

New Taipei

A Livable & Thriving City

New Taipei City
Voluntary Local Review
For Sustainable Development Goals
2019

New Taipei A Livable & Thriving City

New Taipei City
Voluntary Local Review for SDGs

2019 September



New Taipei for SDGs

兼容永續智慧城 新北大城好生活

Index

Chapter 0	0.1	Words from the Mayor	2
Forward	0.2	Team of New Taipei City Government	3
	0.3	Introduction to New Taipei City's VLR	4
Chapter 1	1.1	New Taipei City' s Way toward the Future of 2030	8
Vision of New Taipei City 2030 : Livable City	1.2	SDGs for a Global city	10
	1.2.1	Introduction to SDGs	11
	1.2.2	The MDGs and SDGs	12
	1.2.3	2030 Agenda for SD	13
	1.2.4	The 17 SDGs	16
	1.3	Roles and Relationship among City and SDGs	18
Chapter 2	2.1	The Methodology of New Taipei City VLR	22
The Methodology of New Taipei City VLR	2.1.1	How to Localize the SDGs?	23
	2.1.2	Cities' Future Trend and New Taipei City Challenges	26
	2.1.3	New Taipei City' s VLR Strategy Blueprint	30
	2.1.4	New Taipei City VLR Mechanism and Process	32
	2.2	New Taipei City and its Region	34

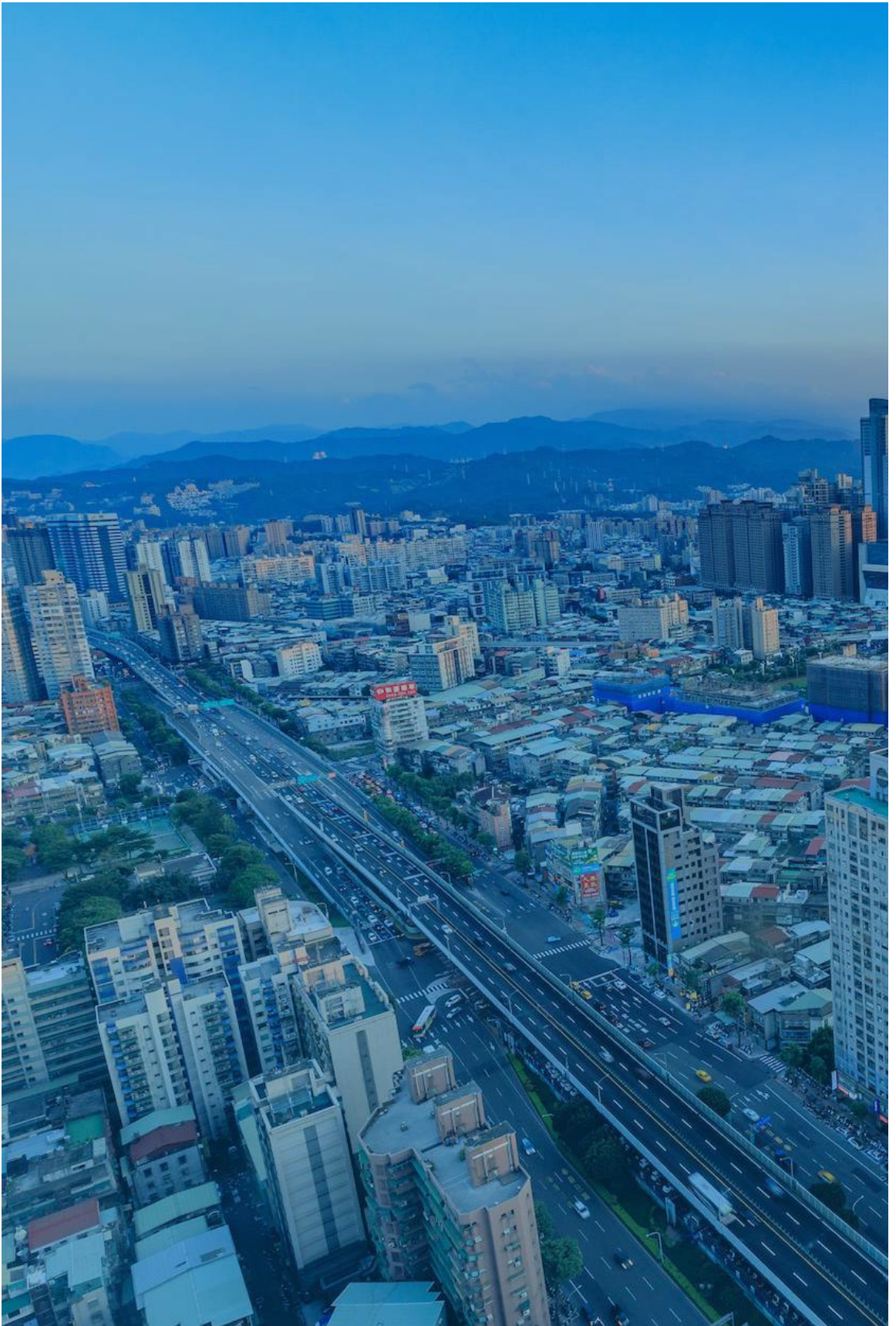
Chapter 3		
Data and Indicators of New Taipei City SDGs	3.1	SDG Indicators of New Taipei City VLR 42
	3.1.1	New Taipei City VLR Review Priorities 44
	3.1.2	New Taipei City VLR Review Criteria 49
	3.2	New Taipei City and SDG 11 54
	3.3	New Taipei City on Global Trend of SDGs 62
	3.4	New Taipei City and Global Goals 74
Chapter 4		
New Taipei City Solutions on SDGs	4.1	New Taipei City Solutions on SDGs 84
	4.2	New Taipei City Thematic Development 86
	4.3	New Taipei City Case Studies 90
Chapter 5		
New Taipei City' s International Participation for SDGs		112
Chapter 6		
Way forward for New Taipei City' s Sustainability Transition		118

Abbreviation Index

2030 Agenda	2030 Agenda
2030 SD Agenda	2030 Sustainable Development Agenda
AFHC	Alliance for Healthy Cities
CLC	Centre for Liveable Cities
HLPF	High-level Political Forum
ICF	Intelligent Community Forum
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiative
IDC	International Data Corporation
MDGs	MDGs Millennium Development Goals
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
Open API	Open Application Programming Interface
Post-2015 Agenda	Post-2015 Developmental Agenda
SD	Sustainable Development

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDSN	Sustainable Development Solutions Network
UCLG	United Cities and Local Governments
UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
UNESCAP	UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,
VLR	Voluntary Local Review
VTPI	Victoria Transport Policy Institute
VNR	Voluntary National Review
WHO	World Health Organization







Chapter 0

Foreword

- 0.1 Words from the Mayor
- 0.2 Team of New Taipei City Government
- 0.3 Introduction to New Taipei City's VLR



0.1 Words from the Mayor

With Quality Life and Decent Work as the Objective, New Taipei City aims to become a Livable City for Mankind

By 2030, there will be 5 billion population living in cities on the planet. At present, there has been half of the global population living in cities. New Taipei City has become the city with the largest population (4 million) in Taiwan since April 2019, and the number is still rising.

With “Live Better and Live Longer” as the vision for future city life, New Taipei City seeks to address the crisis for humanity’s life, including extremism, poverty across generations, climate change, and insufficient medical resources. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has become the common language worldwide for the Ideal Life in the future. As countries are trying to end poverty, safeguard earth, ensure peace and prosperity for all and solve all the issues worldwide, New Taipei City, apart from its quality long-term care system, ample job opportunities, benign and safe environment, convenient mass transportation, and green urban landscape, aggregated and compiled the first Voluntary Local Review (VLR) via the perspectives of city, area, and country to demonstrate the efforts and

resolution of New Taipei City in promoting the SDGs with the international community.

Through the common language of the planet — SDGs — New Taipei City rapidly laid out a bridge between the local and the global cities, so that the SDG solutions of New Taipei City may increase their added values, develop the SDG works in the city, and facilitate the possibilities of global partnership for the vision of prosperity and sustainability.

As members of the New Taipei City’s citizen, we need every citizen to work with us for a better New Taipei City, so as to realize the ideal life of each citizen, be that the proactive care for city governance and its management processes, the care for local community’s cultural, historical features, the proactive voice about one’s idea and need from the community. Most importantly, we should take actions as a citizen and see issues in the world and in New Taipei City as our responsibilities, while working together to foster livable communities and a livable city in New Taipei City. This VLR was produced with the expectation that New Taipei City to become the first step for interdisciplinary dialogue on “Livable City”, so that more people may believe in the Ideal of Quality Life and Decent Work.



Hou, Yu-lh
Mayor of New Taipei City

侯友宜

0.2 Team of New Taipei City Government

Comprehensive Cooperation on the SDGs

The SDGs has become the Common Language that helps global cities to identify challenges and opportunities. As the most populated city in Taiwan, New Taipei City will firstly aim for global prosperity and sustainable development, disclosing New Taipei City's Indicators as well as sharing cases as the opportunities for international cooperation and connecting city with its citizenry.

Through the inventory of the SDGs and the positive/negative relevance, New Taipei City not only helps establishing the common language for the sustainable agenda in the region and on the planet, but sustains the interrelationship of global development, so that global and regional agendas can integrate with that of New Taipei City Government, accelerating the comprehensive cooperation among cities.

The VLR offers the general public "the Reference of the Strategic Approach for governments to SDGs implementation"

The path to sustainability is long and full of obstacles. It is unlikely that this VLR can solve the issues of city development for the next 2 or 3 decades once and for

all. Nevertheless, it can be seen as an SDG framework and New Taipei City's future actions and its first step to dialogues with the citizens, so as to guide the future city governance and serve as the principle and direction for development.

Over the years, the policies of New Taipei City have been adopting the ideas of the Mayor as the guiding principles, of which the focused aspects are coincidentally aligned with various SDGs. Efforts of the previous administration also led New Taipei City toward the SDGs. Yet, what the previous administration failed to do was to provide more comprehensive and rigid indicators, i.e. concrete and measurable indicators, to assess the attainment and development of individual SDG. Also, the relevant policy papers were too difficult for the majority to understand, and thus hinder people's ability to generate the overall picture for the city's future. Hence, with the New Taipei City's VLR, we look forward to our citizens capturing the positioning of New Taipei City in the global context of the SDGs with ease, while accelerating the pace toward the future of Livable City.

A responsible New Taipei City Government will not ignore sustainable development and the social issues at hand.



0.3 Introduction to New Taipei City’s VLR

New Taipei City Strategic Guideline: to become a handbook for the review of New Taipei City’s collaboration with cities worldwide on the SDGs

With SD tools and SDGs Tools, New Taipei City Links to cities worldwide to face and work on global challenges and opportunities

With the SDGs as the framework for 2030 Agenda, New Taipei City aligned the SDGs and an international city as coordinated strategic guidelines as follows:

1. Compile the previous policy achievements of New Taipei City in search of future opportunity with the projects developed today for international collaboration.
2. On the focused of reviewed SDGs in 2019 HLPF, the city initially provides quantifiable data and indicators with open transparency and contribute to the discussion of international community.
3. With the vision of Livable city and the accumulated outcome, to increase the opportunities of New Taipei City to communicate with other stakeholders via VLR. This VLR is aimed to be used as toolkit for international networks and Asia City SDGs; to establish VLR model and accelerate the process of SDG solutions development among cities.

This VLR took the lead and established the sustainable city policy tools for New Taipei City, its sustainable, circular architecture for integration process, and the ability to convert opportunities into advantages via SD tools in its administration in accordance with the past indicators and policies. Meanwhile, through the accessibility, reliability, and ownership of data and case assessment, the citizen and the administration alike can all be “experts” of individual SDGs in the future. As a result, it shall complement the top-down policymaking and incorporate the suggestion and feedback mechanism that is bottom-up, transdisciplinary and transgenerational, so that future discussion on the short-, mid-, and long-term policies can increase their impacts. In addition, with the SD spirits of leaving no one behind, the improvement of the added values of the city’s solutions can facilitate the global cities’ efforts for prosperity and sustainability, fulfilling the common sustainable vision shared among Asia cities.



Yao, Ching-Yu
Director General of Secretariat, New Taipei City Government

With international focused SDGs, New Taipei City raised key data and solutions

With SDGs tools and the policy framework of a livable city, VLR reviewed SDG 11 recommended by UN–Habitat and following by the SDGs focused by 2019 HLPF and UCLG. Aligning with national latest indicators and process, New Taipei City VLR translated city solutions into SDGs for easier exchanges and communications.

With Livable City as vision, New Taipei City takes on future challenges shared by all humanity

Through the communication internally and externally via New Taipei City’s VLR, we shall envision the Ideal Life of quality living and decent works together with more people. In the city’s future policies, we will incorporate different policy focuses via the established tools and mechanisms. The means to our vision include: to showcase data and progress of the existing policy progress via more interactive and open approach; to expand the internal discussion of New Taipei City Government on sustainability in order to provide necessary information and assistance across departments and multiple progresses; to communicate with stakeholders (the representatives from the industries, the public sector, the academia, and the civic society) at the beginning based on the feedbacks for SDG challenges and opportunities, while proposing essential and constructive ideas and imaginations for the potential healthy civic society and business development in New Taipei City for the upcoming 10 years.

Thematic Guidelines for NTPC VLR:







Chapter 1

Vision of New Taipei City 2030 : Livable City

1.1 New Taipei City 's Way toward the Future of 2030

1.2 SDGs for a Global city

- 1.2.1 Introduction to SDGs
- 1.2.2 The MDGs and SDGs
- 1.2.3 2030 Agenda for SD
- 1.2.4 The 17 SDGs

1.3 Roles and Relationship among City and SDGs

1.1 New Taipei City's Way toward the Future of 2030

New Taipei City joints hands with global cities on SDGs

As of today, there are 4 million people living in New Taipei City, and the number keeps rising. Whereas in the face of population growth, any city has to deal with challenges like rapid growth of energy consumption, worsening pollution, and wealth inequality. Cities account only 3% of lands on the planet. Yet, it bears 60–80% of global energy consumption and 75% carbon emission. Many cities are more vulnerable in the face of climate change and natural disasters due to their high population density or location. How to elevate the resilience of a city's software/hardware, plan sustainable development pathway in a more systematic approach, and solve issues at the roots to minimize or even avoid unnecessary loss of human capital, society, or economy are the shared issues for New Taipei City and other cities.

New Taipei City became the largest city in Taiwan, leading sustainable development transition

New Taipei City has risen as the largest city in Taiwan in 2010. Various software/hardware development and policies concerning the lives of people in the city are in place and in progress. Perhaps there are many indifferent to all these. Be it wealth gap or environmental pollution, both seem irrelevant with us. Nonetheless, however distant we are with these issues, New Taipei City and Taiwan alike will be impacted with our lives affected owing to the escalation of global phenomena. Everything is connected — the worsening of wealth inequality could potential lead to deterioration of security and environment. With worsening environment, the environmental carrying capacity decreases with the rise frequency of extreme weather and intensity and impacts to food and economic system. In a nutshell, climate change might appear to be an abstract and distant crisis; yet, it may threaten our safety eventually.

New Taipei City upholds the vision “Quality Municipality Grounded on Sustainable Development Thinking”

Employing “Quality Municipality” as its vision, New Taipei City laid out the blueprint for international communication on administration with the SDGs:

1. Through the strategic implementation framework, New Taipei City updates the mid–and long–term administration plans and goals for the city on a regular basis, so that different stakeholders can have a clearer picture of SDGs and their contribution with the respective roles and systems.
2. By setting up measurable and even quantifiable indicators, the local communities in New Taipei City shall facilitate more multifaceted civic engagements and dialogues via decentralized approaches.
3. Through the integration of New Taipei City’s circular structure, tracing data and information can be more convenient in the long run, while ensuring the accessibility, choke points, opportunities and challenges of the policy goals.

New Taipei City A Thriving and Livable City

1) Through mid- and long-term administration plans for different stakeholders’ contribution on SDGs



2) By setting measurable and quantifiable indicators, local communities shall facilitate civic engagement via decentralized approaches.



3) Through the integration of circular policy evaluation structure, ensure accessibility.

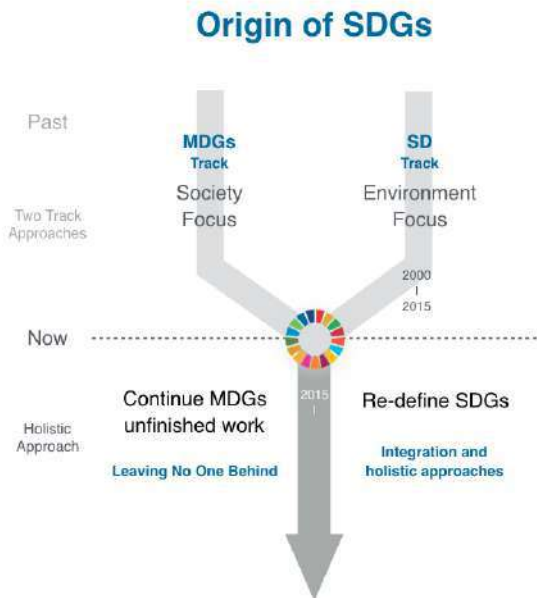


In addition to confronting all sorts of challenges, New Taipei City engages its administration with the idea of “Sustainable Development Thinking and Leaving No One Behind”. The City Government shall complement the city’s data and references through collaboration, bridging the public and private sectors for a sustainable future of 2030 for New Taipei City.

1.2 SDGs for a Global City

Global cities are the key for SDGs contribution in the near future.

Considering that the SDGs were originated from the UN and that there is oftentimes a huge gap between the UN framework and local context, it is even a greater challenge for one to develop mechanisms based on the vision. Hence, national and subnational governments have been preparing, strengthening, and providing supports to cities and areas to attain the localization of the SDGs. The SDGs localization implies the “process of taking into account sub-national contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress, while putting the priorities of territory and the people as well as the needs and resources at the core of sustainable development.” The UN further emphasized that we should continue communicate on local, national, and global levels. On top of that, we should notify “Global Agenda” in the process of localization implementation for constructing a better global policy framework.



1.2.1 Introduction to SDGs

- **Origins of Sustainable Development Goals**

As a supranational organization that keeps the peace and order around the world, the United Nations (UN) has been playing a vital role in leading affairs across domains globally. Since its establishment, the UN has dedicated itself to matters concerning “Peace and Security”, “Development”, “Human Rights”, and “International Laws”. In the field of Development, the UN’s mission is to reduce poverty, promote prosperity, and safeguard Earth. The prioritized actions at present include: the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the development agenda beyond 2015 as well as Sustainable Development.

The UN General Assembly adopted Millennium Declaration in 2000, which laid out the Goals for the international community to achieve by 2015, while proposed a series of new global Goals, Targets, and Indicators to serve as the guidance for the global agenda and policies in the next 15 years. In 2015, although the MDGs failed to bring every state to the attainment of every Goal, they contributed much to the poverty issues in the developing countries, nevertheless. Thus, pursuant to the model of the MDGs, the international community engaged the dialogue on the development agenda beyond 2015 since 2012. As a result, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were officially adopted by the UN General Assembly on September 25, 2015, signaling the dawn of a new sustainable development age.

The Sustainable Development is the solution to the development issues every modern state faces and to the ever-complicated global challenges to each country. Hence, this VLR aims to facilitate the knowledge of the New Taipei City’s citizenry on the content of such global agenda with significance, introducing the Sustainable Development Goals and probing into the issues pertinent to New Taipei City. With this report as the point of departure, we attempt to recruit more individuals for research, analysis, and understanding of the keys to the development agenda for the world in the 15 years to come, working toward to the improvement of the well-being for the world.

1.2.2 The MDGs & SDGs

The MDGs adopted in 2000 focused on the developing countries, treating the development of social aspect and the sustainability of environmental aspect as parallel processes. Nonetheless, the two were found inseparable as it turned out. The “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 applies to all states, covers a range of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, and employs perspectives of diversity inclusion and balancing of aspects. Following the unfinished missions of the MDGs, the SDGs shall not separate social development from environmental sustainability, nor does it allow any one or issue left behind.

Various international organizations and media proposed different comparisons and contrasts between the MDGs and the SDGs. For instance, in How will the SDGs differ from the MDGs?, an online essay by Oxfam, it pointed out that the new SDGs are equipped with a set of influencing approaches, and that there are four means of the SDGs to influence, i.e. Developing country budgets and policies, Wider social norms about rights and the duties of governments and others, Aid volumes and priorities, which were mainly effective as an aid lobbying tool), and Developed country budgets and policies. The Hunger Project also shared its understanding in MDGs to SDGs: Top 10 Differences, and The Guardian in its 7 reasons the SDGs will be better than the MDGs. Based on all the commentaries made across fields and the world, we compiled a “Comparison Chart” as follows:

	MDGs	SDGs
Year Span	2000–2015	2016–2030
Aspect	Mainly the social aspect	Balancing the social development & sustainable environment
Content	8 Goals, 21 Targets, and 60 Indicators	17 Goals, 169 Targets, 234 indicators
Applied to	Developing countries	All countries
Mindset	Top–down	Bottom–up
Drafting by	Experts at the UN Headquarters	70 open working groups, civic society organizations, topical and national seminars, etc. across disciplines

1.2.3 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

For the 17 SDGs that came into force in 2016, to march on the path to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in regard to the vision and principles, there will be changes in terms of structure and scale for the next 15 years: the 2030 Agenda as the long-term vision, and the SDGs for the output and framework.

