in urban and territorial planning and policy formulation, as well as institutionalized mechanisms for sharing and exchanging information, knowledge and expertise</p> <p>160. Foster the creation, promotion, and enhancement of open, user-friendly, and participatory data platforms using technological and social tools available to transfer and share knowledge</p>	<p>46. Democratic participation is a human right, such as the right to political participation and societal engagement.</p> <p>47. The principles “the right to the city” and “no decision about us without us” should not only apply to poor or disabled people but to everyone. Particular focus on girls and young women is most lacking.</p> <p>48. Make diversity a tool for needs assessment in planning. It will require new ways of communication to guarantee inclusion and participation.</p> <p>49. Make sure that a new more participatory approach is inclusive, broader and deeper, inviting all stakeholders and just not giving more space for those with the capacity to be heard. If not such an approach would be counter-productive.</p> <p>50. Base all participatory dialogues on early stage coproduction, multi-sectorial and multi-stakeholder in character. It will help prioritise, assure quality and guarantee responding to peoples’ needs. It also facilitates implementation; what is jointly decided and planned, will be jointly implemented.</p>
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Outcomes	Indicators	Implementing bodies	Stakeholders	Budget	Time frame
<p><i>Here, as a local actor, list your relevant alternatives in the boxes ...</i></p>					



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