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# **Integrated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Cities and City-Regions**

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Bonn and Eschborn, 2019

## Preface

Against the backdrop of increasing speed and scale of urbanisation, the publication series **“Integrated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Cities and City-Regions”** is published by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It represents the continuation and thematic development of the former publication series “Sustainable Development of Metropolitan Regions”.

Urbanisation is a megatrend, which has a formative and significant effect on the world economy and society, on people’s quality of life, on the future of democracy, as well as on global consumption of resources and energy - and thus on the future of the earth as a whole. Expectedly, up to 70% of the global population will live in cities by 2050. Future urban growth will almost exclusively take place in developing countries, especially medium-size cities will increase rapidly. This growth comes with a host of challenges and opportunities, like considering climate change in urban expansion and construction, managing resources sustainably, warranting adequate shelter and decent job opportunities for all, exploring options for ICT-based solutions and ensuring food security for a growing urban population. Furthermore, it is a process that goes far beyond cities themselves. Spatial and functional interrelations between cities, settlements and their surrounding areas are increasing.

With this in mind, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development states goals and targets related to sustainable cities and human settlements (SDG 11). Even more, cities are turning out to be the pivotal landing point for the implementation of two thirds of the SDG transforming local governments and communities into crucial shapers of our global future.

GIZ and the authors in this publication series observe increasing spatial and functional interrelations between cities, settlements and their surrounding rural areas and argue that the city-regional scale is highly relevant and call for paradigm shifts towards urban and regional planning, financing and implementation across sectors, stakeholders, administrative borders and governmental level.

The studies and discussion papers in this publication series cover a diverse set of city-regional challenges and solutions gathered around the focus areas **“Integrated Implementation of Global Agendas”**, **“Metropolitan Governance”**, **“Integrated Territorial Development for Strengthening Urban-Rural Linkages – including City Region Food Systems”**, **“Urban Resource Management and Climate Change”**, **“Digitalisation and Urban Development – Smart Cities”** and **“Regional Economic Development and Innovative Business Regions”**. The studies and discussion papers aim at promoting the local implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Climate Agreement and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) which acknowledge the mutual dependencies between cities and regions as key potentials for inclusive and sustainable development. Furthermore, they call for integration, cooperation, coordination and dialogue across levels of government and functional areas and relevant stakeholders. This series of publications provides conceptual guidance and recommendations for professionals in international development cooperation. We encourage a critical and fruitful discussion about the publication through policy makers, practitioners and academia!

The studies and discussion papers are available on: [mia.giz.de](https://www.mia.giz.de) (search for the publication titles).

For further questions, please contact [cityregions2030@giz.de](mailto:cityregions2030@giz.de).

***„Our struggle for globale sustainability will be won or lost in cities.“***

(Ban Kii Moon, former UN Secretary-General, 2012)



View on Quito, Ecuador. Host city of the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016.  
GIZ, 2016

# Integrated Implementation of International Agendas

## Integrated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Cities and Metropolitan Regions



The “Forum: Integrated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Cities and Metropolitan Regions” which took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2018 in Eschborn brought together around 90 participants from different GIZ divisions, German and international development institutions as well as from cities, academia and civil society. The factsheet summarises the main conclusions of the Forum, key points of the discussions and an outlook on the activities of the Sector Project “Integrated Implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Cities and City-Regions” in the coming years.

## The Integral Implementation of the New Urban Agenda – Experiences and contributions from Latin America



This paper analyses five cities from Latin America and the Caribbean with a focus on policies regarding public transportation systems, resilience building, urban metabolism and integral resource management, territorial planning instrument, and neighbourhood regularisation.