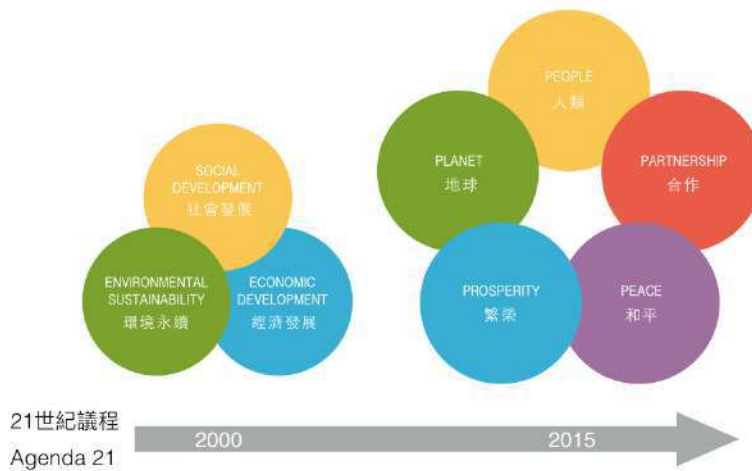
The 2030 Agenda is an action plan made for the people the planet and prosperity, striving for the peace and liberty for the world. To our knowledge, end poverty in all its forms everywhere is the greatest challenge to the world, while being essential to sustainable development. All states and stakeholders have to joint forces in the implementation of this agenda. The purpose of the UN stipulating the Goal is to demonstrate its determination in getting the humanity rid of poverty and deprivation, so that Earth may be cured and protected.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- **The Five Principles of the SDGs**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comes with three aspects, Society, Economy, and Environment, which were upgraded to 5 Principles: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. The Principles stress on the multiple relationships among the SDGs, aiming to end poverty, meet the social needs such as economic growth, education, health, social protection, and employment, as well as answer climate actions and environmental protection, so as to achieve the next step for a tighter relationship between issues of society and environment.

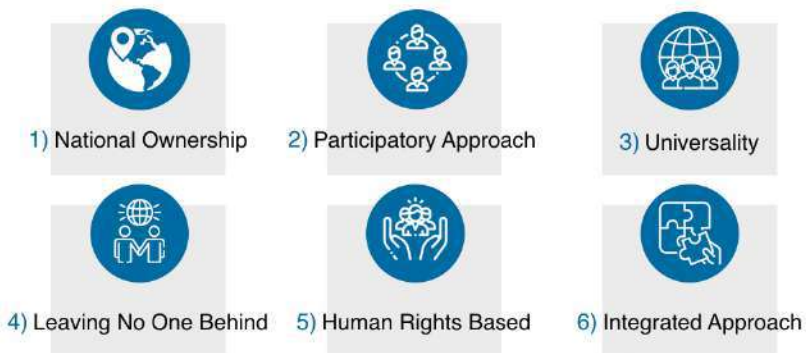


- **The Six Guidelines of SDGs**

To achieve the 17 SDGs, we have to recognize the tight relationship among the SDGs. Therefore, on the integration of thinking, transdisciplinary cooperation as well as transborder communication and collaboration, the United Nations came up with 6 Guidelines to comprehensively reflect the stipulation, the implementation, and framework of the SDGs.

1. National Ownership
2. Participatory Approach
3. Universality
4. Leaving no one behind
5. Human rights based
6. Integrated approach

Six Guidelines of SDGs



1.2.4 The 17 SDGs

On January 1, 2016, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development officially inaugurated throughout the world. It expected that the states worldwide would integrate the dimensions of economy, society, and environment in the next 15 years to solve the pressing issues around the world. In this section, the Synthesis Reports covering the 17 Sustainable Development Goals issued by the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2016, 2017, and 2018 are summarized.

The SDGs are proposed based on the success of the MDGs, carrying on their missions with the original definition of Sustainable Development (SD) – “Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The newly proposed Goals call for proactive actions by all states, the developing, the developed, and middle-income countries alike, so as to foster prosperity and safeguard the planet.



- | | |
|---|--|
| SDG 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere | SDG 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries |
| SDG 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | SDG 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable |
| SDG 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | SDG 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns |
| SDG 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | SDG 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts |
| SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | SDG 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development |
| SDG 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | SDG 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss |
| SDG 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| SDG 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | SDG 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development |
| SDG 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | |

Note: the United Nations finalized SDGs and the 169 Targets in 2015. Under each SDG, there are one to five Targets. As for the recommended methods and directions for improvement, they are noted by “abc” under the Targets for the SDGs.

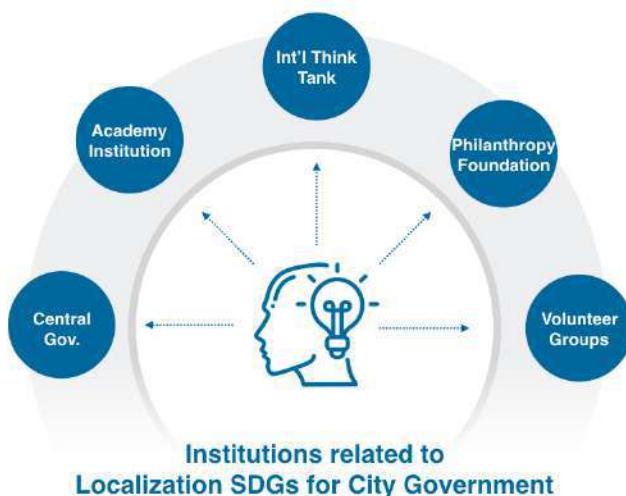
1.3 Roles and Relationship among City and SDGs

- **The importance of the role of city in sustainable development increased for nearly 3 decades in the past**

As of 1990, the global cities, amidst the trend of sustainable development, started to be demanded to play a role in tackling environmental protection and climate change. The 1992 Earth Summit was held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, officially proposing local authorities as one of the 9 major groups. The role of city had since become more and more important in the following SD dialogues every year. Consequently, city-related working groups for SDGs stipulation in 2015 also brought up that city should be included as the basis for implementing all 17 SDGs. In paragraph 45 of Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it reads “We acknowledge also the essential role of national parliaments through their enactment of legislation and adoption of budgets and their role in ensuring accountability for the effective implementation of our commitments.

Governments and public institutions will also work closely on implementation with regional and local authorities, sub-regional institutions, international institutions, academia, philanthropic organisations, volunteer groups and others.

All states recognize that without proactive participation from local authorities, it is difficult to realize the mission laid out in the 2030 Agenda. In practice, the long-term goals of the SDGs can be achieved only through reaching consensus bottom-down via local and regional initiatives, so as to contribute to global sustainability. This is a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Apart from proposing these universal and revolutionary Goals and Indicators, it promised ceaseless efforts in the delivery as well.



- **New Taipei City to become a proactive role as local authority to contribute to global cities**

The Sustainable Development Goals bestow New Taipei City new opportunities. Now that:

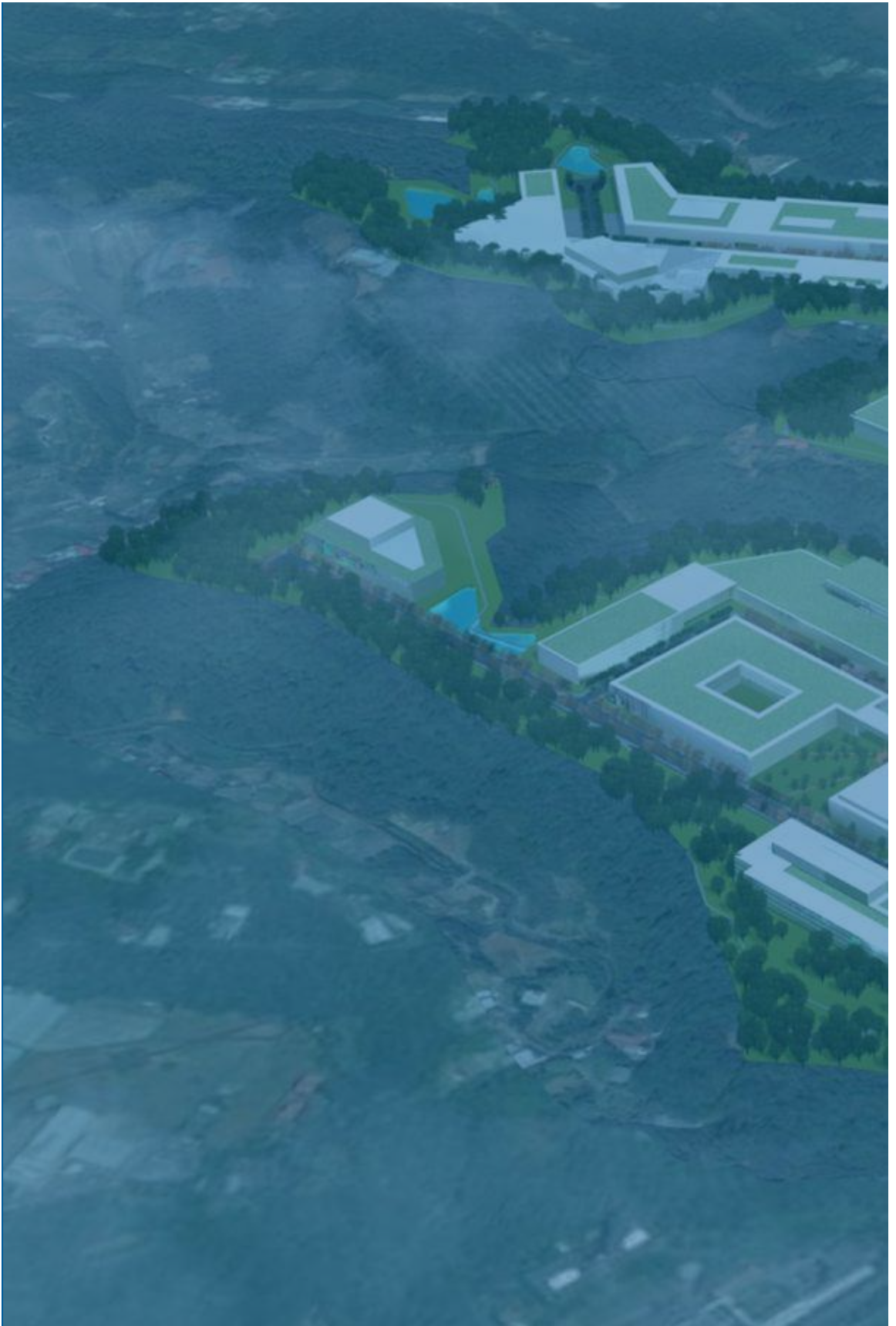
1. City must resolve the gap between local and global challenge.
2. City can mobilize key players toward opportunities and challenges, to elevate civic participation.
3. City can help and contribute to VNR and track cities' progress of sustainable development.

New Taipei City takes pride in being a pioneer of sustainable city development. As such, when the SDGs provided a platform for cities to further promote development, New Taipei City proactively engaged as one of the cities that partook in sustainable city development, offering resources and experiences pertaining to leadership and action blueprints. With the joint efforts of city leaders

across borders and disciplines, we may have a balanced progress that is measurable, reviewable, and monitorable in the process of sustainable development, elevating communication efficiency for stakeholders of cities.

With "citizenry" as priority, New Taipei City upholds transparent city governance as well as introduces mechanisms for citizens' participation in reviewing administrative progress and helping with its adjustment, so as to contribute to the localized SDGs development. The policies and international framework of New Taipei City shall coordinate with each other via this Voluntary Local Review (VLR), while New Taipei City plays a vital force for "localization in Taiwan and in the Asian region, in hopes of global cities to work with New Taipei City on the vision of 2030.





An aerial photograph of a city, likely New Taipei City, is shown with a semi-transparent blue overlay. The buildings and streets are visible through the blue tint. The text is positioned on the right side of the page.

Chapter 2

The Methodology of New Taipei City VLR

2.1 The Methodology of New Taipei City VLR

- 2.1.1 How to Localize the SDGs?
- 2.1.2 Cities Future Trend
and New Taipei Challenges
- 2.1.3 New Taipei City's VLR
Strategy Blueprint
- 2.1.4 New Taipei City VLR
Mechanism and Process

2.2 New Taipei City and its Region

2.1 The Methodology of New Taipei City VLR

VLR tools for global cities: determining the angle for New Taipei City based on the global trend

Ever since the promulgation of 2030 Agenda by the United Nations in September 2015 that included 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 Targets, and 234 Indicators as the mean of implementation and global partnership as well as the most essential audit and follow-up mechanisms, the states agreed on the global development agenda, promising the release of respective Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) to inventory the current status and practices, so as to achieve the SDGs by 2030 step by step.

With the international framework, global cities use the SDGs as a tool and reference for the future development of cities. The Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of New Taipei City captures the development trend of future city planning via the international city tools, which guide New Taipei City to future directions of policy implementation and development through the application of SDGs framework.

There are diverse cities in Taiwan. Should the VLRs of the cities fail to employ the same definitions, criteria for assessment and monitoring, or the scope for measurement on the selected SDG Indicators, it will increase the difficulties for the state to compile an integrated report. Hence, based on the concepts derived from exchanges at home and abroad, New Taipei City specifically disclosed its VLR methodology with transparency, in hopes of more space and opportunities for exchanges on the review process of city in the days to come.



2.1.1 How to Localize the SDGs?

The SDGs offer a path to determining a reasonable development

By 2030, the significant challenges to a city include: climate change, limited environmental resources, food security, internal unrest, etc. The increasing challenges brought forth by the social and environmental issues demand thinking distinctive from that of the last century: a Sustainable Development thinking for potential solutions. In 2015, the United Nations adopted Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets, and 234 indicators, aiming to guide the world to a society of sustainable development to ensure no one is left behind.

Hence, in accordance with the five steps of SDGs applications internationally, New Taipei City proposed the Five Principles of its own in the face of the challenges to a global city and shifting trends:

1. Leaving No One Behind
2. Integration of Nature and Culture
3. Strategies with Partnership Construction As the Basis
4. Multi-Level Governance
5. Transparent Mechanism for Review



- **City as the venue for SDGs localization to contribute to the state**

Following the UN High-level Political Forum (HLPF), New York City announced and released the very first VLR in the world in July 2018, in which means of implementing the SDGs at the local level by local authorities are elaborated. It detailed how city as local authority proactively stipulates sustainable development plans and promotes the 2030 Agenda, which serves as a vital reference for local and regional authorities in developing the respective narratives and issues. The VLR thus offers definitions for the sub-national leaders, playing a vital role in supplementing the VNR.

Afterwards, various tools and frameworks pertaining to the SDGs were proposed by international organizations and platforms. The means and suggestions pertinent to VLR of city made by think tanks and networks worldwide are summarized as follows:

- The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) launched an online platform named “Localizing the SDGs”, offering local governments tools and resources to facilitate the respective SDGs localization. The UN-Habitat, UNEP, and Global Environment Facility (GEF) released Roadmap for localizing the SDGs: Implementation and monitoring at subnational level.
- The OECD composed of 35 economies initiated its research concerning city as well. Two reports on urbanization analysis were compiled, offering recommendations on how to improve the governance in big cities. A coalition of networks of local governments around the globe, the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, has published the second “Towards the Localization of the SDGs” so as to expedite the relevant progress for the local and regional governments.
- The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) established VLR Lab for “better policy integration, peer-learning, and accountability to citizens.” The “Lab” offers relevant materials and previous cases for local and regional governments (LRGs) to voluntarily begin the respective assessment on their 2030 Agenda and the implementation of the SDGs. Apart from civic participation in the review process, improvement of accountability and inclusive governance, effective elevation of local policy practices, as well as the search for innovative and vital materials and directions, it improves the practice of global partnerships and complement the gap in local practice experience with experiences, challenges, and lessons learned in regard to city. VLR Lab is convinced that it shall support the following practice of city governance via collection of information and accumulation of experiences.

International City SDGs Review Framework



In the Handbook for the Preparation of Voluntary National Review published by the UN in 2018, it implies that “the VLR is basically a process in which the Local and Regional Governments review their integration of SDGs and their core principles, and by doing so, enable consultation with stakeholders to deepen the localisation process further. The VLR report is a document of such activities.” New Taipei City thus pushed for the relevant localization processes thereof.

2.1.2 Cities Future Trend and New Taipei Challenges

- **What Challenges Global Cities Will Face in the Future?**

By 2030, the grave challenges to cities are: climate change, limited environmental resources, food security, and internal unrest. The increasing challenges brought forth by the social and environmental issues demand thinking distinctive from that of the last century. The SDGs are the new common language throughout the planet, offering a path for city to determine a reasonable development. The three imminent challenges faced by New Taipei City are as follows:

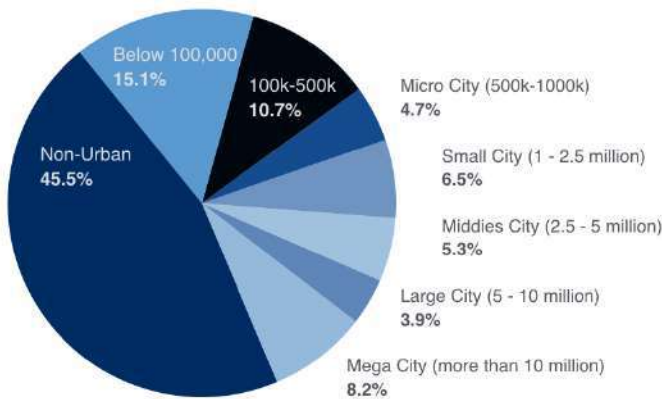
Global Cities Future Challenges



A. more than 50% of world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050

From a global perspective, over a half of world population live in cities. Also, it is estimated that there will be two-thirds of world population living in urban areas by 2100, projected as much as 11.2 billion people. As a result, the urban population in the world will at least double by the end of the century. Various cities around the world is facing a critical challenge regarding rapid urbanization from ensuring proper housing and infrastructure to increasing population and from tackling the environmental impact from city expansion to reducing the vulnerability to disasters. According to statistics, Asian cities will reach 53.5%, which caused the imbalanced development. New Taipei City is one of the biggest city among 6 large cities in Taiwan. It will encounter the issues of the lack of maintenance for infrastructure, population outflow and aging, like other developed countries. The ill-balanced population development poses a great challenge to New Taipei City Government.

More than 50% of World Population projected to live in urban areas by 2050



Global Urban and Non-urban population distribution Ratio

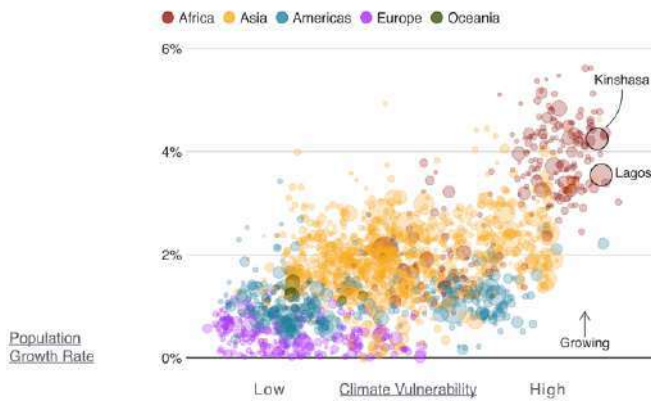
Source : Localizing SDGs

B. Cities are main contributors of CO2 emissions, accounting for 60–80% of global energy production

Climate change is becoming a grave threat to urban infrastructure and quality of life. If a city is situated at the coastal area, its vulnerability to flood disaster and elevated sea level will hinder the development as a harbor city due to floods, such as Kolkata of India, Shanghai and Guangzhou of China, Miami and New York of USA, Rotterdam and Amsterdam of the Netherlands, as well as Tokyo and Osaka of Japan. The heat island effect in urban areas will intensify the heatwaves in the region, driving the mean annual temperature to a difference of 3.5–4.5 °C from that in the rural area and elevating the temperature 1°C every decade. New Taipei City also has carbon emission related industry, which reveal the evidence and impact of extreme weather toward future cities, especially on urban planning and and city risk assessment.

Rapid Growth Relationship of City as carbon emission producer and Climate Change Vulnerability

(Population Growth and Climate Vulnerability in 2018–2035)



The Relationship Between Global Growth of Urban Population and Climate Change Vulnerability

Source : Verisk Maplecroft

C. Transborder issues increase in global cities that require joint efforts of cities in the face of risks and challenges at the local level.

According to the reports on reducing disaster risks for cities produced by International Council for Science and Integrated Research on Disaster Risk, 5 challenges and risks to global cities in the future are as follows, and new taipei city is surrounded by Taipei, Taoyuan and Keelung city as neighborhood, shall be more careful of:

1. Population Challenge: Increase of cities all occurred in the countries with mid-to-low incomes, while the planning and management in view of the rapid growth and adaptation to the related disasters are poorly in place.
2. Disaster Risks Challenge: The growths of small towns outpace those of big cities, while having limited capabilities in handling risks.
3. Assessment Challenge: Thanks to domestic vagrants and foreign immigrants, social changes arise from the downtown areas or the change of population structure, which pose challenges to the planning risks and loss assessment in the urban areas.
4. Safety Challenge: Transforming from reducing risks to the mode for development is the best practice in securing the safety for city dwellers; yet, how to provide safe, reliable housing and basic services remains a capricious challenge.
5. Governance Challenge: With widening gaps between the poor and the rich, governments have to deliver effective governance and supervision to strike balances in the collaboration and development among cities.

Transborder issues in global Cities



2.1.3 New Taipei City's VLR Strategy Blueprint

How global cities laid out the development blueprints?

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs of each states include specific implementation strategies, stressing on the “Nationalization” of the SDGs. Pursuant to the overall strategy of the country, the VLR of city implements and echoes with the SDGs, laying out the strategy blueprints based on the 5 Principles in the 2030 Agenda, People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership.

5 Principles as the basis for the review of reports produced by states.

Countries such as Italy, Japan, Jordan, and Portugal all proposed their national action plans based on the 5 Principles, further integrating with the respective administrative system and developing localized national strategy. Afghanistan divided the 17 SDGs into 8 socio-economic sectors for governmental agencies to capture the overall direction of implementation while stipulating their own 125 targets and 190 indicators. Czech Republic categorized the SDGs into 6 key areas. Ethiopia came up with 10 National Development Priorities in relation to the SDGs.

New Taipei City utilize 5 principles as its basis, set VLR drafting guidelines, strategy blueprint and contribute to VLR ecosystem in Asia based cities.

In accordance with the 5 Principles of Sustainable Development, New Taipei City combed through the future challenges to the city (see Chapter 2.1.2) with strategic principle aspects — Time, Space, and People — as well as principle of thinking — WHY, HOW, and WHAT — to generate a communication framework of strategy implementation for New Taipei City's integrated, concrete solutions.

New Taipei City plan to implement communications for New Taipei City's VLR with New Taipei City's VLR Strategy Blueprint: to strengthen the partnership established between the city institutions and the pertaining stakeholders on SDGs, to reflect the partnership of civic society and businesses in depth, and to seek opportunities between New Taipei City and the other local authorities on the collaboration and exchange for VLR, so as to enhance the monitoring and reporting processes for the SDGs.

NTPC VLR Strategy Blueprint

5 Principles as NTPC VLR Drafting Guidelines, as Localizing SDGs strategy blueprint for Asian Cities

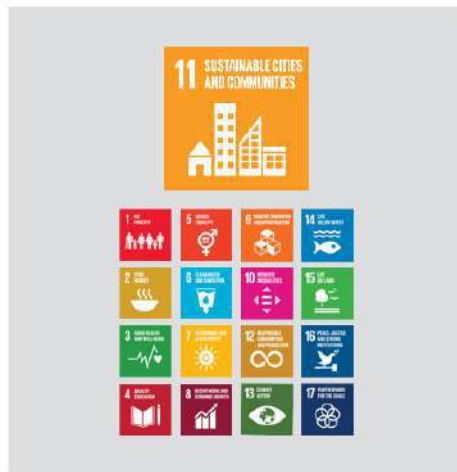
HOW

Based on SD Mindset,
5 Principle as VLR Guidance



WHAT

SDGs as Action Perspectives
toward Livable City



2.1.4 New Taipei City VLR Mechanism and Process

According to the website New Taipei City – Healthy City and Sustainable Development, New Taipei City formed “Taipei County Sustainable Development Promotion Taskforce” on November 10th, 2003, with the Department of Environmental Protection as the Secretary to facilitate the SD affairs each year from the perspective of environmental protection. The Taskforce convenes every 4 months and is divided into International Vision Section, Energy-saving and Carbon-reducing Section, LOHAS Section, Resources and Industries Section, Biodiversity Section, Water Resource Section, Social Welfare Section, Sustainability Education Section, Public Safety Section, and Community Development Section.

Furthermore, to fulfill the 2030 Agenda, New Taipei City restructured the Taskforce as “New Taipei City Healthy City and Sustainable Development Commission”. Based on the pertaining mechanisms and initiatives from the international community, the Commission aggregates adequate policy outcome, development, process, practical experience, and review mechanism for the following communication and exchange with international networks, including the four steps as follows:

Step 1: Engage Inclusive Localization of the SDGs and Multi-stakeholders Participation

The knowledge of various agencies within the City Government on the SDGs are to be improved, so as to create and proactively participate through dialogues of multiple stakeholders and to lay out the priorities of Sustainable Development via multifaceted arrangement of governance.

Step 2: Promote Means for Civic Participation in Localizing the SDGs

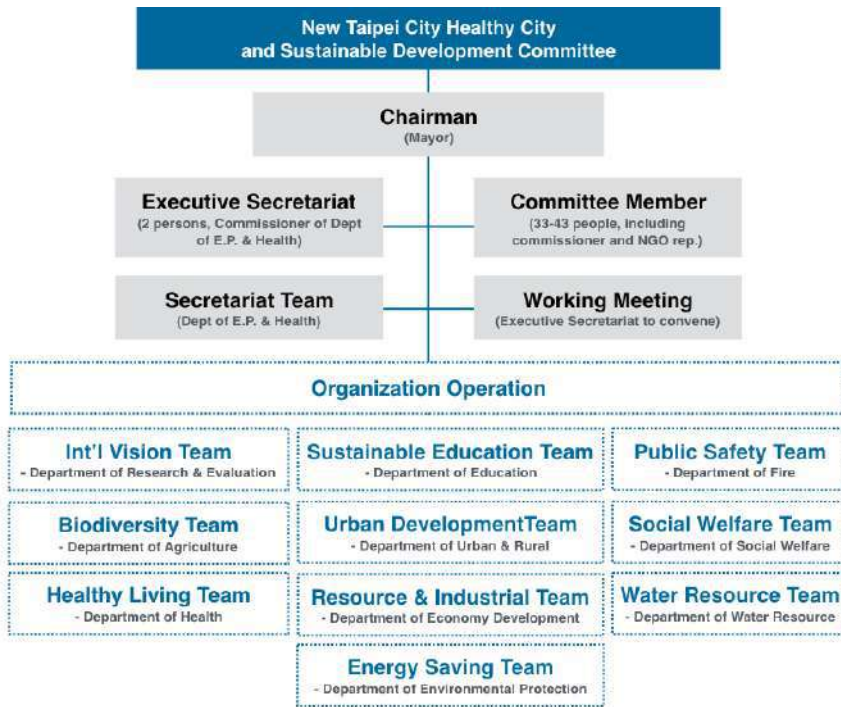
On the localization of the SDGs, the key lies in the assurance of a sustainable development for the future with no one or place left behind. Through the VLR, the city can provide citizen representatives knowledge as well as the mean to participation and communication, while facilitating global communication and discussion across domains on the viable local agenda for the SDGs.

Step 3: Review on the SDGs Implementation Progresses Regularly

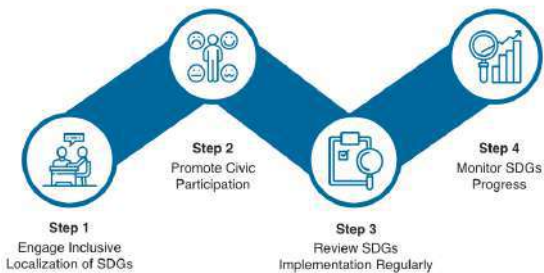
To attain the SDGs by 2030, New Taipei City pushed for the short-, mid-, and long-term review processes by various departments based on the review outcome for the Goals, so as to implement and progress the SDGs in the city’s governance, financing resources, and global partnership.

Step 4: Monitor SDGs Progress

Pursuant to the existing administrative outcome and data system, New Taipei City improves the progress on SDGs Indicators as well as the efficiency in reviewing project execution. We integrate the Monitor and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism and the practices of the SDGs to supply the development of resources required at the local level, so as to realize a comprehensive governance with impact.



NTPC VLR Mechanism and Process



2.2 New Taipei City and its Region

VLR plays a vital role in the national review mechanism of SDGs

City is the key to the fulfillment of global goals. The VLR of New Taipei City aims for the realization of the SDGs. We as the citizens can also utilize the relationships within the country, the region, and the international community through the city with three themes.

1. Voluntary National Review (VNR)
2. Review on the SDGs contribution in the Asian–Pacific region
3. The VLR in relation to the international community

Theme 1. The relationship between VNR and local government

The National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), the Executive Yuan, has been through several internal restructuring since its establishment. As of today (March 6, 2017), the NCSD has 7 working groups and 2 task forces as follows:

- “Health and Welfare Working Group”
(host by the Ministry of Health and Welfare)
- “Life and Education Working Group”
(host by the Ministry of Education)
- “Green Economy Working Group”
(host by the National Development Council)
- “Green Transportation Working Group”
(host by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications)
- “Territorial Resources and Urban and Rural Development Working Group”
(host by the Ministry of the Interior)
- “Sustainable Agriculture and Biodiversity Working Group”
(host by the Council of Agriculture)
- “Environmental Quality Working Group”
(host by the Environmental Protection Administration)
- “Climate Change and Energy and Carbon–reduction Taskforce”
(the personnel of Environmental Protection Administration)
- “Nuclear–Free Homeland Promotion Taskforce”
(the personnel of Ministry of Economic Affairs)

The major SD documents since the establishment of the NCSD:

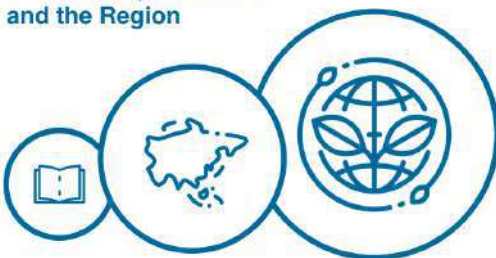
1. Agenda 21: the Sustainable Development Policy Guidelines for the Republic of China (May 2000)
2. Sustainable Development Action Plan (September 2002)
3. Taiwan Declaration on Sustainable Development (January 2003)
4. Sustainable Development Indicators (June 2003)
5. Taiwan Agenda 21 – National Sustainable Development Vision and Strategy Guidelines (November 2004)
6. Sustainable Development Policy Guidelines (September 2009)
7. the 2nd Edition of Sustainable Development Indicators (December 2009)
8. Strategy and Direction for Green Economy Promotion (June 2015)
9. Sustainable Development Goals of Taiwan (December 2018)

In September 2017, as the Secretariat of the NCSD, the Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) compiled the very first “Voluntary National Review” of Taiwan, reflecting the government of Taiwan’s participation in the global trend for NGOs, scholars, and the general public to discuss and communicate on the SDGs landscape of Taiwan laid out in the VNR and produce interpretations via different perspectives.

The part that is in dire need of improvement in this VNR is mostly the SD policy alignment. Cross-agency collaboration (horizontal) needs to be improved with the SDGs as the policy guidelines. However, this version of VNR failed in integrating the SDG contributions made by the local governments. In terms of indicators, it also fell short in supplying the data mapping as recommended by the UN statistical body.

With this New Taipei City Voluntary Local Review, we proactively share our progress on the SDGs. Apart from mapping the progress with the UN’s SDG Indicators, we also engage preliminary mapping with the draft Taiwan Sustainable Development Indicators, in hopes of a vertical communication between the central and the local governments, allowing a smoother comparison, communication, and cooperation with other countries via Taiwan’s contributions on the SDGs.

Relationship of NTPC and the Region



<p>Theme 1 Relationship between VNR and Local government</p>	<p>Theme 2 Review on the Contribution to the SDGs in Asian-Pacific Region</p>	<p>Theme 3 Relationship of VLR with the International Community</p>
---	--	--

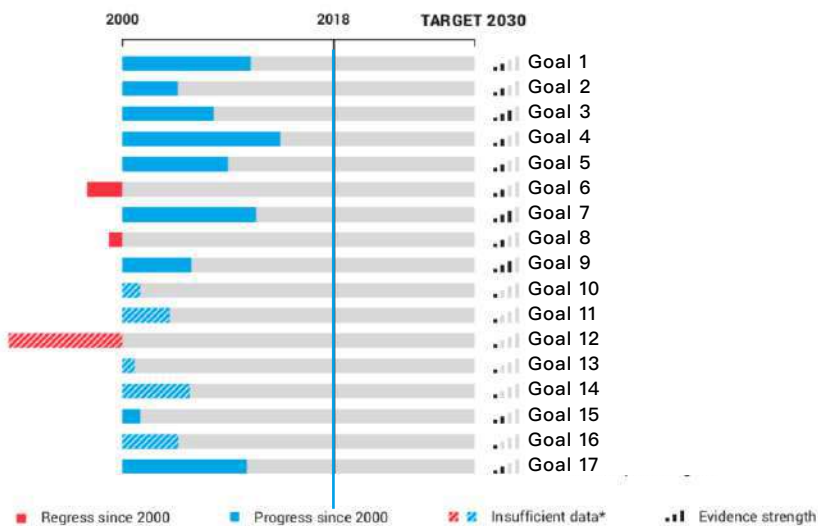
Theme 2. Review on the Contribution to the SDGs in the Asian–Pacific Region

The U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) serves as a regional hub to facilitate collaboration among countries to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. Reinforcing and deepening by promoting regional cooperation and integration, the ESCAP advances connectivity, financial cooperation and market integration.

Since a significant gap exists among the Asian and Pacific regions, in the face of diverse challenges, all regions anticipate progresses made from implementing different Goals. Nevertheless, diverting from the trend of negativity in all of the sub–regions is required. According to the latest review in 2019, the shared challenges to the 2030 Agenda among the Asian–Pacific region are:

- (I) the lack of partnership to expedite the progress for the Goals
- (II) the lack of funds and resources to tackle unattended issues
- (III) the lack of reliable data

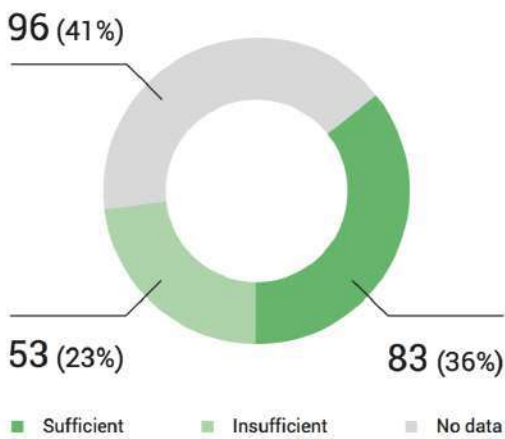
In addition, based on the current progresses, the Asian–Pacific region will not be able to attain the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Thus, how to accelerate the progress or turn the negative tide for all the SDGs is the gap seen in the 2019 SDG indicator reports among the Asian–Pacific region (as the figure shown).



Progress of SDGs in Asia and the Pacific in 2018
Source : UNESCAP

The progresses made on SDG 6, 8, and 12 in the Asian–Pacific region are lower by 2000 levels against the Goals. Over a half of the SDGs gained nothing in the Asian–Pacific region, including SDG, 2, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 16. In the duration of 2010–2016, 20 countries in the Asian–Pacific region fell behind on the growth of the domestic spending/per capita income.

New Taipei City is convinced that local governments have to demonstrate leadership and assist the country in shouldering the great responsibility of development. Hence, despite the tough challenges ahead, New Taipei City is keen on enhancing the cooperation mechanism among the cities in the Asian–Pacific region, so as to improve the progress and exchanges on the necessary data and statistics quality. The Asian–Pacific region has to accelerate its establishment of city cooperation mechanism in the SDG 17, regardless the resource mobilized or the statistical capability. Since the SDGs are interrelated, the VLRs of cities in the Asian–Pacific region will benefit the inventory progress for the respective countries.

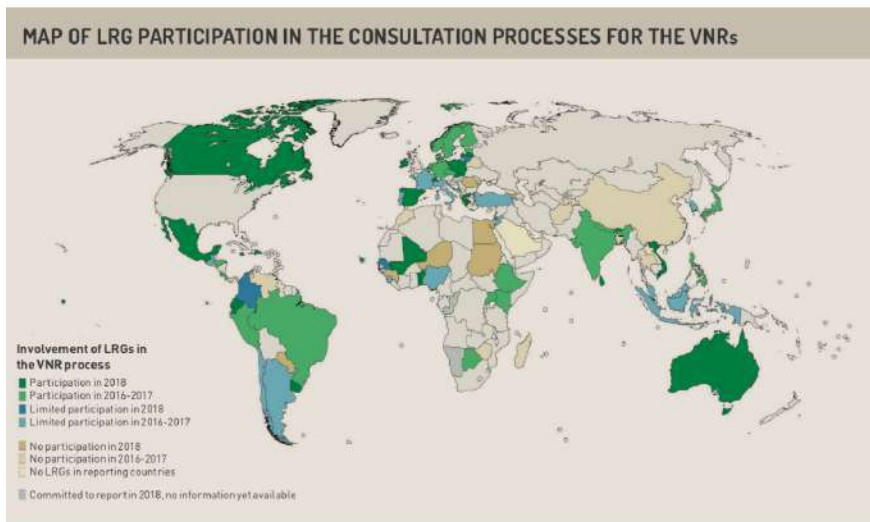


Availability of SDGs Data and Indicators for Asia and the Pacific in 2018
Source : UNESCAP

Theme 3. The Relationship of VLR with the International Community

- Over a half of VNRs and the follow-up mechanisms globally involve local government

Though incorporating local and regional perspectives into the Voluntary National Review was not stressed, over a half of the national governments worldwide worked with local governments on their VNRs. This phenomenon denotes the significance of coordination among all levels of governments to the processes of local and regional participation as well as integration. Further development for dialogues in multiple levels between governments and the UN's bodies as well as for joint actions between the local and the central governments are required as well. We have to hold the local and the regional leaders responsible for their participation and promises, so as to accelerate the progress for the SDGs.



Progress Map of Global VNRs and Local Regional Government Consultation

Source : Localizing SDGs

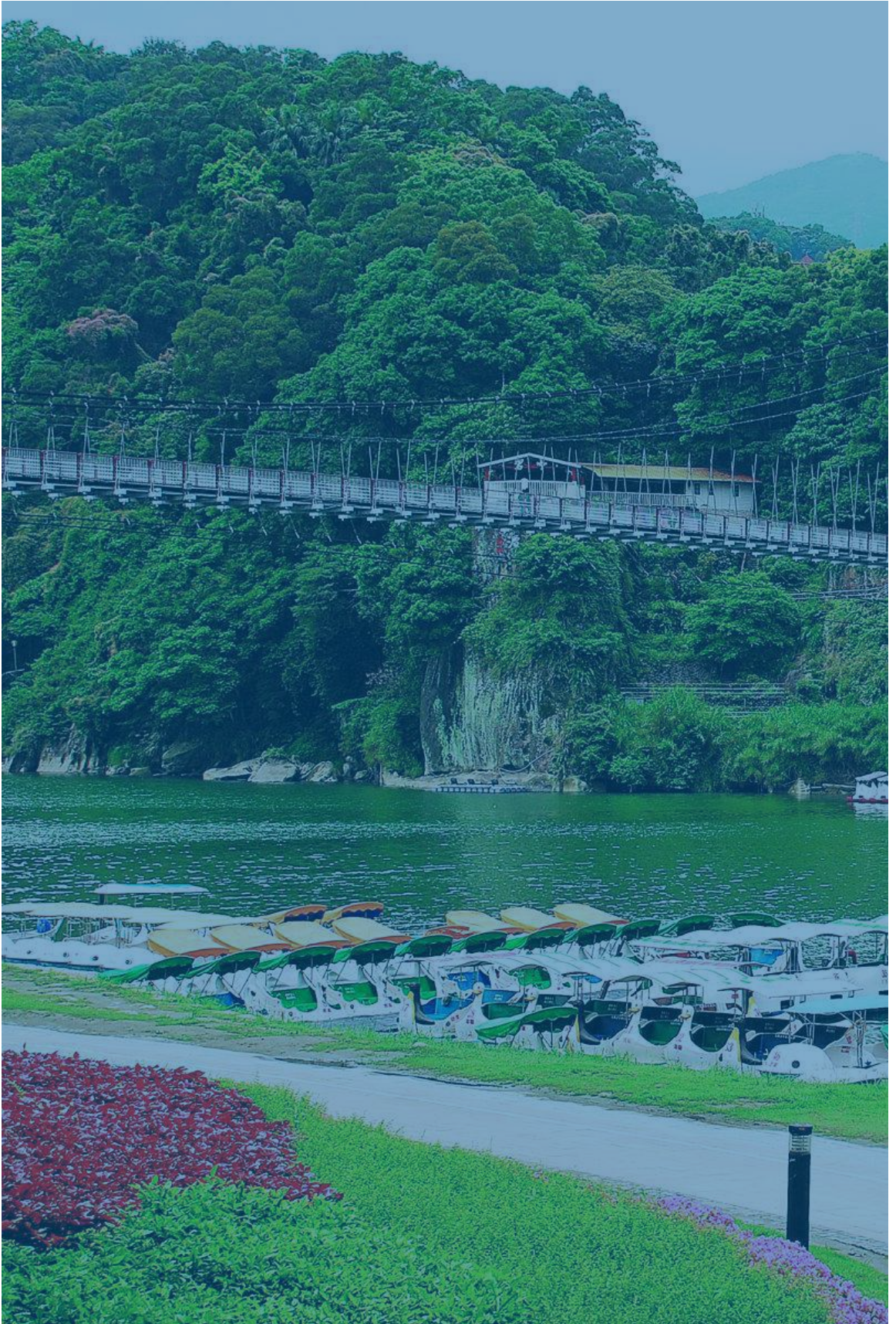
- **City as the catalyst for the implementation of the SDGs**

With an increasing number of VNR submission, cities and states in different regions proactively pitch in one after another. Besides manifesting the determination of governments in the implementation of the SDGs, various SDGs tools also facilitate discussion of stakeholders on the opportunities of Solution Driven Innovation, which have become the collaborative basis for dialogues among regions and countries. In many states, apart from local governments, civic societies, private sectors, the academia, and international organizations form strategic alliances across disciplines, encouraging the government's' involvement at the local and regional levels.