The publication is a joint cooperation between the Sector Project, the Sector Project “Communal and Urban Development” and the GIZ Sector Networks “Environmental Management and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (GADeR-ALC)” and “State and Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean (RedLAC)” as well as regional research centre for public policy and territory Cite-FLASCO

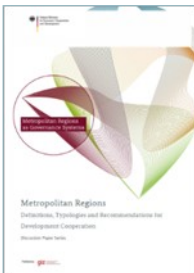
# Metropolitan Governance

## Impact, Challenges and Functions of Metropolitan Governance for Sustainable Development



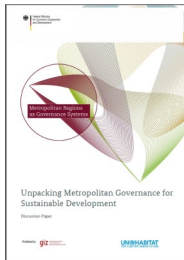
This study addresses how metropolitan governance can contribute to sustainable development, focusing on German experiences, and thus suggests consequences for development cooperation. Three exemplary cases show the broad options for metropolitan cooperation. They range from Verband Region Stuttgart with an innovative approach for public participation, the Metropolitan Region Ruhr that faces the specific challenges of a post-industrialisation to the case Hannover with a unique structural setting based on voluntary cooperation. This study provides an overview of relevant framing conditions for governance.

## Metropolitan Regions: Definitions, Typologies and Recommendations for Development Cooperation



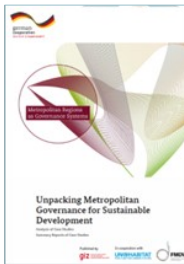
The study provides an introduction to the broad thematic area of metropolitan regions in a global perspective. In recent years, the increasing interlinkages between neighbouring cities, urban and rural areas as well as peri-urban areas became subject to scientific, administrative and political interest. The functional perspective of metropolitan regions distinguishes the concept from other spatial planning dimensions. Based on the relevance of metropolitan regions for global place competition, four characteristic functions (innovation and competition; decision making and control; gateway; and symbolic function) were used to elaborate a typology regarding the variety of governance arrangements.

## Unpacking Metropolitan Governance for Sustainable Development: Discussion Paper



The publication is the product of GIZ and UN-Habitat. Against the backdrop of urbanisation, the face of cities is changing as they are becoming spatially, functionally and economically interdependent with the surrounding areas. New forms of power relations between different levels of government emerge, calling for stronger coordination and cooperation. Climate change, natural disasters, migration movements or economic development do not stop at administrative boundaries, hence joint action needs to be taken. The discussion paper complements the two studies on metropolitan governance. It focuses on German experiences both within German metropolitan regions as well as in

## Unpacking Metropolitan Governance for Sustainable Development – Analysis of Case Studies



This publication advances and complements the publications on metropolitan governance by adopting a comparative analysis approach and highlighting essentials of three case studies: eThekweni – South Africa, Bandung – Indonesia, Guadalajara – Mexico. It documents practical examples of structures, instruments and mechanisms and their effectiveness for metropolitan governance. The report extracts key lessons learned from the case studies, in particular regarding institutional, financial and operational mechanisms, and comments on the transferability of the findings to other metropolitan regions worldwide

## Metropolitan Governance: A Framework for Capacity Assessment



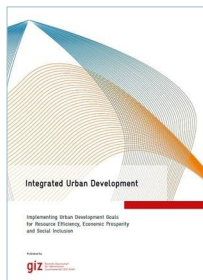
Building upon earlier publications on metropolitan governance, MetroCAM was developed in cooperation with UN-Habitat. It offers a set of tools for actors in metropolitan regions who want to initiate change. The Framework consists of 12 tools, which gather around the four key themes 1. Facts and Figures, 2. Stakeholders, 3. Analysis and 4. Conclusions. The tools can be selected regarding the specific needs and challenges and offer hands-on guidance on how to compile necessary information, identify windows of opportunities and prioritise next steps.

The Capacity Assessment Framework is also available in [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

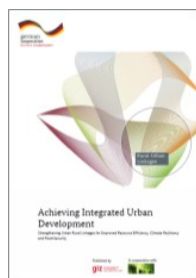


# Integrated Territorial Development for Strengthening Urban-Rural-Linkages

## Integrated Urban Development



Urbanisation and changing lifestyles result in unsustainable, dissected urban and rural areas. The way forward is an integrated urban approach. This interdisciplinary thinking addresses urban development, natural resource management and balanced socio-economic development at the same time. A growing number of cities from across the globe such as Belo Horizonte in Brazil and Hannover in Germany govern urban-rural linkages and sectoral inter-dependencies. This publication outlines the four key dimensions of integrated urban development by offering practice-oriented advice for optimising synergies between sectors and neighbouring municipalities.