In view of ever-increasing issues, many cities have led proactive dialogues beyond national level on specific Goals in an attempt to surmount challenges with other cities through innovative discussions. For instance, there have been trans-border human right organizations integrated and collaborating for the rights of the contractual workers in waste collection and recycling business.

Through converging diverse stakeholders, cities facilitate the resolution of inter-related and transdisciplinary issues. Pilot innovative solutions are tested in cities before scaling up nationally or across borders, drawing citizenry to magnify the impact via the public events, tourism fairs, school activities, libraries, and cultural events already in the city.

The global as well as the regional city networks are working relentlessly to insert SDGs localization into various agendas, despite the limited success at present. Nevertheless, they gained more grounds for minorities and in the mid-to-small cities. In particular, it is vital to avert the sense of being forced to introduce the agenda to the city (especially in the countries or cities in the low-to-middle income group) in the process of localizing international agenda. We should avoid the sense of limited support to the changes at the city level or the misunderstanding of difficulty in cooperating with other sectors or government agencies. We should employ the belief "the SDGs is part of the everyday job of local government" as the compass to encourage and expand the SDGs coordination and follow-up mechanism for actions as required.





Chapter 3

Data and Indicators of New Taipei City SDGs

3.1 SDG Indicators of New Taipei City VLR

- 3.1.1 New Taipei City VLR Review Priorities
- 3.1.2 New Taipei City VLR Review Criteria

3.2 New Taipei City and SDG 11

3.3 New Taipei City on Global Trend of SDGs

3.4 New Taipei City and Global Goals

3.1 SDG Indicators of New Taipei City VLR

To lay the foundation for the review and communication of the SDGs, New Taipei City VLR reviews the framework and the SDGs localization principles for city via SDGs data of the city and indicator tools and based on the international city development trend. Aggregating the previous results of New Taipei City with data and indicators, the VLR provides initial governmental case studies and data to allow cities to discuss on different issues and further exchange on aspects of opportunities, challenges, and trends in between cities, toward expansion of various collaborative opportunities from Taiwan to international community.

The VLR indicators in accordance with the VLR review priorities of New Taipei City (see section 2.1.3)

1. The UN-Habitat: cities have to take SDG 11 as priority with 7 Targets
2. The HLPF and UGLG: 10 SDGs in total, including SDG 4, SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 12, SDG 13, SDG 15, SDG 16, and SDG 17
3. Other global challenges: 6 SDGs in total, including SDGs 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 9, and SDG 14.



Global Indicators

To facilitate the comprehensive implementation and monitoring of the SDGs in New Taipei City, the decision-makers have to employ data and statistical methods that are accurate, timely, transparent, and easy to use. Based on the recommendations from the UN Statistics Division and UNDATA, the Global Indicators follow the format and framework of “open data and information” aligned with the 234 indicators of IAEG-SDGs. (see section 2.1.5)

National Indicators

In compiling the Voluntary National Review, the National Council for Sustainable Development employed the localized 343 indicators unique to Taiwan. Hence, indicators pertaining to the data of New Taipei City are selected and mapped for the ease of progress reviews at the urban, regional, and national levels as well as for the follow-up actions. (see section 2.1.5)

New Taipei City Indicators

Framework of New Taipei City indicators are formed and finalized through the regular discussion of New Taipei City — Healthy City and Sustainable Development Committee, which is assigned by cross-department and bureaus, coordinated by secretariat team for proposed agenda and tracking localization of indicators discussion and evaluation. With four key steps mentioned also in 2.1.4, we can make sure indicators and its framework contribute to national and global progress. In the VLR, we've labeled data with yes (v) or no (x) remark to reflect its inclusion of New Taipei City indicators respectively.

Note: Above indicators are reviewing based on regular global and national discussion, New Taipei City VLR is based on the information released in July, 2019.

3.1.1 New Taipei City VLR Review Priorities

In 2015, the UN Member States adopted the 17 SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. Yet, from the perspective of a city, limited resources have to be allocated for the 17 SDGs. As a result, we need to review according to the priorities in order to put emphasis on related city development.

Based on the experiences of compilation for the VNR, reports of international networks and of New York's, the following items are the focused SDGs of New Taipei City:

(a) according to the recommendations released by the UN-Habitat in 2018, New Taipei City's VLR stresses first the review on "SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities" in parallel with the coordination mechanism for city review by the "appointed" agencies of the UN;

(b) in accordance with the focused SDGs of the year by the UN HLPF (SDGs 4,8, 10, 13, 16, and 17) and the recommended focused SDGs for city (SDGs 6, 7, 12, 15, and 17) as well as to meet the city's development trend each year and the recommendations from dialogues between the local community and government, pertaining SDGs shall be reviewed.

(c) As for the rest of the SDGs (1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 14), the review of these SDGs from a perspective of global challenge shall grant New Taipei City different opportunities and possibilities for exchange when participating international conferences.

A.UN Habitat: City should put SDG 11 as the priority in the review

SDGs are a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Also, most of the SDGs connect with each other in one way or another. Therefore, the implementation for relevant Goals should be synchronized to attain the sustainable development progresses at the local, national, and global levels.

The SDG 11 in 2018: Sustainable Cities and Communities is one of the Goals necessary for the review. In the implementation of the SDGs by states, these states all found that it is vital for the local, the region, and city to echo with each other. Consequently, the UN-Habitat with the “appointed” agencies of the

UN proposed a further integrated report specifically targeting the aspects the SDG 11 is involved and focused in urban areas and environment, including the relationship mapping of the SDG 11 with the other 16 SDGs (see the figure shown). In addition, about one third of the 234 indicators that are part of the global monitoring framework for SDGs can be measured at the local urban level. Hence, to become the pioneer for local actions that follows the recommendations on the SD progress by international organizations, New Taipei City stresses most the analysis on the relationships between the SDG 11 and the rest of the SDGs for the city.



The indicators and scope of data collection of the SDG 11 requires unique local assistance

One aspect that sets Goal 11 apart from most of the other SDGs is the need to monitor and report progress of selected indicators at the local and regional levels. Nevertheless, upon reports from the local and regional levels have collected, the country will then assess any gap via the selected indicators under this Goal for all its cities, while aggregating all the city-level measures to the national agencies pertaining to sustainable development to complete the works.

The progresses made by cities will affect the overall aggregation of SDGs for the country

The contexts of global cities are varied from one another, so are the definitions of and the localization progresses of different cities. Thus, how to construct a communication on universal definitions for cities, locals, or regions will be of a significant work. Over the past two years, discussions on a global city definition have featured prominently at various urban forums, including the 2018 World Urban Forum, or during specialized urban expert group meetings organized by appointed agencies, and at the United Nations World Data Forum 2017, on which discussions on the SDG 11 were brought forth as well. To meet the future development needs of the country, the future challenges and the development trend of the city, as well as the transborder collaboration and application on city governance, New Taipei City will put forth the details and relationship for the definitions by New Taipei City in the following section.



Source : UN Habitat

B. Development Implementation and Monitoring from the HLPF

To ensure no one left behind and the progress of attaining Goals, the UN’s High-level Political Forum (HLPF) released yearly report, Synthesis Report, in 2017, 2018, and 2019, summarizing the yearly progresses made for the 17 SDGs. Now that the SDGs and Targets are many, the HLPF reviews different SDGs respectively from 2017 to 2019 based on the topics and the characteristics of Goals each year and released SDG report on the topic of the year (e.g. SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, and 14 for 2017 and a dedicated forum themed with ocean). However the SDG 17, Global Partnership, is the focused Goal for review each year, for it functions to link up all the other 16 SDGs, enhancing the communications in between the SDGs.

The HLPF’s yearly topic helps direct attention as well to the selected SDGs for further in-depth review. That is the reason the Member States will take follow-up actions on the HLPF, review “the 2030 Agenda”, and select Goals each year. It was also a reference for the review of New Taipei City’s VLR.

Starting from 2016, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development came into effect across the international community with the aim for all states to integrate the dimensions of “economy, society, and environment” in the next 15 years to solve the pressing issues around the world. Hence, the HLPF will share relevant experiences every year, including the successes, the challenges, and the lessons learned, while supplying political momentum, advice, and recommendations for the follow-up actions. To effectively monitor the implementation of states, the Voluntary National Review is employed as the mechanism to monitor the progress of each Member States made on the SDGs, so as to engage deliberations during the HLPF.

Nevertheless, the VNR or the yearly HLPF is at most a national-level review, whereas the true implementation of the SDGs relies on the practices at the local authorities’ level. Therefore, besides New York City, New Taipei City also reviews the progresses made in the communities within the city based on the focused SDGs selected on the 2019 HLPF, including SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, and 17.



C. United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) is a transborder city network for SDGs that promotes global networking and global goals in the long run. UCLG has 240,000 local, regional, and urban members around the world. New Taipei City has been acquired its membership in UCLG since 2005, sharing the same responsibility to attain the global Goals. In the future, through information exchange and collaborative participation, New Taipei City, together with the other members of UCLG, shall work in different international arenas to realize the SDGs and other global goals.

To effectively monitor the progress, New Taipei City's VLR aligns itself with National and Sub-national Governments on the Way toward the Localization of the SDGs released on the yearly meeting of UCLG at Madrid as well as the second report, Towards the Localization of the SDGs, presented to the HLPF 2018 that recommended the SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 12, and SDG 15 as the prioritized Goals for the progress review and report on SDGs implementation as the local authority to the international community.



Source : UCLG

3.1.2 New Taipei City VLR Review Criteria

- **New Taipei City Data Review Method 1: Global Indicators**

In March 2015, the 46th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) set up the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), composed of Member States and including regional and international agencies as observers. The IAEG-SDGs also consults with and invites the other stakeholders such as civic society, the academia, and private sectors to attend meetings and offers advice.

Pursuant to the resolution adopted by the UN in June 2017, the General Assembly decided to realize the original 234 Indicators of the 17 SDGs. The latest version of the Indicators was formulated by the IAEG-SDGs. To track the annual progress of states on sustainable development, the UN's 2030 Agenda seeks to track via huge data and to unveil any lack or need from the states that requires assistance.

The format of "open data and information" is the essential pathway for cities and states to link with each other around the world. The Global SDG Indicators Database established by the UN statistical agency to compile data about the Indicators, the Goals, etc. to facilitate discussions among cities on various issues, stressing on the exchanges of trends, successes, challenges, and emerging issues as well as lessons learned. In addition, the Global SDG Indicators Database employs the standard of Open Application Programming Interface (Open API) in its codes, offering the needed assistance to indicators database worldwide with over 1 million visits to date.

For the Voluntary National Review over the past 3 years, the UN Secretariat has established and reviewed standards concerning the 234 Indicators that integrated the SDGs into national policies and three major aspects to ensure no one is left behind, providing strategy recommendations on state and region, topical analysis, and means of execution. The standards encompass how to establish a reliable statistical system, how to disclose comparable information by state, how to share indicators in a timely manner for the local data to follow the same framework and contribute to maximum as a common language on SD issues.

• **New Taipei City Data Review Method 2: National Indicators**

In compiling the Voluntary National Review, the National Council for Sustainable development of the Executive Yuan localized and employed 18 Goals and 142 Targets of Taiwan’s own. Thus, we mapped and selected Indicators relevant to New Taipei City’s data for the integrating progress review and follow-ups at urban, regional, and national levels.

To supply cities in Taiwan data and statistical methods that are accurate, timely, transparent, and ease to use, New Taipei City recommends in its VLR and serves as the pioneer in disclosing the progress on the SDGs. New Taipei City shall employ:

1. **Public Transparency:** an open SDG datacenter to facilitate the exploration, analysis, and usage of the authoritative SDG data source, so as to make evidence-based decisions and promotions.
2. **Exchangeability:** for data providers, administrators, and users to discover, understand, and exchange on the existing plethora of SDG data as well as on the intricated possibilities in the statistical models.
3. **Features:** based on the data of city or state, indicators with features may be used as marketing highlights in accordance with the local priorities.
4. **Integrated Relationship:** cities and states should establish the relationship of the effects of an SDG on the other SDGs while taking these altogether into consideration, so that the stakeholders may communicate based on the data available.

NTPC VLR Review Criteria



• New Taipei City Case Review Methodology: SDGs Tools

With the SDGs as the basis for the common language on the communication for global ideal life, this methodology, the SDGs Tools, are aiming for elevating the global SD awareness. Based on the experiences of Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) on the UN's SDGs since 2015, SDSN came up with a systematic standard with SDG Keywords as the criteria for relevant data.

On the basis of three theories, the steps and principles are divided into three sections as follows:

Step 01 Subject Identification (SI)

The methodology for subject identification (SI) is derived from dialectical method. Through the review processes on the issue, phenomenon, goal, reason and measure, it clarifies the definition of a targeted subject a solution is intended for, whilst the outcome of practice and the target impacted facilitate the focus on the core Goal. Fill in the blanks in one sentence: "(the Solution/Function) that increases or decreases (Situation) to/for (Where/Who)" to examine the Problem Awareness of a solution and to establish its basis for elevating its global impact.

Step 02 Impact On Goals (IOG)

Based on the tool application of SDG Keywords and pursuant to the four principles: Common Versatility, Concision and Precision (with a single word primarily), Distinction, and Local Representative, the List of Keywords was compiled for the users unfamiliar to the SDGs to pick out the Keywords from the List to determine the core SDG that has a direct impact on, so as to further examine the impact on other issues of a solution.

Step 03 Impact Between Goals (IBG)

Based on the Goal with impact selected in the prior step, the mapped Goal of a solution is investigated via Impact Between Goals (IBG) on its positive and negative impacts on the other Goals, so as to plan the follow-up strategies and plans that are more effectively in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. The data pertaining to SD collected from 227 states through the years by the United Nations Statistics Division was analyzed via "A Systematic Study of Sustainable Development Goal Interactions" of AGU.org.

- **New Taipei City Data Review Method: Variations and Limitations**

Ever since the release of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2016, all sectors have been searching for the mapping to the mission and frameworks of the 17 SDGs. Nevertheless, all of them fail to effectively avoid overt subjectivity and are equipped with applications of local inclusiveness, which render the focused Goals and the following strategy adjustment difficult for application. The causes to the variations and limitations can fall into two categories as follows:

Category I: Variations within the SDGs

Differences Contexts of Language Conversion

The expressed meanings converted among languages have given rise to the variations in the SDG domain. The common language in the same fields between Mandarin Chinese and English and the mutual communication with accumulated experiences are employed for variation correction, applying the experiences of SDSN. The language flaws of Mandarin Chinese adaptivity shall exist, which requires the relevant correction of methodology to be completed as soon as possible in the future.

Ambiguity of Keywords

The various semantic meanings manifested by these Keywords in different SDGs yield the respective variations as a result. Also, the vocabulary covered by the respective SDG are varied as well, along with sub-topical extended relationships embedded in the SDGs essentially. Thus, certain degrees of variations exist inevitably at stop loss points.

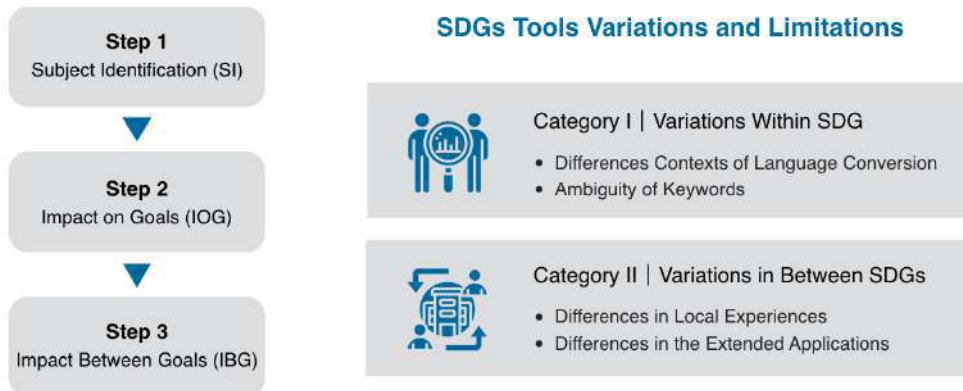
Category II: Variations in between the SDGs

Differences in the Experience Appropriate to the Local

The same language and culture may differ in local knowledge, context, cultural literacy, etc. in between regions. Due to local variations, the achievement of the SDGs may affect the mapping outcome, indicator identification and assessment direction of the progress, which produce different degrees of variations in the outcomes.

Differences in the Extended Applications

The Voluntary Local Reviews, based on the regulations and policies of the respective state or regions, come up with different strategies and contents on international language, while propose various possibilities of extended developments from place to place. Hence, the mapping and categorization may be varied due to the extended applications of the Keywords or the SDGs to the local.



3.2 New Taipei City and SDG 11

SDGs are closely tied to our lives, while local governments play a crucial role in the SDGs. The UN-Habitat is an “appointed” agency that assist cities, recommending cities to take a close review on the SDG 11 and focus on the aspects of city and the environment. Hence, New Taipei City will take this SDG as its focus.

The SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, includes 7 Targets and links to the rest of the SDGs on various levels. Here, we present our results further with indicators.



SDG 11 : Sustainable Cities and Communities

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

New Taipei City focus on Transit Oriented Development, TOD , with urban planning as the axis, New Taipei City sticks to the principles of government guides and actively civic intervenes. We keep our citizens away from environmental safety risks and release spaces for public interests along the MRT lines, so as to improve architectural safety and building bulk in New Taipei City. Basic services are provided with affordable housing. Public transportation is expanded. Inclusiveness is fostered and the city is to be sustainable, while pushing for urban renewal of dangerous and aged buildings. From the perspective of disaster prevention, New Taipei City Government serves as a communication platform to coordinate and safeguard the safety of senior citizens at their homes, so as to reduce casualty caused by disasters and to enhance the defense capacity of architecture and the city.

While elevating the civic participation and foster social unity and inclusiveness as well urban planning, New Taipei City aims to improve public traffic and affordable and safe housing in its urban renewable process. The challenges New Taipei City has to take on are: maintaining the different basic services for different areas in the urban area in order to face climate challenges, elevate city’s resilience, and enhance the communication channels between the urban and suburban areas of New Taipei City. With that, New Taipei City is to ensure the equal importance of the basic safety for all communities, the sustainable utilization of natural resources, and city resilience.

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.1, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

11.1 | By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

Number of Approved Subsidy Households in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.1.1 ; National Indicators 11.1.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

To assist households with mid-to-low incomes with housing issue, any citizen of the Republic of China that is 20-year-old or above and is a tenant of housing for economically or socially disadvantaged is eligible to apply for housing subsidy from New Taipei City (housing subsidy, loan interest subsidy for house procurement, loan interest subsidy for house renovation, etc.) Applications from 13,898 households were approved in 2010, and applications from 15,177 households were approved in 2018. Nevertheless, with rising number of applying households, the ratio that got approved was also increased.

SDG 11.1 Number of Approved Subsidy Households in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 11.1.1 ; National Indicators 11.1.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.2, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

11.2 | By 2030, 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.

Ratio of Low Chassis Bus Among New Taipei City Buses

Global Indicators 11.2.1 ; National Indicators 11.2.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

In light of the aging society, New Taipei City continues to subsidize motor bus carriers in replacing city buses with low-floor vehicles, so as to provide bus service to the senior and the physically/mentally-challenged passengers and create an accessible public transportation environment. By June, 2018, we have small recovery bus 433 buses and provided 664,916 times for 129,8951 people from June of 2018 till May 2019.

To accommodate the aging population, we continue to subsidize the renewal number of low-floor vehicles in the city. Till end of June, 2019, there are 1,503 low-floor buses on the road out of the total number of 2,433 buses for aged population and disabled passengers.

SDG 11.2 Ratio of Low Chassis Bus Among New Taipei City Buses
Global Indicators 11.2.1 ; National Indicators 11.2.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.3, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

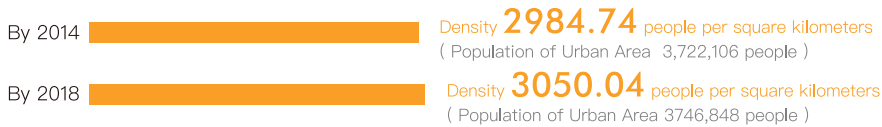
11.3 | By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Population And Density of Urban Area in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.3.1 ; National Indicators 11.3.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

The population of New Taipei City grows rapidly. As of the end of 2018, the number of the population in the urban planning areas was 3,746,848 people, and the density of which was 3,050.04 people/km². In comparison, the population in the urban planning areas was 3,722,106 people with a density of 2984.74 people/km². It is evident that the population density of New Taipei City is rising. Hence, the development of urban planning and the promotion of urbanized building bulks should be engaged with good complementary plans, so as to tackle the needs arising from the urban development and population growth by 2030.

SDG 11.3 Population And Density of Urban Area in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 11.3.1 ; National Indicators 11.3.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.4, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

11.4 | Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.

Total Number of Historical Buildings in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.4.1 ; National Indicators 11.4.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

To preserve cultural heritage, New Taipei City focuses on the protection of tangible, cultural heritage that are designated or registered for the respective cultural values in history, art or science. The number of historic buildings (preserved buildings and its affiliated facilities designated in memory of certain historic event or with historical, local, unique cultural or art values) in 2003 was 5. As of 2018, there are totally 60 historic buildings, which is an embodiment of New Taipei City’s effort and contribution to the preservation of historic monuments and artifacts.

Chapter 3



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.5, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

11.5 | By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product by y% caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Number of Fire Per Year in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.5.1 ; National Indicators 11.5.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

Owing to high population density in New Taipei City, buildings are growing larger in scale, unique in architecture, and complex in facilities. With the improvement of national income and living standards, the leisure and entertainment are diversified with venues of complicated nature increased. According to the latest standard since 2017, there were 2,730 fire incidents in 2017 and increased to 2,779 incidents in 2018. New Taipei City Government is utilizing human intelligence, technology, and teams of experts to prevent its happening or reduce the damage thereof.

SDG 11.5

Number of Fires Per Year in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.5.1 ; National Indicators 11.5.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.6, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

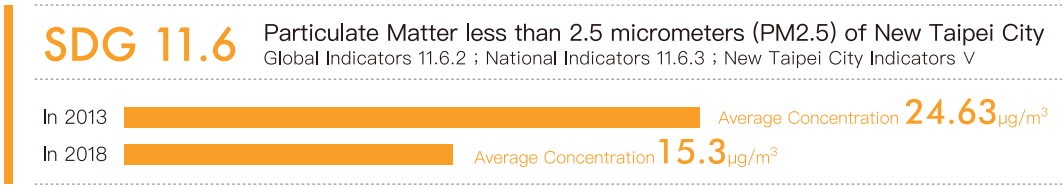
11.6 | By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

Particulate Matter less than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5) of New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.6.2 ; National Indicators 11.6.3 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

To improve the air quality within its jurisdiction, the Department of Environmental Protection of New Taipei City has been executing public-private partnership and for monitoring and aligning with the standards of central government, to decrease the level of PM2.5 from 24.63µg/m³ in 2013 toward 15.3µg/m³ in 2018, with the target of lower to 15µg/m³ by end of 2019. Moreover, we plan to investigate more on mobile pollutants, fixable pollutants and dispersed pollutants toward various improvement and air quality safeguarding policy, with cross-sectors to reduce the pollutent releasement and to maintain the air quality in the city.

Chapter 3



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 11.7, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

11.7 | By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.

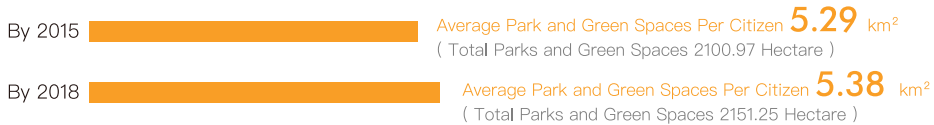
Proportion of the Average Parks and Green Spaces Per Citizen in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 11.7.1 ; National Indicators 11.7.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

There are nearly 4 million citizens living in New Taipei City, to improve the quality of urban living environment and to solve the issue of insufficient public green space for our citizens, New Taipei City proposed “Green Homeland in New Taipei City” program that integrated inter-department resources in an attempt to utilize the idled public space in densely populated areas. We proactively pushed for simple urban afforestation and increased the green space available for our citizens.

As of the end of 2018, the public green spaces expanded in urban planning areas are 771.25 hectares, with 1,380 hectares of high riverside park. Each citizen can enjoy 5.38 m2 of public green space. From 2011 to 2018, The “Green Homeland” program has conducted 294 cases with over 190 hectares of simple urban afforestation in total to improve the urban landscape and the environment.

SDG 11.7 Proportion of the Average Parks and Green Spaces Per Citizen in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 11.7.1 ; National Indicators 11.7.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v



Source: New Taipei City Government

3.3 New Taipei City on Global Trend of SDGs



Source : 2019 Pan-Pacific & Southeast Asia Women 's Association International Conference

The New Taipei City's VLR follows the 2019 HLPF-focused SDGs (including SDG 4, SDG 8, SDG 10, SDG 13, SDG 16, and SDG 17), and the 1st report published by Localizing SDGs at the UCLG 2017 Annual Meeting In Madrid. The inspection recommended cities to review SDG 6, SDG 7, SDG 12 and SDG 15 as local and regional government to international society for its SDGs implementation progress.

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 4, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 4 Quality Education | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

New Taipei City Government continues to ensure fair and quality primary and secondary education for all and to provide quality early childhood development to improve the employment of young people and adults with relevant technical and vocational skills, while establishing and upgrading the proportion of educational facilities to create sustainable development of education.

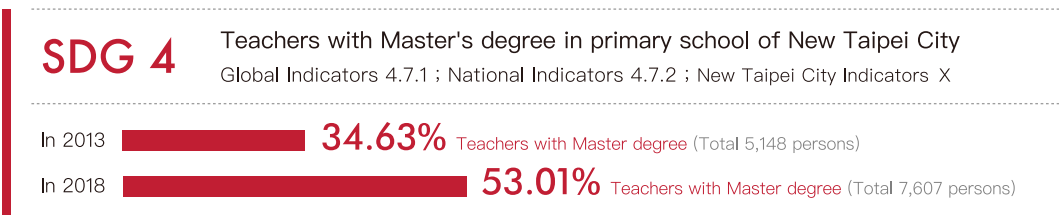
Moreover, New Taipei City Government also promotes the internet environment of campus and ensures local education needs and trends. Regardless of gender or class, all students are given equal access to education to achieve "classroom without boundaries, learning without borders." At the same time, relevant labor vocational training programs are designed for employment of the community. It allows good policies and ensures the training and educational opportunities aligned with local labour market opportunities, to maximize employment and output to enhance and elevate the future development of relatively vulnerable communities.



Teachers with Master's degree in primary school of New Taipei City
Global Indicators 4.7.1 ; National Indicators 4.7.2 ; New Taipei City Indicators x

The public and private primary schools in New Taipei City grew from 216 schools in 2013 (208 public ones and 8 private ones) to 219 schools in 2019 (210 public and 9 private), and due to the decreasing of children, the total number of teachers has also decreased from 15,074 to 14,350, and the number of students has been reduced from 8,178 to 7,726 classes. However, the teachers are the key factor for the quality of education.

In order to achieve SDG 4.7, the implementation human rights and civic education program and strengthening teachers' integration of gender equality, human right and global civic education are evaluated through the increasing proportion of primary school teachers with master degree in New Taipei City. From 2013, the proportion of 34.63% (5,148 people) has increased to 53.01% (7,607 people) in 2019, showing the improvement of the teacher's educational ability.



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 6, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

New Taipei City hopes to achieve fair access to safe and affordable drinking water, improved sanitation, reduced pollution, increased recycling and safe waste, improved water efficiency and integrated water management through policy practices, while strengthening local community involvement in improving water and sanitation management .



New Taipei City aims to provide safe drinking water and good hygiene practices, and continuously improve the basic needs of the community. New Taipei City comprehensively upgrades the infrastructure for community sewage sewer treatment, if it is unable or accessible to quality water supply. In addition to improving the quality of water and implementation, New Taipei City plans to implement sustainable waste management practices to meet future challenges, and also uses tools to achieve sustainable water management.

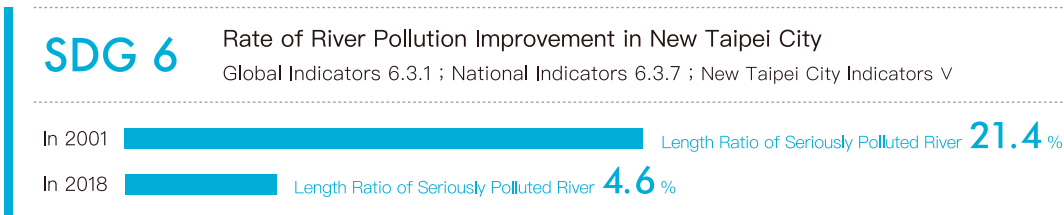
Not just ensuring sustainable water usage and freshwater supplies, relevant water management policies and initiatives will also be considered, in addition to measures for wastewater management, recycling and reusing are important to improve water efficiency. The other way, managing the collection and treatment of municipal wastewater are key for New Taipei City to contribute to national indicators through environmental sanitation and public health.

Chapter 3

Rate of River pollution improvement in New Taipei City
 Global Indicators 6.3.1 ; National Indicators 6.3.7 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

According to the statistics of the Environmental Protection Agency of the Executive Yuan, river pollution needs to be calculated based on the concentration values of the four water quality parameters, and the degree of water pollution is determined. According to the statistics of the Water Conservation Department of the New Taipei City Environmental Protection Bureau: as of 2013, the pollution-free river accounted for about 75%, the light

pollution ones about 6%, the moderate pollution ones for 14.2%, and the serious pollution ones for 5.2%. It is mainly concentrated in the populated, industrial and commercial areas, that is, around Zhongxiao Bridge below the Dahan River and Xinhai Bridge to the Danshui River. However, the length of seriously polluting rivers has gradually decreased from 21.4% in 1990 to 5.2% in 2013, as the gradually outcome of the revention and control work.



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 7, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

The implementation energy saving policy of New Taipei City has been widely recognized by domestic and foreign media and institutions for years, so that the universal access to affordable modern energy services has become increasingly popular, and at the same time increase proportion of renewable energy in the country's energy roadmap. By assisting the industry in smart energy conservation, transformation and upgrading, New Taipei City fully assists the development of energy-saving industries, and at the same time, based on the gap between energy demand and community access, it conveys the inextricable relationship between renewable energy and sustainable future, through investment in energy-efficient buildings and green government institutions. To directly address the challenges of energy inefficiency, New Taipei City also build in its future vision: smart city technology and efficient urban transportation policies will help reduce emissions and green areas.



Saved Electricity of New Taipei City's Department

Global Indicators 7.3.1 ; National Indicators 7.3.2 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

Climate change and global warming issue have become an urgent issue in the world, and the international agreement for regulating carbon dioxide emissions in various countries: Paris Agreement has been adopted. In order to achieve Taiwan's carbon emission commitment: carbon emissions in 2025 compared to 2005, with a target of 20% reduction. New Taipei City, in conjunction with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, plans to promote the "New Power Saving Campaign." With the "Government Leads, Industry Response, and Housing & Business Action", the energy saving work will be gradually expanded to the private sector to achieve the participation of the general public, to achieve our low carbon energy transformation.

From 2012 to 2015, the New Taipei City Government promoted the "Governmental Institutions and Schools Four Saving Project" for continuous 3 years and New Taipei City won the Award for years. In the "energy-saving performance guarantee project", the LED energy-saving lamps were replaced at once. In the past years, the replacement has helped to save 469,593 kWh of electricity in 9 schools to 8,251,969 kWh of electricity in 160+ schools in June 2019. The agencies are expected to replace the LED lamps by 2020.

SDG 7

Saved Electricity of New Taipei City's Department

Global Indicators 7.3.1 ; National Indicators 7.3.2 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

In 2015

■ Saved Electricity of New Taipei City Government and School **469,593** kWh
(Number of Participated Schools: 9 Schools)

Till 2019 Jun.

■ Saved Electricity of New Taipei City Government and School **8,251,969** kWh
(Number of Participated Schools: 169 Schools)

Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 8, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

New Taipei City has promoted a number of youth innovation policies, and has established several innovative and entrepreneurial bases, such as “Innosquare”, “New Taipei Social Enterprise, E-commerce Base” and “New Taipei Gaming Base”, and in cooperation with Amazon for “New Taipei. Amazon Web Services (NTPC-AWS) Joint Innovation Center, we also provided a variety of resources such as field space, instructor counseling, professional courses, industry network, capital coordination and international community, to support business growth, transformation and upgrading.



In the future, New Taipei City will continue to create a friendly environment as one-stop service, to assist in the development of new industries and create a comprehensive ecosystem of innovation and entrepreneurship. Till 2019, there are 192 teams have been cultivated, 148 entrepreneurship counseling and courses have been provided, and 1,213 cases with counseling services. Around NT\$130 million has been induced and 9 cooperation agreements have been signed with countries including the Netherlands, the Philippines and Japan, to provide short-term office space and related counseling resources.

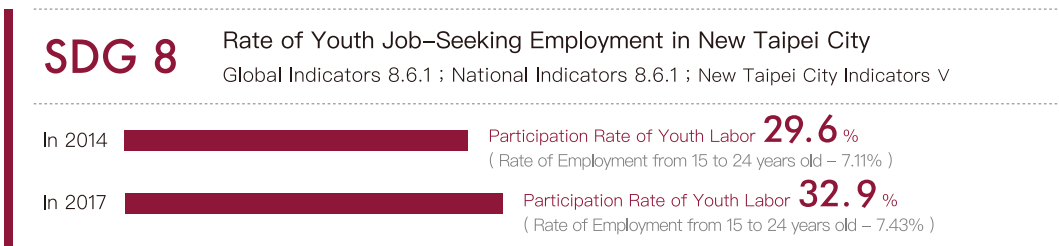
Chapter 3

Rate of Youth Job-Seeking Employment in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 8.6.1 ; National Indicators 8.6.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

According to data of 2017, the ratio of employment rate from aged 15 to 24 in New Taipei City was 7.45% and the rate of labor participation was 32.9%, which showed an upward trend in the next three years, indicating that the phenomenon of delaying employment among young people has improved. With the popularization of higher education, the influence of people's education time is prolonged, and the age of young people entering the labor market is also delayed; but the age distribution of the employed people in New Taipei City is observed. In 2017, the number of employed people aged 15-24 was 146,000. The overall employment of 1.961 million (accounting for 7.45%) increased by 0.34% compared

with 7.11% in 2014. The rate of labor participation also rose from 29.6% to 32.9%, an increase of 3.3% in 2017.

With the above-mentioned various data, the youth community has been initially improved due to academics, other factors, and not entering the job market. It also means that with the diversified development and rapid changes of the future job market, more and more young people want to get employed as soon as possible, to accumulate practical experience to enhance competitiveness. It is not simply to continue to go to school to extend the period of study and the pursuit of higher education.



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 10, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 10 Reduced Inequality | Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Through the growth of population and income, New Taipei City hopes to promote urban inequality, accelerate social, economic and political inclusion, and eliminate discriminatory policies to promote people's safety and accept immigration and other related awareness.

New Taipei City will increase the amount of public care through the scale of public care, in order to improve the lack of services and the lack of local resources in vulnerable areas. New Taipei City also reduces urban discrimination, labor wages, and social inclusion through education awareness and social programs. The goal of a global city government: to make all communities equally and equitable access to public services as a standard, to provide a level playing field in more vulnerable communities, and to promote equality and fairness in citizenship.



Average ratio of household income in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 10.1.1 ; National Indicators 10.1.1 ; New Taipei City indicators v

In 2017, the difference in the scores of the 5th grade of New Taipei City households was 4.32 times, which is number compared between the higher 20% of the household disposable income to the lower 20%. The multiple is not only lower than the 6.07 times of Taiwan. Compared with the other five cities, the distribution of disposable income of households in New Taipei City is relatively even.

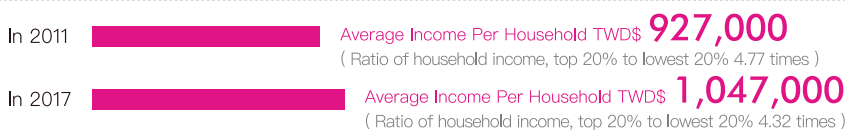
According to the statistics, the average household disposable income of New Taipei City grew by 12.9% during the period from 2011 to 2017. The gap of the five-digit income was reduced by 0.45 times. The average disposable income per

household increased from NTD\$ 0.917 million in 2011 to NTD\$ 1.047 million in 2017; the minimum disposable income of the 20% of households grew by 22.2%, which was 10.7% higher than the disposable income of the highest 20% of households, which was 11.5 percentage higher than average, and scores of the 5th grade was also decreased by 4.77 times of 2011, to 4.32 times of 2017. The main reason is that the New Taipei City Government actively invites investment to develop local tourism specialty industries, and trains talents and media to work together, so that the unemployment rate declines and the income of the city continues to grow.

SDG 10

Average Income Per Household in New Taipei City

Global Indicators 10.1.1 ; National Indicators 10.1.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 12, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

New Taipei City implements policies that encourage sustainable consumption and production through the building environment, supply chain, land management, education awareness, and market economy development. It is national industrial direction on how to implement the green factory system, to promote the Cradle to Cradle (C2C) design concept, to master the existing material resources, and to apply the concept of Circular Economy.

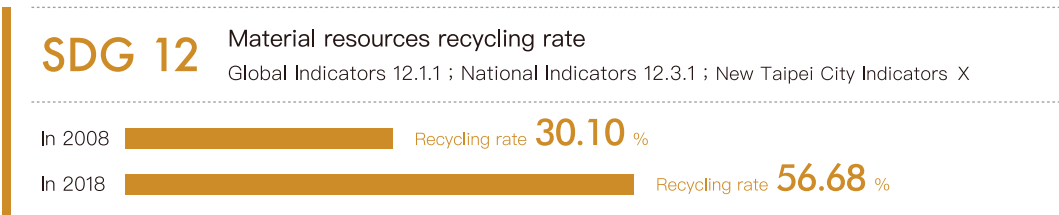


In addition, New Taipei City has transformed the development of fishing ports into a local economy, to help communities transit sustainable food consumption and water resources to the integration of local industries, catering, and tourism industries. By changing ways of thinking, behaviors and policies, we have largely minimized the waste of resources and increased the efficiency and sustainability. For example, New Taipei City plays a key role on encouraging seasonal consumption, eating local, expanding organic farming partnerships and other related measures to adjust and encourage sustainable consumption choices. Thereby, changing household consumption patterns is happening. In the future, we will also practice sustainable procurement, to lead on business-related consumption change.

Material Resources Recycling Rate
 Global Indicators 12.1.1 ; National Indicators 12.3.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators x

In order to promote the cross-industrial cooperation, effective recycling on integrated energy and resources and the development of circular economy in Taiwan, the material resource recovery ratio has been fully focused since the upgrade of New Taipei City. After overcoming the gap and other difficulties, New Taipei city government has found the resource recovery rate jumped from 30.14% in 2008 to 56.68% in 2018, which helped material usage of the circular economy, including: paper, metal, plastic...etc.

Through the recycle bank policy promoted in 2011, New Taipei City encourages people to participate in recycling activities with providing living supplies as incentives. Till end of 2018, 319 stations has recycled 169,309 metric tons, with large potential to grow. Even now, there are other policies (re-BAG, Blue Ocean Recycling team, Circular Classroom, New Taipei U-cup, no-plastic stores...etc.) continuing the efforts forward.



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 13, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 13 Climate Action | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

New Taipei City is vulnerable to climate change and extreme climate-related hazards due to its location. By setting up a climate change committee to take stock of energy and climate change responses, New Taipei City will strengthen urban mitigation and community adaptation capabilities to reduce the impact of climate change. Increasing awareness and institutional capacity for effective planning and management related to climate change.



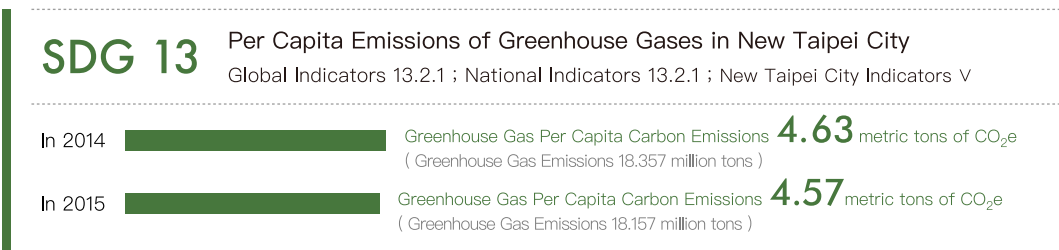
To adapt change and to improve resilience through necessary measures, fragile communities in New Taipei City will become increasingly vulnerable to climate change in the future, and therefore, in order to strengthen and improve the recovery and preparedness capabilities. The energy transformation policy of New Taipei City will continue to be promoted. It will start from the transformation and upgrading of the drum industry's smart energy conservation, support the development of energy-saving related industries, and develop energy governance models that citizens can participate in to ensure that marginalized communities are not backward, thereby reducing energy in transportation. The use of transportation and the built environment, New Taipei City will also assist the country to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Per Capita Emissions of Greenhouse Gas in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 13.2.1 ; National Indicators 13.2.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

New Taipei City has promoted climate change adaptation and mitigation for long, and has become an internationally recognized low-carbon demonstration city. It is not only the first city in Asia to obtain the full-term badge of the "Mayor Alliance", the world's largest fighting climate organization, but also the international carbon. The Carbon Disclosure Project(CDP) also select New Taipei City as one of the top 10 quality cities in the world in 2015. According to the results of the 2015 greenhouse gas inventory in New Taipei City, the greenhouse gas emissions in 2015 were 16.95 million tons of CO₂e¹, which was 1.63% lower than the 2014's 17.23 million tons of CO₂e. Per capita emissions also

fell from 4.34 metric tons of CO₂e in 2014 to 4.27 metric tons of CO₂e.

To Align with international standards and in response to National Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Law, the 2016 New Taipei City Review Phase I reduction target, proposed a more ambitious reduction target, and encouraged itself with the higher reduction specifications in Phase 2. By 2016, greenhouse gas emissions will be returned to 2008 levels. In 2nd phase, greenhouse gas emissions returned to 2005 levels by 2030, minus 25% more. In 2050, the greenhouse gas emissions will return to the level of 2005, with reduction of 50% more .