The discussion paper **Achieving Integrated Urban Development**, which has been prepared in cooperation with the Communitas Coalition, stresses the importance of integrated urban development and the need to promote rural-urban linkages in the context of the New Urban Agenda. It comments on current debates on rural-urban linkages and closes with recommendations for future global agendas.

## Strengthening Urban-Rural-Linkages — Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (Case Stories)



Urbanisation is a process that goes far beyond the cities themselves. Spatial and functional interrelations between cities, settlements and their surrounding areas are increasing. This publication introduces the collection of six case stories and aims at showing how functional urban-rural linkages can serve as a catalyst for development that benefits the most vulnerable and deprived people in both cities and rural areas. It illustrates how policymakers and development actors can capitalise on mutual benefits and symbiotic potentials of urban, peri-urban and rural areas translating the 2030 Agenda to concrete policies and actions.



## City Region Food Systems and Food Waste Management



Sustainable urbanisation, food security, resource management, and agricultural production are intrinsically linked. GIZ, RUAF Foundation and FAO document thirteen case studies that show case policies and strategies for promoting sustainable City Region Food Systems (CRFS) or actively address the prevention, reduction and management of food waste. They provide a comprehensive perspective on tools and practices that can enhance food security and sustainable development. Lessons learned from the cases show that CRFS offer tangible entry points for addressing challenges and opportunities related to more sustainable and balanced urban and rural development.

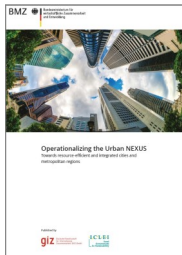


At the fringes of the agglomeration of Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, vendors sell their fresh produce to travellers en route to the country's capital Yamoussoukro. The German Development Cooperation support improved market conditions for local farmers as well as informal street vendors through local economic development initiatives worldwide.

© GIZ, 2014

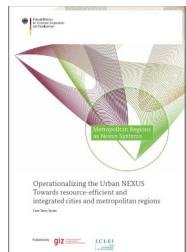
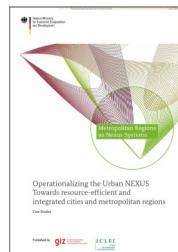
# Urban Resource Management and Climate Change

## Operationalizing the Urban Nexus: Towards resource-efficient and integrated cities and metropolitan regions



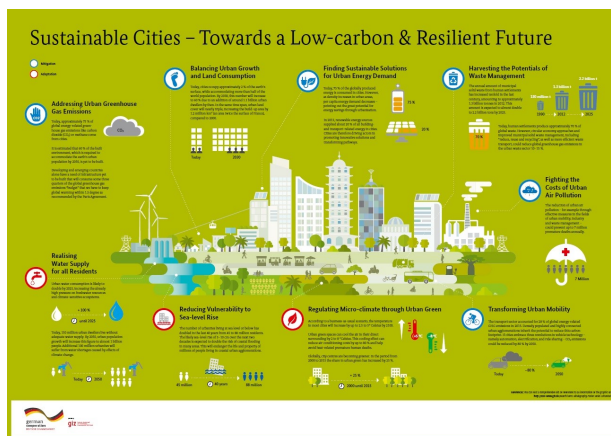
By 2030, five billion people will live in cities. Their inhabitants' needs for water, energy and food will determine future resource consumption. Therefore, sustainable resource management is essential for a growing population. This requires an integrated perspective on urban planning and management. Undertaken in close collaboration with ICLEI, the study introduces the Urban Nexus as a guiding principle to the design of sustainable urban development. The approach guides stakeholders to identify and pursue possible synergies between sectors, jurisdictions, and

The adjunct publications [Urban Nexus Case Studies](#) & [Urban Nexus Case Stories](#) offer a variety of examples of innovative solutions that have applied the Urban Nexus and have broken barriers between sectors and stakeholders.



## Sustainable Cities - Towards a Low-carbon & Resilient Future

The poster describes by impressive facts and statistics the interlinkages between urbanisation and climate change. It addresses mitigation and adaptation issues. Both challenges as well as potentials are highlighted



## Enhancing Climate Resilience in Metropolitan Regions



Climate change and urbanisation are closely connected. Cities are particularly hit by the negative impacts of climate change. In order to be prepared for climate change, cities need to enhance their resilience to minimise risks for life and infrastructure. This conceptual study illustrates a step-by-step approach to promote sustainable and resilient development in an urbanising world. The study addresses primarily local governments and practitioners by illustrating an incremental process to enhance climate resilience in metropolitan regions, and thus benefit from the functional linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas.

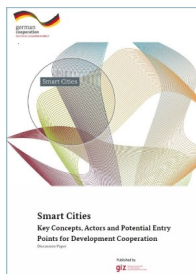


A little girl is standing at a brim of the river bank of Rupsa River, Bangladesh. A heavy flood has eroded a former path. The German Development Cooperation supports flood protection in the country through improved management of the Sundarbans mangrove forest for biodiversity conservation and increased adaptation to climate change

© GIZ, 2014

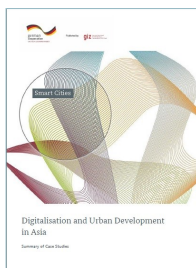
# Digitalisation in Urban Development – Smart Cities

## Smart Cities – Key Concepts, Actors and potential Entry Points



Nowadays, few aspects of our everyday lives are left untouched by digitalisation. Within the area of urban development, digitalisation has manifested itself in the field of so called Smart Cities. The publication embraces Smart Cities as a citizen-centred approach for sustainable urban development, where Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) are the means toward inclusive and sustainable urban development, rather than an end in themselves. In fact, digital innovations and Smart Cities technologies are vital in fulfilling development cooperation agendas, not least the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Digitalisation and Urban Development in Asia



Digital applications and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) have the potential to facilitate our daily life. Likewise, digital solutions found their way into modern urban development, aiming at evidence based planning, coherent monitoring and increasing efficiency and effectiveness. Even though there is no consistent definition of the term ‘smart city’, more and more city leaders start initiatives promoting tech-based approaches in order to present their city as smart. While in recent years the focus of smart cities concentrated on providing digital solutions for infrastructure and service delivery, this study focuses on governance aspects such as open governance and citizen participation for enhanced transparency and accountability. With examples from four Asian cities, the study describes how smart city approaches can be integrated into urban development strategies.

# Regional Economic Development and Innovative Business Regions

## Advanced Manufacturing / Industry 4.0 and Urban Development



The invention of the steam engine started the Industrial Revolution. The influence of new manufacturing techniques on urban development was enormous: new cities emerged and the urban lifestyle changed fundamentally. The diffusion of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in industrial manufacturing can be seen as a similar turning point in industrial history. Cyber Physical Systems (CPS), Internet of Things (IOT) and Cloud Computing lead to profound alterations in production and consumption. The concept of Industry 4.0 embraces the potential of the current trend for economic development. The study provides an overview of the recent developments in ICT and analyses the impact of Industry 4.0 on sustainable urban development.

## Innovation Systems in Metropolitan Regions of Developing Countries: Challenges, Opportunities and Entry Points



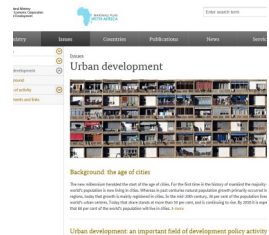
Metropolitan regions are main drivers for national economic development. They act as production and transport hubs, domestic markets and knowledge centres. As such, they offer tremendous potential for economic development not only within their own territory, but also as part of the broader regional and national development agenda. A metropolitan region perspective enables local governments to promote cooperation and overcome competition among different ministries and sectors through coordinated policy making and planning. The study illustrates the specific challenges of developing countries in promoting innovation systems and provides a set of tools to identify local innovation potential.