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 15, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 15 Life on Land | Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

In many areas of New Taipei City, due to the frequent extreme weather such as heavy rain and drought in recent years, irreversible damage to the habitat has caused a serious crisis of survival. For this reason, the management of sustainable conservation has included, protecting natural resources and eco-city plan, Effectively stopping biodiversity loss and integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into urban and local plans.

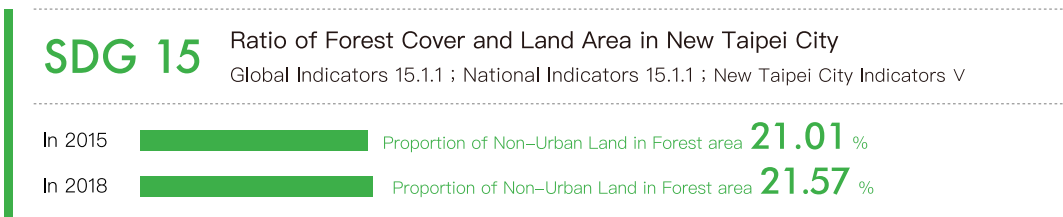


Through the Green Living Museum, New Taipei City keeps abreast of the real-time knowledge of eco-agriculture and green living, and also builds a multi-porous ecological environment in the Jinshan District and the revetment project of the Lishui River Water Park through the ecological blue belt remediation concept. Natural reefs shorten the time for ecological rehabilitation. In the future, biodiversity and ecosystem considerations as an integral part of urban planning strategies will also complement communities' conservation of natural spaces, conservation of biodiversity, protection of green spaces and creation of biodiversity corridors to reduce emissions and mitigate climate impacts.

Chapter 3

Ratio of Forest Cover and Land Area in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 15.1.1 ; National Indicators 15.1.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators x

At the end of 2015, the non-urban land area of the New Taipei City Citizens was 86,831.84 hectares, and the forest area was 18,242 hectares, accounting for 21.01%. For the various types of land use, 27,513 hectares of forestry land (31.69%), while the non-urban land area in 2017 was 87,470.73 hectares, and the forest area was 18,864 hectares, accounting for 21.57%.



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 16, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institution | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

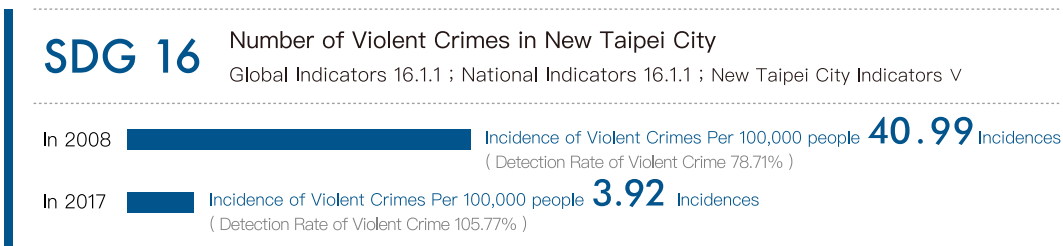
New Taipei City spares all effort in reducing all forms of violence by establishing responsible and transparent municipal mechanisms to engage in participatory and representative decisions and to assist with public information and fundamental freedoms. At the same time, New Taipei City is also addressing policies in the area of community vulnerability and working to address these issues to reduce violence. Governments lead by example to curb corruption, ensure transparency in all areas of work, increase public access to information, and improve participation in decision-making processes.



Number of violent crimes in New Taipei City
Global Indicators 16.1.1 ; National Indicators 16.1.1 ; New Taipei City Indicators v

In the past 10 years (2008 to 2017), the number of violent crimes per 100 thousands people in New Taipei City (also known as the incidence of violent crimes) occurred from 40.99 per 100 thousands people in 2008, declining year by year 3.92 per 100 thousands people in 2017. The number of violent crimes has increased by 37.07 per 100 thousands people. In the past 10 years, the rate

of cracking in New Taipei City has increased from 78.71% in 2008 to 105.77% in 2017, a significant increase of 27.06 percentage points; According to the Ministry of the Interior's survey on the state of life of the people, the satisfaction of the residents living in New Taipei City has increased from 72.9% in 2012 to 80.0% in 2017, an increase of 7.1 percentage.



Source: New Taipei City Government

New Taipei City had listed one example for SDG 17, aligning Global, National and City indicators.

SDG 17 Partnership for Goals | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

New Taipei City has always considered that it will strengthen the key role of global partnerships: to promote the coherence between policy objectives and municipal plans with the two strategies of “promoting cooperation and generating revenue”. At the same time, it has played a leading role in the “smart city” and “livable city” of the international community for a long time. It has contributed to Taiwan’s innovative and intelligent technology in global partnerships, and has continued to expand and improve the discussion of citizen participation policies. Create a better life vision for the local community.

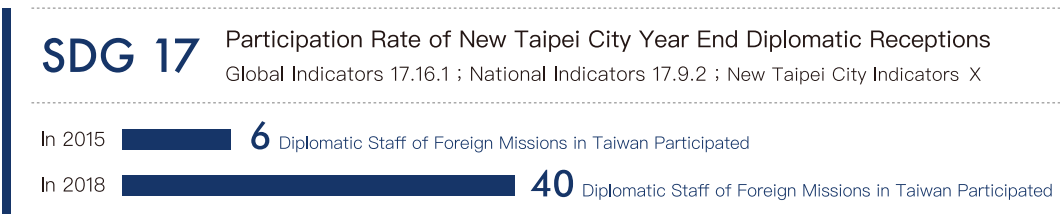


Participation Rate of New Taipei City Year End Diplomatic Receptions
Global Indicators 17.16.1 ; National Indicators 17.9.2 ; New Taipei City Indicators x

After the upgrade of New Taipei City as municipality, the city has initiated the city transformation. Following 17 SDGs set by the United Nations, such as climate change, aging society, and healthy cities, New Taipei City has been conducting end year party for international community for annual review. The mayor of New Taipei City, the municipal government team, business and cultural groups, representatives of various sectors, diplomatic envoys in Taiwan and foreign guests from international sister cities, such as representative of AIT

will be joining the celebration. Since 2015, 6 nation diplomats from Taiwan have been participated. As of 2018, more than 40 national diplomats and more than 20 ambassadors came to the end year party.

It indicates the urban governance and innovation policy of New Taipei City has been recognized by the international community. Through the end year diplomatic parties, it enhanced urban diplomacy and assisted the marketing and promotion of New Taipei City.



Source: New Taipei City Government

3.4 New Taipei City and Global Goals



Source : New Taipei City Sports Center

New Taipei City focuses on SDG 11 and follow by focused SDGs for 2019 HLPF and UCLG. However, SDGs are closely interrelated. Therefore, the interconnection of SDGs is also important for cities to deeply be aware of, to follow important guideline of SDGs: "Leaving No One Behind." This section will be introducing the rest of SDGs in sequence toward global challenges dealt by New Taipei City. It excludes SDGs 11 and 2019 HLPF and UCLG focused goals, so the remaining ones are: SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 9, SDG 14, New Taipei City hope to be providing everyone with a future society of shared right and value, co-created sustainability and flexible world from city's perspective.

SDG 1 No Poverty



New Taipei City is the largest city in Taiwan, but we believe that cities must still play a key role in tackling poverty challenges, from creating innovative multi-dimensions to dynamic approaches for innovative solutions. Poverty is a local issue that requires local solutions. The number of low-income households in New Taipei City has increased from 5,563 (15,573 people) in 2012 to 8,941 (24,723 people) in the first quarter of 2019. It is important to know how poverty in the region, its driving forces and the needs of communities.

New Taipei City has been assisting vulnerable and poor groups and providing needed resources after confirmation. Based on basic living services in the social housing, the city plan to release the public welfare space along the MRT routes and reduce factors causing urban poverty. After ensuring New Taipei City residents and communities have the capability to prevent, predict, and adapt to a variety of shocks, risks, and uncertainties. New Taipei City government emphasizes rental subsidies, fiscal status, and poverty related policies, to bring expand the benefits and impact.

SDG 2 Zero Hunger



The diversity of townships in New Taipei City has made urban and farms among urban areas become a key decision maker in the pursuit of food security and sustainable agricultural practices. Through the school's nutritious lunch and educational program, New Taipei City popularizes lunch so that all students can enjoy the food peacefully and safely. With the continuous growing population and increasing urbanization of New Taipei City, the proportion of cultivated land area decreased from 12.34% in 2015 to 8.42% in 2017. It is key issue to know how to elevate organic agricultural pathway and effectively utilize sustainable development practice in rural and urban areas, which links with agricultural practices that become key issues to implement food security for healthy population.

New Taipei City has established "Food Sharing Network" to implement the reduction of food waste, and to support food transportation and the reuse of community resources; the Agriculture Bureau has cooperated with the promotion of the special fruits and vegetables from production area to the restaurant, and encouraged companies to sell the goods to the underwriters, to our city's sharing meal hubs.

SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being



New Taipei City is committed to reduce maternal mortality and ending preventable deaths for newborn and children under five, as well as other tasks such as ending AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and waterborne diseases. We hope to reduce deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents for universal access to health services, and to reduce deaths and disease caused by all pollution, including air, water and soil pollution.

New Taipei City supports the suspension of the Shen–Ao Coal Power Plant via the anti–air pollution policy. Through the air quality rate, we can know whether the public has clean air with safe standards. Air Pollution Index PSI less than 50% (Pollutant Standards Index) of New Taipei City is 51.40% in 2006, which increased to 59.43% in 2015. With monitoring pollution, health service delivery, medical support required by the community, medical prevention activities; healthy air, drinking water and organic food that the people breathe have an integrated improvement.

SDG 5 Gender Equality



To implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, New Taipei City has formulated a gender equality policy and implement gender equality promotion program. In 2015, the former Women's Rights Promotion Committee was renamed to Gender Equality Committee. In addition to the gender equality setting, the proportion of female leaders in the New Taipei City increased from 25% in 2014 to 35.71% in 2018. The city promotes more policy dialogues, integrates gender perspectives into all businesses, and actively focuses on local perspectives, to establish the relevance of gender equality policy planning process.

With the vision of “gender equality for a better life”, New Taipei City has set the main axis of governance to promote gender equality year by year, including 2016 as year of New Taipei gender equality, for first class agencies to promote gender equality brighter program; 2017 as gender equality improving year, to include full participation of district offices; 2018 as gender equality living year, to deeply engage with neighborhood of the community and integrate the concept of gender equality into the daily life of the citizens. This will promote the change of citizens' thinking and create a social environment for gender equality and the protection of human rights.

SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



New Taipei City urges governments to continue to lead national development on sustainability, resilient infrastructure for all people to afford and access these basic transportation projects. It's important not only taking the initiative, but also promoting the infrastructure of the "Three Rings and Six Lines." The average growth rate of the public transportation system has increased from 2.82% in 2017 to 6.06% in 2018. A good MRT and transportation planning and urban renewal policy will enable New Taipei City to link the city center with the outskirts area. The traffic infrastructure will not only create the core of the MRT living area, but also support the diversified development of business.

New Taipei City will also help to bridge this gap by providing a connected public space (such as library or school) with smart city internet and ICT to promote other peripheral effects brought by its growth and development. If it can bring good economic results, we shall support more citizens to get goods and services.

SDG 14 Life Below Water



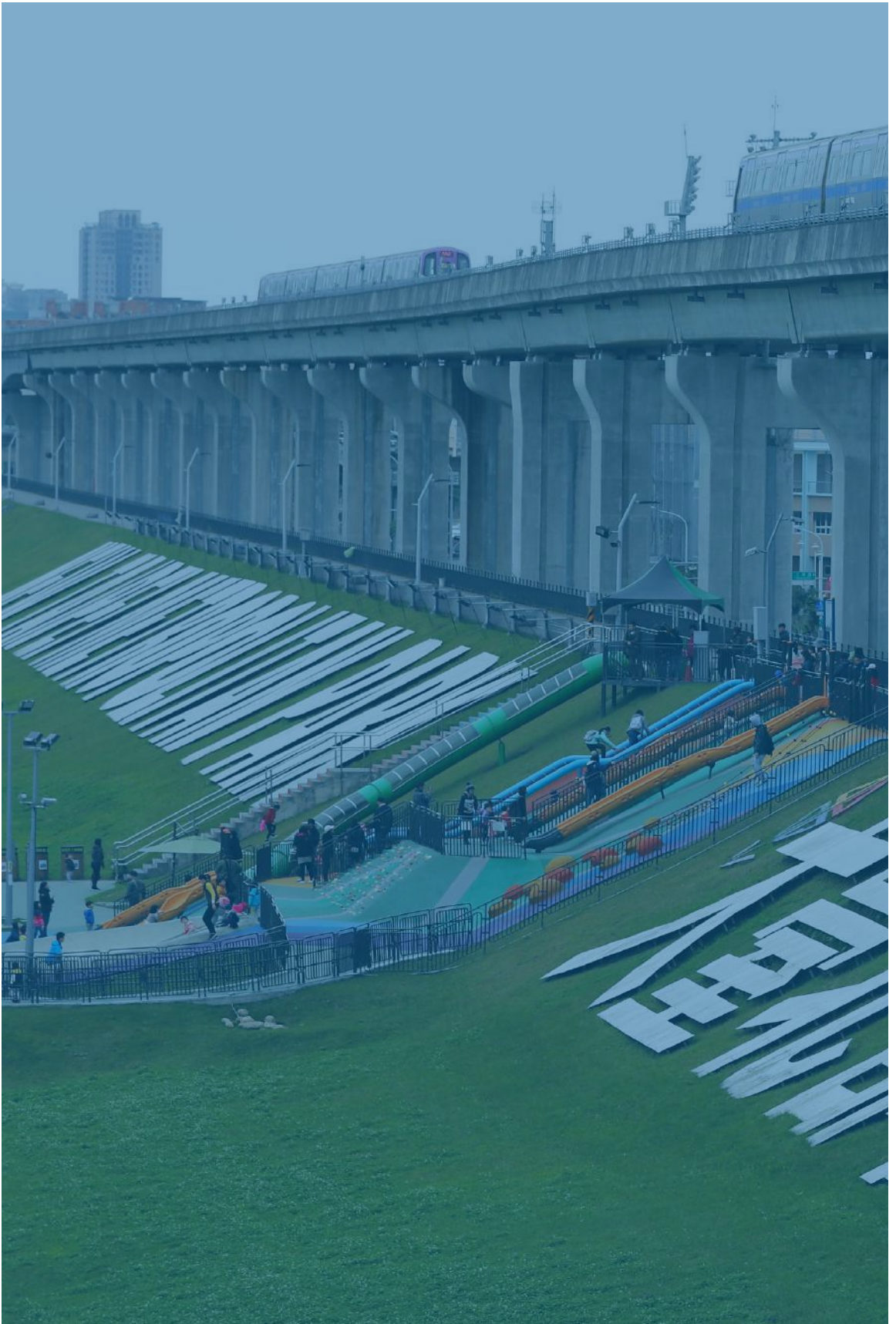
New Taipei City continues to promote the reduction of marine pollution, sustainable marine management and the protection of marine and coastal ecosystems. Through the patrolling of marine resources, marine resources around the city are protected. New Taipei City has also innovated and promoted the “Blue Ocean Fleet” to encourage the private sector to join the marine pollution cleanup tasks and to promote marine resource conservation. In addition to the marine protected areas and conservation areas, the patrol work of the sea area was also handled, and the sea patrol authorities were requested to strengthen the investigation of illegal fishing activities, from 57 cases in 2014 to 37 cases in 2018, to maintain the sustainable marine resources.

New Taipei City's "citizen-based" spirit to develop marine-related construction and planning, in addition to integrating marine education resources, the city also built a quality marine education and teaching support system, to enhance marine education for educators; to implement multiple marine education activities to train students' basic Literacy for international outlook on the ocean. New Taipei City hopes to expand the level of marine education by promoting, implementing and loving the sea, to develop the concept of "living ocean and oceanic life" to expand the marine conservation work of New Taipei City and to balance the environmental protection and marine ecosystem.



Source : 2019 New Taipei City and Indonesian West Java Smart City Cooperation

Like many international cities, New Taipei City will need civil society organizations, business units, academic institutions and international organizations to form a sustainable development strategy alliance across borders, and to share many opportunities and challenges that have not yet been integrated into SDGs work. Communicate to accelerate the timely integration of resources and stakeholders, solve interrelated and cross-cutting issues, and try to expand the scale of cooperation at home and internationally with innovative solutions.





Chapter 4

New Taipei City Solutions on SDGs

- 4.1 New Taipei City Solutions on SDGs
- 4.2 New Taipei City Thematic Development
- 4.3 New Taipei City Case Studies

4.1 New Taipei City Solutions on SDGs



Source : 2019 4th IFOAM Asia Organic Youth Forum

New Taipei City VLR is the foundation for city cooperation and communications. It uses SDGs Tools to illustrate urban solutions. Through SDGs solutions practiced in city, it is shared as a city knowledge and experience to facilitate international cooperation and exchange. Through research and analysis of the New Taipei City Plan in Practice, City government will open up opportunities for exchanges between cities, and promote the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda locally.

New Taipei City VLR Solutions on SDGs, to evoke stakeholders discussions

New Taipei City has lots of solutions related to SDGs, due to limited pages, national indicators framework and global priorities in 2019 that we couldn't include everyone of them, but we have selected the latest development from the local community and have other online platform to demonstrate further to engage cross-sector discussion, to endorse more other case studies among civil society and to meet the leaving no one behind spirit of sustainable development.

New Taipei City VLR solutions are selected for 17 SDGs

New Taipei City continues the spirit of the UN Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform and the Global Opportunity Framework (UN Global Compact) Global Opportunity Exploration Platform, and selects 17 SDGs for urban case studies as SDGs Knowledge Sharing and Intercity opportunity for cooperation, to promote local action

17 SDGs are interrelated to each other

SDGs are divided into 17 independent goals. However, the goals themselves are closely interrelated to each other and constituted an inseparable framework. From the perspective of systemic thinking, New Taipei City solutions will also have overall sustainability. With the SDGs Tools, we identifies the core SDG (as the primary concern) as a basis for promoting cooperation between cities and cities.

Practical solutions includes correlated relevant meanings

The contribution of New Taipei City to assist multi-stakeholders to strengthen the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With SDGs Tools, we assist the case to learn about the positive correlation (Synergy) and negative correlation (Trade Off) assessment with other SDGs, to understand opportunities to collaborate and challenges for correlation. In other words, achieve a goal or goals may help achieve other goals or sub-goals.

4.2 New Taipei City Thematic Development

New Taipei City used to employ 4 features to demonstrate the city’s positioning and the 2030 vision for quality of life and decent work. The individual features, i.e. Healthy City, Resilient City, Smart City, and Livable City, are to be mapped to the respective SDGs. A global city should have different urban features contributing to the SDGs. New Taipei City prides itself as the most populated city in Taiwan that shall play its role well with the status and direction toward a “Livable City” for a robust development.

A. Healthy City

The aging population of New Taipei City accounted for 12.6% of the total population in 2018, similar to that of Seoul and of Singapore, let alone the fact that New Taipei City had become the largest city in Taiwan. To further resolve the issue of aging population, New Taipei City has incorporated Healthy City into its governance vision in 2009. New Taipei Healthy City Promotion Association established in 2010 aims to build New Taipei City as a “livable city with quality lifestyles”. In 2012, New Taipei City obtained the certification from the WHO’s Alliance for Healthy Cities (AFHC), bridged to the world for the international community to see the efforts of New Taipei City in Healthy City.

With aspects of “Health Promotion, Economic Safety, and Social Participation”, New Taipei City promotes the concept of Healthy City. Through integration across departments and across disciplines as well as the

collaboration between the public and private sectors, the City Government, civic groups, corporations, and citizens jointly provide holistic comprehensive senior citizens welfare services along the way, so as to construct an age-friendly environment with local services of health and happiness.

Infrastructure, including public transport system enhancement, business solicitation to create more jobs, social housing for the youth, universal public nursery service, parent-child centers, and non-profit kindergartens, have been improved to tackle issues of transportation, housing, and nursery, so as to draw more young population to the city. In addition, the “New Taipei Exercise Initiative” project combines Civil Sports Centers, senior group meal plan, and LKK Clubs to promote exercise and a healthy diet for its citizens, so as to help citizenry avert feebleness and delay disability.



Source : 2019 Outstanding Nursing Praise

B. Resilient City

In recent years, due to the increasing impact from climate change to New Taipei City, the damage potential around estuaries, densely-populated areas on the westside of the Taipei Basin, the Dahan River, either bank of Xindian River and the mountainous areas have elevated. 80% of New Taipei City's population reside in the limited urban environment. Yet, it is also because of the population concentration, the water resource management, the sewage system, and waste management have to be handled properly. Also, the decline of ecosystems caused by human activities like road construction, pollution, wetland development, and non-recoverable resource exploitation, all of which undermine the city's capability to provide basic public services.

Upon acceptance into the International Council for Local Environmental Initiative (ICLEI), New Taipei City has been introducing the concept of Resilient City (detailed in the Four Directions below), so as to tackle the natural factors like drastic changes occurred to the physical environment owing to climate change throughout the various streams, 126-km coastline, and dense population of New Taipei City.