# Additional Information on Urban Development in German Development Cooperation

## German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – Urban Development

Since 2007, more than half of the global population live in cities. By 2050, the amount will rise to around 70%. Around two thirds of all SDGs have to be implemented in or with cities. The BMZ acknowledges the importance of urbanisation for sustainable development and offers a diverse set of support in this field.



## German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – Cities and Climate

Rapid urbanisation and climate change hold strong interdependencies. To meet the resulting, increasingly interconnected needs BMZ lies special focus integrated approaches towards sustainable urbanisation and climate change adaptation and mitigation



## Deutsche Gesellschaft für International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH – Developing Cities and Regions

The GIZ offers various products for technical cooperation in the field of sustainable development of cities in regions, such as: „inclusive and safe cities“, „resilient and resource-efficient cities and urban regions“, „responsive and well-governed cities“, „productive cities and regions“, „sustainable development of metropolitan regions“ and „regional structural policy and spatial planning“.



## Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW)

The KfW offers financial cooperation towards managing urban growth with focus on “livable cities”, “urban development and climate change” and “urban finance”.



## URBANET

Urban ist a digital blog that fosters international dialogue on development activities worldwide and shares expertise in the areas of municipal and local governance, sustainable urban development and decentralisation. It addresses international experts and works with multiple renowned authors from around the globe.

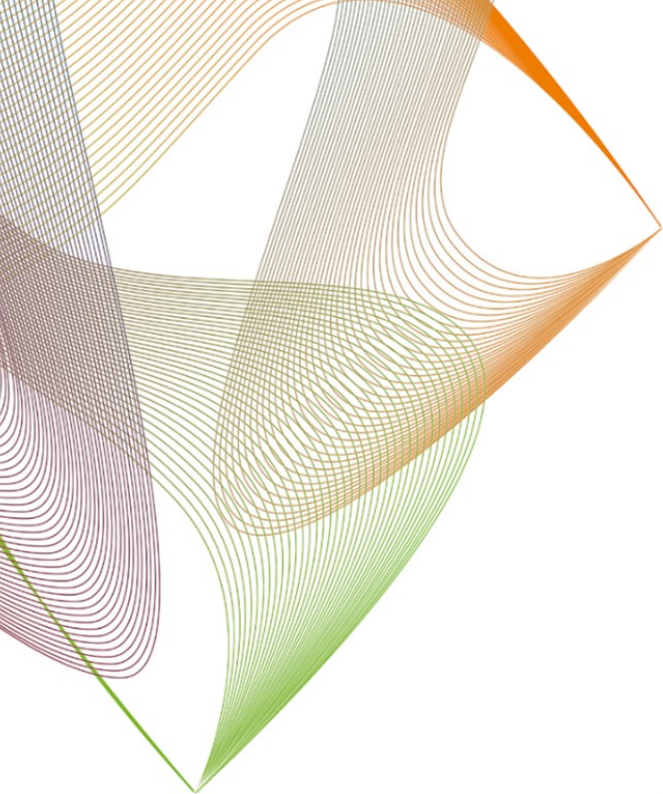


In the absence of adequate alternatives, local farmers and traders transformed the hardly used railway station of Accra, Ghana, into a market to sell their goods. However, the lack of administrative regulations causes social and environmental issues like unsecured working conditions and unregulated waste disposal. Through various good governance and decentralisation programmes the German Development Cooperation supports local authorities to increase their internally generated revenues to provide better infrastructure and services as well as to improve their administration and accountability. On the other hand, citizens and civil society are supported to enhance their participation in local decision-making processes.

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