Resilient City refers to a city that can still maintain its major functions without breakdown upon external disturbance. The larger the scale of disturbance a system can sustain, the more resilient it can be. A city's resilience can be measured by the disturbance it can sustain. Therefore, in the face of disastrous events, New Taipei City can restore the basic services and human activities in society and economy more quickly, and thus becomes a Resilient City of citizenry. Nevertheless, urban planning is a continuing, dynamic process. In light of the extreme precipitation and floods brought by climate change, New Taipei City continues to investigate and develop via four directions:

- I. Plan for the city's strategy: to fully understand the risks in and development positioning of the city, while incorporating all factors necessary for the development in the urban planning; to determine the priorities that reduce major disaster risks, while inventorying the regional resources (e.g. human capital, economy, technologies, and natural resources) from the aspects of development and sustainability in order to lay out a strategy to reduce the short-, mid-, and long-term risks.
- II. Implement concrete planning principles for disaster risk reducing measures: to implement such in the review of space planning, including the emphasis on the relationships among ecology, natural resources, and human activities, so as to lay the foundation for urban planning and the criteria for decision-making.
- III. Participate in the construction of resilient city by the public: to jointly tackle disaster-prevention issues with the public through local residents and local wisdom, while including essential social fabrics of all users in the city like those of children, the indigenous peoples, the disabled, and senior citizens, so as to strengthen the city's resilience.
- IV. Institute mechanisms for vertical and horizontal coordination of a resilient city: to connect and integrate the disaster prevention and relief planning aspect with material disaster prevention works via inter-agency administrative coordination platforms (e.g. the existing Office of Disaster Management and platforms, etc.) in order to foster an effective dialogue across domains and elevate the disaster management outcome.

C. Smart city

New Taipei City has 4 million people and has become the most populated city in Taiwan. With the popularization of the Internet and electricity in people's lives, to better the lives of the citizenry, New Taipei City promotes "Smart City". With citizens' needs at its core, creative thinking and technological development are introduced to enhance administrative efficiency and provide convenient services to the public.

Hence, with "Humanity" at its core, New Taipei City construct a Smart City via three aspects, Public Service, City Governance, and Industrial Development. In the 6 years recently, New Taipei City has won 11 international awards, three consecutive recognitions as one of the Top 7 Intelligent Communities by the Intelligent Community Forum (ICF), three-time recognition with Smart City Asia Pacific Awards from International Data Corporation (IDC), WeGo Best e-Government Prize in the category of Digital Divide, and the recognition in the Smart City Survey by CommonWealth Magazine, thanks to the joint efforts within the City Government.

In the future, New Taipei City shall continue to uphold the "human-centered" thinking for Smart City development, solve local issues, and engage works in four aspects:

- I. Emphasize "Public—Private—People partnership" to widen the scope for civic participation in an attempt to provide experimental venues, facilitate startup ecosystem, and initiate innovative entrepreneurial momentum across fields and disciplines.
- II. Link with the emerging topics of Smart Cities across borders: emerging technology industries in blockchains, artificial intelligence, e-commerce, e-sports, and smart manufacturing are proactively promoted to foster cooperation across borders.
- III. Supply ample energy for industry innovation and develop smart economy: industrial transformation is engaged with "one-stop service" strategy, welcoming businesses at home and abroad to invest in New Taipei City, so that the public and private sectors can work and grow together and jointly build an international-level model smart city.
- IV. Build a smart city ecosystem: quality and clear objectives are set with support from the leaders as well as the open mind of the government and the partners to embrace new environment.

With the past, the present, and the future as the point of intervention, the essence of smart city lies in how to solve issues and make human life happier. In the age of rapid revolution of technology, the application of big data is situated at the core for the development of smart city of New Taipei City. In addition to collecting massive data, it is more important to use technologies to convert data into decision-making tools.

D. Livable city

Now that the concept of “livability and quality of life” is gaining its significance in the society, how the concept of “Livable City” can be practiced strategically among cities worldwide is also a new direction for the international city networks. The livability of a livable city is the “suitability for human living” (Merriam–Webster, 2011) and “improving quality of life,” which has become one of the main topics in the field of urban planning. New Taipei City also started to promote the strategy of Livable City of its own in its yearly urban planning.

The definition of a livable city is varied from country to country:

- I. The UN recommends that the SDGs development of a livable city needs to connect with the local environmental development and social momentum in the face of the decline of the downtown area and the rapid growth of suburban area.
- II. According to Victoria Transport Policy Institute (VTPI), the definition of livability refers to the public safety, quality of environment, unity, friendliness, aesthetics, the sense of pride, and opportunity of a community.
- III. Livable City is “a city that improves the quality of life of the residents”. That is, it is a city with all aspects including environment, society, culture, infrastructure, governance, and participation involved, according to the definition by the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC) of Singapore, communities and local governments in the U.K., and the Ministry for the Environment of New Zealand.

The concept of Livable City by New Taipei City features the promotion of “Local Education, Local Employment, Local Caring, Local Happy Living”. With various No.1s in Taiwan, including the most populated city, the city with the headquarters of Foxconn, the largest corporation, the top brand ACER, the most tourist attractions from the Top 10 Tourist Attractions, and most tourist visits, New Taipei City shall continue its endeavor in building a local, livable city.



Source : 2019 New Taipei City 4 Million
Population Compliance Ceremony

4.3 New Taipei City Case Studies

SDG 1 No Poverty | New Taipei City Social Housing Project



#Keyword : Age, Children, building, environment, home

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



The population of this New Taipei City has reached 4 million, of which more than 1/3 are young friends who have just come out of the society. These new people who have just left home and worked hard in the city want to work hard in the workplace and become a family. It is the problem of living. In order to let young people become a family, happy dreams, let disadvantaged friends live together in the city.

By 2018, 16 social housing units (5,627 households) have been completed in New Taipei City, 4 base constructions (1,924 households) in 2019, and 9 base plans (about 2,500 households). It is estimated that more than 10,000 households will be completed in 2023. New Taipei City promotes social housing. It

is not just to build a physical building that shelters from the rain. It also hopes to create a new way of life on the software and bring better quality to the people. In the era of senior citizens and high housing prices, the phenomenon of elderly living alone and the dwelling of young people has become more and more obvious. New Taipei City has adopted a policy with innovation model for both living together, trying to have the elders and younger, the cross-generation residents, support each other. A new possible life option in New Taipei City has been constructed and it provides a quality living environment for the citizens, with the hope of this city to be safe to live, assured rest, and established energetically.

SDG 2 Zero Hunger | Surplus Food Network



#Keyword : food, consumption, donation, food security, sharing

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



According to United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), there is 1.3 billion tons of food wasted every year in the world, around one-third of the total amount, among which 1/4 of these wasted foods can help resolve all the hunger across the globe. With understanding the serious situation and the growing imbalance between supply and demand, New Taipei City took the lead in promoting the food sharing as the public sector and public welfare, with the concept of education and environmental protection, combined with the market, private enterprises and communities for promotion.

New Taipei City Surplus Food Network combines the spots of sharing meal for aged people and post-school caring bases as the collar menu. At the same time, the teachers, students of the colleges, universities, higher vocational catering departments serve as the chefs, to transform special ingredients into delicious dishes. In

order to reduce the deterioration during the transportation process, city government also cooperated with two "food sharing refrigerating (freezing) vehicles", to collaborate with the Chinese Christian Relief Association to carry out the management and transportation, through public-private partnerships; Since its promotion in June 2019, more than 340,000 kilograms of ingredients have been used, and more than 380,000 people have benefited.

The concept of "New Taipei Surplus Food Network" is to turn surplus ingredients into delicious food and share it with those who need it. The slogan "With Food to share" is not only a cherish for food but also for responsibility. Through public promotion and education, New Taipei City encourages the public to develop the habit of cherishing food. If there is surplus or no need to use, then donate it directly, so that those in need can enjoy the true value of food.

SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being | New Taipei Fit for Age



#Keyword : Health, application, digital tools, data, exercise

Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



To promote the movement of the regular physical activity for citizens, prevention and reversal of the debilitation occurred, in 2016, New Taipei City launched the first initiative Fit for Age. With cross-sectors and integrated resources from 20 bureaus, the initiative emphasized the importance of the testing and recording. According to the 3-year data analysis, 78% of people have improved till pre-weakness or normal phases, showing exercise can effectively improve debilitation. Up to now, the App, Information Platform has accumulated more than 390,000 members for independent health management.

In 2019, the platform has introduced new health currency exchange, to encourage citizens to exchange health record for healthy living services. The initiative has launched with more than 330,000 health coins exchanged and 10,000 healthy living

copies exchanged. In addition, with collaboration of industrial and academia, it forms industrial alliance and data integration, with smart bracelets and medical equipment, saving health data and monitoring physical status at any time, and provides people instant records of personal diet and exercise.

In terms of international standards, the platform has signed a memorandum of international cooperation with the Exercise International Medicine (EIM) Global Association, to train EIM physicians and professionals and to handle and to participate in domestic and international debilitation prevention seminars. It can also publicly publish the effectiveness of the New Taipei Debilitation Prevention Management and be awarded by Asian Debilitation and Muscle Disease Public Policy Contribution Award, Cloud IoT Innovative Award, and 2018 IDC Asia Pacific Smart City Award.

SDG 4 Quality Education | 24HR Smart Library



#Keyword : Library, Book, Citizen, reading, education

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



The building of the New Taipei City Library's main building looks like a stack of books, combining tradition and digital. It is a diamond-level green energy library that breathes and breaks the traditional thinking, with "24-7" (twenty-four-seven) service throughout the year, and it's the first full-time library provides 24-hour service. It serves as new cultural landmark of New Taipei City, and injects larger innovation and vitality into the reading service.

To promote international reading and exchanging, on October 21st, 2015, New Taipei City Library and the San Francisco Public Library officially signed a sisterhood to allow the citizens can study internationally and have the opportunity to recognize different cultures and enhance cultural exchanges between cities. The new headquarters of the New City Library opened in 2015, and till end of 2018, with total of 568,392

volumes (pieces) and 6.61 million people attracted to the library and the number of circulation books reaches 3.53 million. The total number of applicants reached 280,517, with monthly 150,229 people usage. New Taipei City Library is listed as the New Taipei City Library Branch, with Book Reading Room, Smart Library as its characters. Till end of 2018, there were 106 bases established (including the library, branch, reading room and self-service lending station), which is the largest public library in Taiwan. Collections had accumulated 7.13 million copies, and the cumulative total of readers' licenses issued by New Taipei City Library was 2.10 million. In 2018, the number of visitors to the city was 20.03 million and borrowings was 3.97 million, and the number of borrowed books was 10.55 million. The total number of books borrowed was 7.92 million.

SDG 4 Quality Education | New Residents' Children Education Program



#Keyword : Immigrant, education, teacher, languages, school

Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



Recently, the birth rate in Taiwan has declined, and global population has moved frequently. The increasing new immigrants in Taiwan has revealed the need of new policy to help the children of new residents to strengthen their language skills, cultivated environment and cares for a more opened society. Aligning with the new South-South policy of central government, a series of courses and programs for the enrollment of children of the new inhabitants are prepared, to assure their children studying at school in a safe environment. Through the centre, four functions will be established,

including, "Teaching", "Research and Development", "Cultural Books" and "Web Platform" for new residents to facilitate the teaching and learning.

According to the statistics in 2017, 50 schools applied for subsidies with various proposals, including: Multicultural Week, International Day, multicultural study with teachers, counseling programs, and parenting education. There are more than 500 participants participating in all activities, enhancing the cultural integration, and the learning of international culture, global issues, and international outlook.

SDG 5 Gender Equality | New Taipei City Gender Equality Policy



#Keyword : gender, equity, empowerment, training, women

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



The degree of gender equality shows the degree of progress of society, cities and countries. The New Taipei City Government has set 2016 as the New Taipei gender equality year, and all the bureaus of the whole government have been working together. Throughout the whole year, we have continued to promote the program of sexual highlights in a relaying manner, integrating the original work or activities into gender perspectives, such as holding women's entrepreneurship. Thematic lectures encourage women to learn about entrepreneurship; strengthen the concept of equality between men and women, and declare that married daughters also have the right to inherit property; encourage people to examine the funeral ceremonies

with gender equality and actively promote equal opportunities for men and women to participate in traditional rituals; Publish a special edition of the lady in the vegetable market to promote the story of women's entrepreneurship or successful operation in the market; to promote women's groups to turn the underprivileged women away from violence and economic self-reliance, and to deepen gender mainstreaming to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women. The activity initiative makes gender equality a habit in life and goes deep into every corner of New Taipei City to create a healthy and quality living environment.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation | Public-private partnership to achieve sponge city



#Keyword : floods, engineering, Public and private partnership, City, Rain, infrastructure

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



In recent years, due to climate change, there have been many cases of heavy rains and disasters in a short period of time. In order to alleviate the load on the sewer system, the New Taipei City Government issued the “New Taipei City Water and Water Conservation Autonomous Regulations” on December 28, 2016. The standard permeable and water-retaining facilities store the water with a rainfall of 8 cm per hour on the base in the base. Till 2019 March, the city has accumulated 5,960 approved cases, and the rainwater storage and permeable and water-retaining facilities are available.

New Taipei City Government has re-integrated the infiltration facilities and water storage regulations that were scattered throughout the urban planning and construction technology rules. New Taipei City Government Department of Water Resources conducted a random inspection of the maintenance and management of the trans-conservation facilities in every case in 2018, and prioritized a random inspection of 50 public institutions as demonstration; this year. The building is included and the goal of the New Taipei Sponge City is jointly created through public-private partnership.

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy | Smart Energy Management Center



#Keyword : energy, smart system, electricity, efficiency, low carbon

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



In the past, the equipment of New Taipei City Government Building was from different systematic manufacturers, unable to share resources and limit the overall management effectiveness. Now through the integrated system and the application of the IOT, the building's ability to perceive thinking is more intelligent. The primary function of smart building is "system integration," To share resources and communicate information, from automatic advancement to smart technology, buildings can improve electric management efficiency and labor costs by 20% reduction.

Smart Energy Saving Plan: Integrate the intelligent energy-saving monitoring system, and converge the power data with 29 power panels both in high and low power systems in the administrative building through the smart cloud system. The plan includes multi-function electric meter and power monitoring system for analysis, central air conditioning system frequency conversion technology application, cooling water temperature and humidity ball temperature control. These functions are expected to save 1% electricity usage every year.

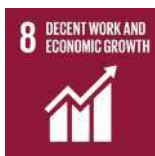
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth | From 1 to 10,000



#Keyword : business, investment struggles, service, industry

Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



Through the New Taipei City's event "Next Innovation–New Taipei Industrial Investment Conference", the Mayor gathered together with the top 100 entrepreneurs from both home and abroad to pledge to achieve the goal of "one-stop investment" in 2019, together with "from 1 to 10,000". The exchanges and cooperation between enterprises and the city government "Driving the Economy" will be creating 10,000 job opportunities for the citizens to live and work in peace.

The investment objectives and strategies of the New Taipei City industry will work together with 10 investment partners in one year to serve 100 major investment investment projects, to implement

investment amounts of more than NTD\$ 100 billion, and create 10,000 job opportunities. To enable entertainment, business, and transportation development for each citizen to work, study, and raise a place to create a happy life in the local area.

The city's investment recruitment team regards the manufacturers as partners to create a safe and comfortable life together. As long as the citizens' needs are put in the heart, the success or failure of the manufacturers are taken as their own business, and the investment problems of many enterprises are resolved. It is believed that they can attract more enterprises to invest, with hope of everyone can root in the city, to create more quality industrial environments.

SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Brand Promotion of Wanli Crab and GongLiao Abalone



#Keyword : branding, promotion, innovation, trade, design

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



In New Taipei City, Wanli Crab is one of the most successful food to be pushed on the international stage, with the output value of 1.5 billion. It and its brand have grown its output value for 7 times. With the support of city government, “Wanli Crab” is a brand promoted since 2012. After the marketing and the promotion by young fishermen, “Wanli Crab” became the first brand of Taiwanese crabs, not only successfully increase the income of fishermen, but also activate local sightseeing, catering and fisheries processing industries.

Moreover, Gongliao Abalone brand has also enabled many youths to return to their hometowns. The brand got promoted into marketing channels and production, which brings more and more people to local visits and the food itself. The model established create a place for local community which is the issue we must face in the future. In particular, its model includes small-scale farmers from the local community to continue and to invest the talents for a sustainable future.

SDG 10 Reduced Inequality | Joint Dining for Seniors



#Keyword : disabilities, health, community, ages, society

Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



New Taipei City social affairs bureau has started the Joint Dining for Seniors project since August 2012. Till now, there are more than 900 elders sharing meals. From January to November of 2017, there were 1.47 million participated, mainly from the encouragement of the people. The project has it in various venues with various forms. It's not limited to the home or the restaurant but outside in community gathering place, such as the civic activity center and religious temples.

New Taipei City did not spend a government to subsidize meals when it promoted the elderly. It was very hard to start pushing, but hoped that this was a civil, self-funding and spontaneous event, so the city government insisted that the government could not give unlimited Welfare, because it is not received, it must not be given. Plus, the meal is a kind of community care spirit. It will be very hard at first, but when it comes to the end, many private donations come in. Some are children who donate money to let their parents and parents in the community to eat, since the children feel the values of the elders.

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities | New Taipei Starry Project



#Keyword : Land, urban development, urban, Planning, transport, metro

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



Since 2010–2017, New Taipei City has cooperated with the MRT for its 3 ring and 6 Lines development, to promote the overall development plan of the Shining Five-Star, including the Taipei Port Specific Zone, redistribution of the two sides of the flood road, re-deployment of the Tucheng Suspended Development Zone, Intellectual Property Zone in North Xinzhuang and North Xindian Central New Village area. The city government team is actively pursuing best balance and communicating with the people with compassion and patience, to improve the public facilities in the district, to increase the quality of life for residents and to promote the industry for Local development.

The city government continues to put effort on starry project, including the completion of the Jinshan Area City Re-designing Area, Lin Kou City Area Redemption Area and Panqiao 4–7 District. To accommodate the growing population in Taipei, the government has focused on not only the living, commercial land and neighborhood public facilities, but also in response to the current needs from senior and youths. Aligning with the social housing policy, the team hopes to have land for social welfare facilities and for the needs of young, old-age centers on social housing, to implement the right path toward a happy and livable city.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production | Organic Vegetable School Lunch



#Keyword : consumption, organic food, cycle, responsible production chain, lunch

Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



To supply of nutritious lunch with organic vegetables as base, New Taipei City Government continues to drive the organic industry with a “Newly Open Market” approach. Not only having 39–tonne weekly organic vegetables demand for school lunch, the demand increases 15 metric tons per month will the continuous drive toward agriculture. The transformation also welcomes the participation of organic farmers in various regions. Since 2013, it was fully implemented, and it now supplies 640 primary and secondary schools, kindergartens and public care centers, and 360,000 children in the city. They can eat the safest and healthiest organic vegetables every week.

“First build the path, and reinitiate agricultural one” is the core of the policy promotion of the New Taipei City. With a population of 4 million, New Taipei City is the largest consumer of the country and is driven by consumption. We will create an organic consumer market and then drive the conversion of farmers through the guarantee. In the early years, the sales of organic vegetables were not common. Farmers had no verification area, but they could not use their production capacity. New Taipei City started an organic nutrition lunch. At that time, it ate 60% of Taiwan’s production. Now organic vegetables are popular, and all major channels are also available.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production | reBAG bag-to-bag project



#Keyword : bag, reuse, plastic, circular economy, recycle

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



According to the study by the UK Environmental Protection Agency in 2011, cotton eco-friendly shopping bags need to be used more than 131 times, to be equal to the environmental impact caused by the use of disposable plastic bags once. Therefore, it is very important to use bags multiple times. Otherwise, it will cause greater environmental damage than disposable plastic bags.

In 2014, the New Taipei City launched the "reBAG bag-to-bag project" and combined with the other

related project for second-hand bag recycling pipelines and its extension toward recycling stations in communities and schools. We hope to help the people change the abandoned habit and allow the recycled bags to continue to flow and reduce the use of plastic bags. Till the end of June, the dual-use policy had successfully reduced the use of 40,737,033 plastic bags, and the number of bags recycling sites reached 227. A total of 183,495 reBAGs could be circulated to the store for reuse.

SDG 13 Climate Action | New Taipei Low Carbon Community Development Center



Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



In view of the climate change caused by global warming, in order to actively reduce greenhouse gas emissions, reduce global warming trends and environmental load, not only many countries, but also cities actively participate in and promote carbon reduction. The New Taipei City Government is also not sitting aside. By taking the opportunity of upgrading to the municipality on October 1, 2007, it has taken the lead in setting up the "Low Carbon Community Development Center" in the forward-looking direction. It has become the first independent unit in the country to implement carbon reduction. The local government that works, and actively promotes the five major governance axes of "green

buildings, green transportation, green energy, recycling resources and sustainable living environment" to achieve the ultimate goal of "low carbon cities".

At the same time, in line with the national carbon reduction target, the New Taipei City Low Carbon Center also cooperated with the declaration: In the first phase, 2016, the greenhouse gas emissions will return to the 2008 level. In the second phase, 2030 will return greenhouse gas emissions to 2005 levels, which will be reduced by 25%. In 2050, greenhouse gas emissions will return to 2005 levels, minus 50%.

SDG 14 Life Below Water | New Taipei Marine Resources Rehabilitation Park



#Keyword : biodiversity, fish speices, coastal, marine, port reservation

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



Founded in Longmen village, Gongga District in 1978, the park has been moved to the current site of Fulian village in 1982, to set up aquaculture breeding facilities. At the early stage, in 2014, it began to cooperate with Keelung National Taiwan Ocean University to rejuvenate flowering branches and crabs.

In recent years, in order to improve understanding of the ocean, the marine resources rehabilitating park started from the primary school to the university at all stages of the school's appearance to enrich marine life resources, professional interpretation to all visitors.

New Taipei City Government Marine Resources Rehabilitation Park will carry out the cultivation of abalone seedlings every November, and the upcoming next five to six months, when the abalone baby grows to 2 to 3 cm, the students in the New Taipei City will be invited to work together. In the Gongga sea area of New Taipei City, it is hoped that the marine resources will be increased through the cultivation and the concept of marine resource conservation will be taken for future generations.

SDG 15 Life on Land | Ecological Blue Belt



#Keyword : ecosystem, biodiversity, protected species, animals, ecological education

Chapter 4

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



New Taipei City Agricultural Bureau utilize the concept of “Ecological Blue Belt”, works in the revetment project of the Lishui River Water Park in Jinshan District. It is built with dry masonry to create a porous ecological environment and set up natural reefs to shorten the ecological complex. Breeding time. During the construction period, an ecological survey was conducted, and it was found that there were secondary conservation, such as the Great Crown, the Crested Goshawk and the horned owl, which showed that the site had a sound ecosystem to support high-end consumers. Incorporating landscape design thinking, the whole area retains the original plants and strengthens the planting, beautifies the vegetation, provides the place where the people are close to nature, safe and leisurely, and improves the farmers' willingness to re-cultivate after the Water Park is rectified.

In the future, the New Taipei City Government will continue to investigate the existing conditions and assess the feasibility of the ecological blue belt. Learn about on-site ecological species as a reference for future re-education. According to the results of the on-site investigation, plan the appropriate work method to rectify, and respect the opinions of local residents, and continue to communicate and discuss the plan. Subsequent will continue to handle the ecological education of the public ecological roaming and water conservation outdoor classrooms, so that participants can be close to the ecological environment around them, and guide the local community to invest in local ecological education and manage and maintain independently to achieve sustainable operation.

SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institution | New Taipei Intelligence Integrated Center(IIC)



#Keyword : legal, smart, non violence, safety, police

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



New Taipei City Government established the "Intelligence Integrated Center (IIC)" in 2011 to effectively improve the immediacy and correctness of various crime data collection, integration and analysis, in addition to preventing violent crimes from occurring and improving violent crime detection rate

The Mayor of New Taipei City proposed three main development axes, one of which is "Building a Smart City". In the future, urban security management should be accompanied by technology, using big data, AI artificial intelligence technology, accurate police service, and integrating the unit's sentiment. Change passive to active approach. The city government is up for strengthening bureaucratic cross-domain cooperation, and jointly weave the new New Taipei social safety net to achieve effective crime prevention.

New Taipei City Police Department has been promoting the "Technology for Police" policy for a long time. The Intelligence Integrated Center is a concrete embodiment of the combination of data analysis talents, technology and cross-disciplinary teams. Since its establishment, it has assisted the field investigation analysis 547 criminal cases, including many major social cases. The use of "all-round 3D technology for security network" to maintain security of public traffic in various scale activities in New Taipei. There have been 1,682 actual attendances, and the future will be officially organized. Adhering to the spirit of "utilizing technology, integrating information and innovating application", the city government will continue to provide support to various police service functions and build a "New Taipei Smart Technology City" to make the people of New Taipei feel more at ease.

SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institution | New Taipei Open Data Platform



#Keyword : data, open, governance, inclusion, alliance

Core SDG



Synergy



Trade Off



Since 2012, the city government has promoted the open data policy. After years of development, it has opened more than 2,600 information, not only providing hundreds of millions of services, but also recognized by the central government.

New Taipei City Open Data Platform is continuously reviewed through open content and data values. Internationally, New Taipei City has also signed the Open Data Charter (ODC) to become one of the first city in Asia to sign the international market, continue to

integrate the international community and to improve the quality of international open data towards a city with open data format. The application of open data has effectively supported the development of municipal information integration services by civil society, expanded the public interest of the whole people, created incentive for application effects beyond the government level (including: individuals, enterprises, organizations, etc.), and integrated the intellectual assets to create more convenient services for the public.

SDG 17 Partnership for Goals | Smart City MoU Signed Between New Taipei City and Austria



#Keyword : smart city, international, forum, global partnership, knowledge sharing

Core SDG



Synergy

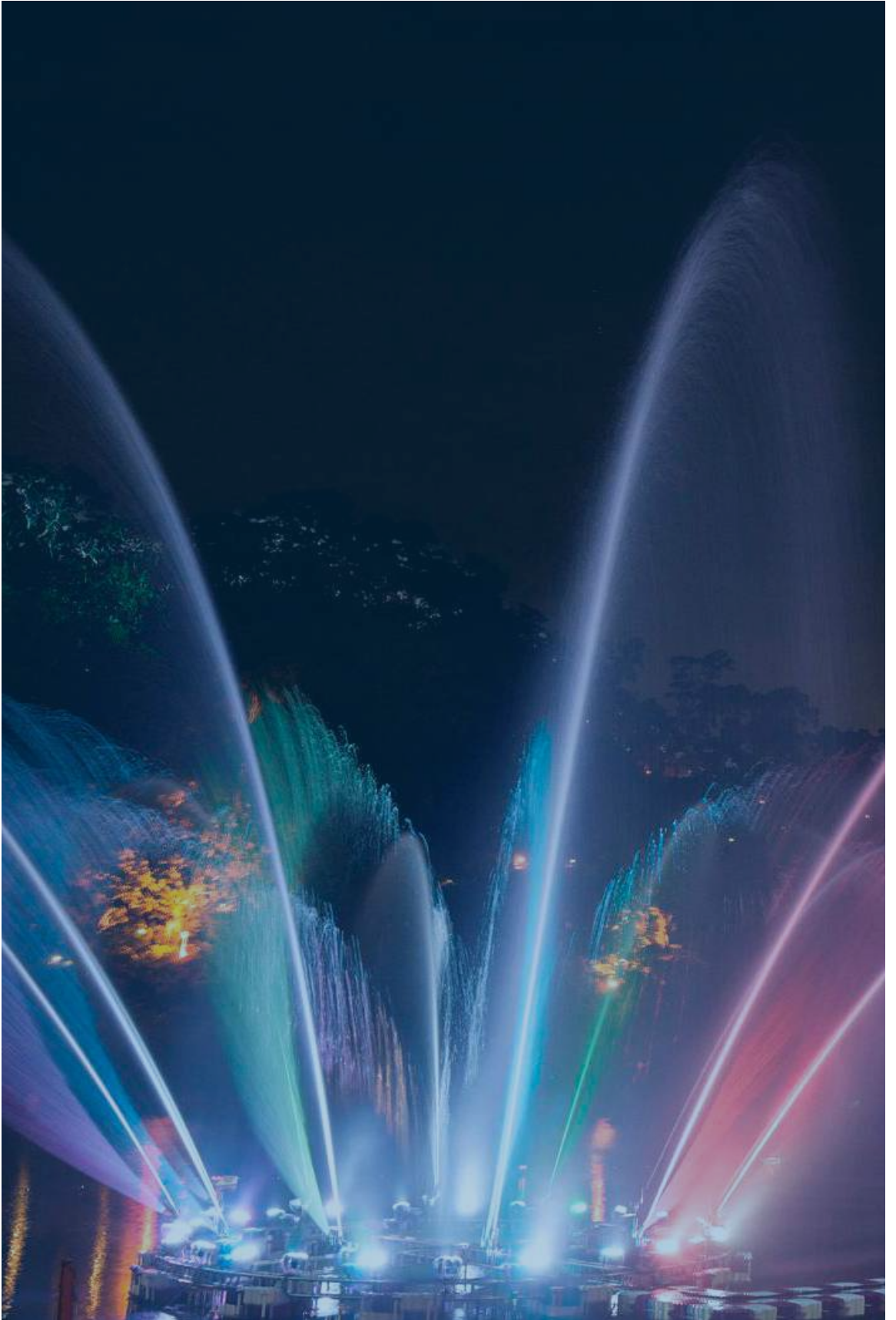


Trade Off



Smart cities are the focus of development in major countries around the world, with the aim of providing a better life for the citizens. Technology has been closely related to human life. In the past few years, after the transformation of New Taipei City into a smart city, it has improved the service and industrial efficiency of the people, and overcame the digital gap caused by the geographical environment and the remote urban-rural gap. The design of the overall service structure with technology and Adjustments to create a friendly New Taipei Smart City, such as the procedures for public officials to apply for official documents, do not need to go to the governmental office or the central authorities, and you can apply from home online.

The signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between New Taipei City and Austria helps the both sides exchange technology and opinions, deepen the cooperation between New Taipei City and Austria, and jointly create more opportunities. Both are very optimistic about the future development of cooperation, in addition to understanding the smart technology and services of New Taipei City. It will also promote the smart city related enterprises and private units in New Taipei City to establish opportunities for industrial cooperation between the both sides.





Chapter 5

New Taipei City's
International Participation
for SDGs

5 New Taipei City's International Participation for SDGs

Background

The focus of New Taipei City's VLR is to translate the previous achievements via the common language of the SDGs, so as to bridge to more opportunities and possibilities of international cooperation. Yet, international development and cooperation and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are strenuous. The major obstacle lies in the fact that localization takes time. Hence, to strengthen and elevate the existing outcomes, (1) integrated policy framework and (2) clear cooperative mechanism are required to support pertaining parities in other areas and regions for jointly developing cooperation projects.

Issues as follows often emerge in the process of localization of and international cooperation on the SDGs:

Issue 1. VLR expanded as part of the investment of national resources

In areas where local governance is weak or countries that are emerging, urban planning do exist. However, the urban planning is more of top-down approach, which will hinder the realization of localized features. Consequently, many localized practices quite rely on the investment of national support into the local resource for reforms. Will it be the key driver for the 2030 Agenda localization that expands the participation of and empower the local stakeholders.

Issue 2. The VLR effectively integrates planning: combining the developments at the national, regional, and local levels

The coordination between the administration and the agencies is a crucial key. The transformation of a system demands time and energy as well as poses challenges to the governing system and its leadership. Hence, having a dedicated authority (not as a concurrent position) to coordinate horizontally the existing strategies and works across departments and agencies can better consolidate comprehensive solutions, lest ill-coordination in between departments and agencies or the short of investment that undermines the SD planning and efforts in the city or region.

Issue 3. The lack of implementation priorities aligned with the SDGs in the VNR and VLR

The progress of a country's VNR and of a city's VLR require coordination to jointly establish a framework for coordination, so as to plan trans-agency and coherent approaches to avoid any unsynchronized SD city development. Even though respective development is important, the national policies cannot and should not replace city policies at the local level. The Sustainable Development Goals are the opportunity to facilitate Sustainable Development at the local, not replacing the opportunity instead. A coordinated governance has to infiltrate various levels of the administration, while fully understands the interrelationship between the planning for city and region as well as in the local development. Meanwhile, coordination between various levels of governments and stakeholders are needed for the implementation planning and prioritizing in the end of planning stage.

Issues often emerge in the process of localization and international cooperation on SDGs

- 1 VLR expanded as part of the investment of National Resources
- 2 VLR effectively integrates planning: combining the development at the national, regional and local levels
- 3 The Lack of implementation priorities aligned with the SDGs in the VNR and VLR

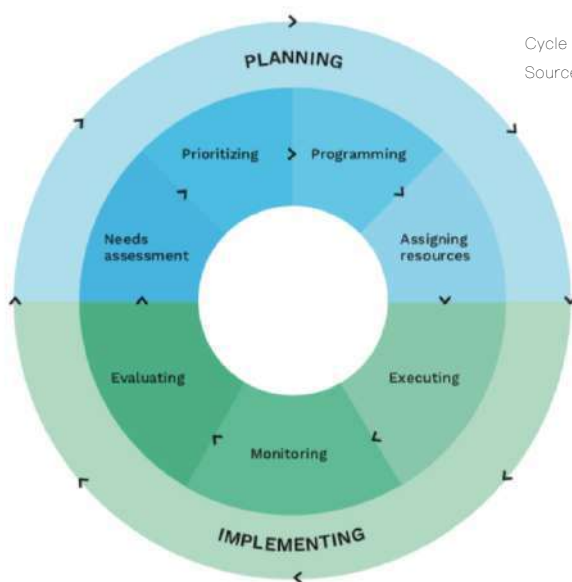
Strategic Tool I:

Circular Construction to Demonstrate the Integrating process of SDG Framework

New Taipei City introduced the circular framework, implementation strategy, and resource allocation proposed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to clarify policy needs, policy priorities, and overlooked resources as well as for trans-agency integration, so as to realize inventory processes for the Goals. With that, New Taipei City involves various civic participation in the policy formulation processes as follows:

- Governance for vision and Goals realization
- Formulation of strategies required for the realization of vision and Goals
- Inventory of finance and other resources required for the realization of vision and Goals
- the monitoring and assessment for Goal realization and the strategic arrangement of the progress

The municipal achievements over the years (data and cases) are combined with the SDGs framework to facilitate international collaboration and communication. New Taipei City aggregated the data and cases of the city via phased strategic implementation, establishing the future application as well as international collaboration and communication strategy for New Taipei City to march toward the vision of Livable City.



Cycle of Urban Public Policy on SDGs
Source : UCLG

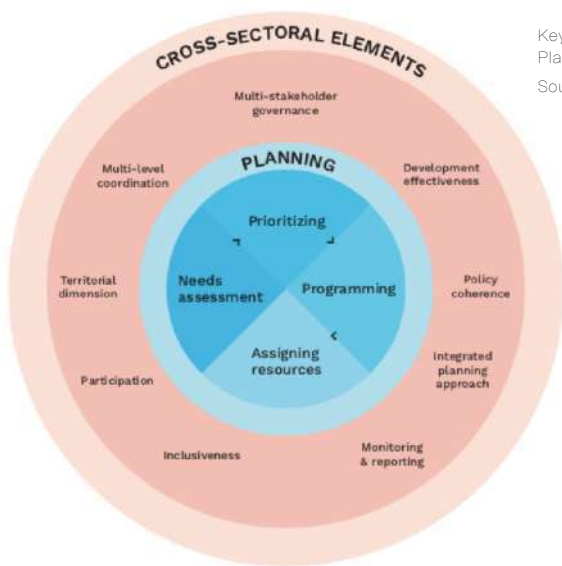
**Strategic Tool II:
SD Strategic Implementation Framework for Interdisciplinary Cooperation**

In the implementation of the SDGs, New Taipei City implements, monitors, assesses, and reports on the local development plans based on the principles of the SDGs. Besides understanding the potential diversity of each stakeholder, we established a channel of partnership for communication on a regular basis to facilitate the long-term investment of resources to the local.

New Taipei City has always been encouraging stakeholders to participate in discussions. Furthermore, it was not merely assembling all local actors, but an established mechanism for participation and discussion via strategic planning, so that each party will not waste time on the common issues in decision-making or implementation and specifically develop viable solutions according to the Goals and needs.

In the meantime, based on the capability, mission, and resources of New Taipei City available at present, different levels of the City Government are showcased in stages, so as to elevate the effectiveness of the policy implementation at the local, regional, and national levels with the spirit of "Leaving no one behind". New Taipei City is convinced that it serves as merely one small step to the sustainable development of city. In the future, more discussions will be required to talk on the possibilities of cooperation across diverse stakeholders, including the progress on the financing for the city, financing framework for the local and regional levels, monitoring and incentive measures in the city, etc. We may work together with international organizations more in the days to come to aggregate resources for the cities in need.

Chapter 5



Key Elements of Urban Cross-Sector Planning on SDGs
Source : UCLG

New Taipei City's International Network

As more and more cities completed the integration of the aforementioned tools, they can work and establish partnership with New Taipei City faster, channeling proper international resources to the local sustainable development environment in the long run. Here, we cite the two international city networks New Taipei City has been working with for example:

1. United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

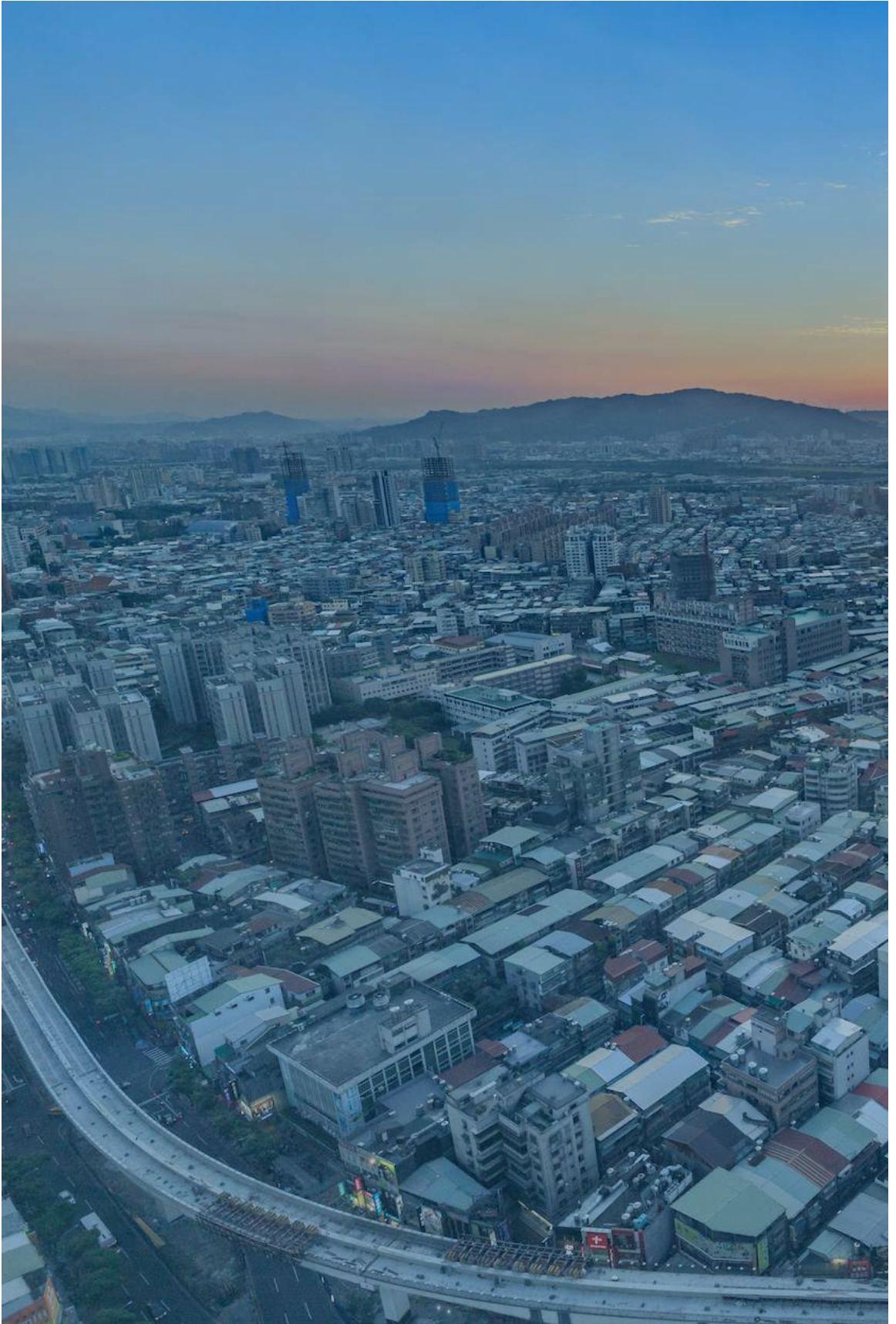
As a member of the regional committee of the United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), New Taipei City not only offers opportunities to organize regional exchanges on Sustainable Development, but continues to update its municipal contributions, bridging the cooperation with the UNDP and the UN-Habitat. We came up with learning activities and best practices for different areas (to align local plans with the SDGs and to support local authorities to contribute to the VNR). Also, decentralization globally and democracy watch locally as well as local government financing worldwide and investment watches are utilized to meet the spirit of the UCLG in contributing to the monitoring report progress at the local and regional levels.

2. Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI)

Upon the translation of the SDGs is completed, New Taipei City shall be able to more proactively introduce actions pertaining to the SDGs such as 100% renewable energy (SDG 7), transition from a city of industry to of sustainable economy (SDG 9), sustainable public procurement network to contribute to Green Economy (SDG 12), the VNR that connects climate actions with city development (NDCs and SDG 13), the agendas of island and of ocean for the city (SDG 14), and implementation of biodiversity goal in the city (SDG 15).

With the strategic tools mentioned above, New Taipei City is able to ensure the application and revitalization of resources. As such, New Taipei City is to become the benchmark for the cities worldwide, engaging multiple strategic cooperation dialogues, including capacity building, activities, cooperation, researches, knowledge exchange, networking, and marketing, with different areas, regions around the world under the frameworks of global networks.





An aerial photograph of New Taipei City, Taiwan, taken at dusk or dawn. The city is densely packed with buildings, and a prominent white arch bridge spans across a river in the middle ground. The sky is a mix of soft pinks, oranges, and blues. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

Chapter 6

Way forward for
New Taipei City's
Sustainability Transition



6 Way forward for New Taipei City's Sustainability Transition

New Taipei City march toward sustainability transition with global cities

Be it a small city, a big city, a country, the international community, or relevant organization, the development of its localization will continue to accelerate with the social transformation of ever-expanding mega cities. On one hand, it elevates the connection and recognition of people in the city to local actions and to the global agenda; on the other, it deepens the sense of global synchronization on local policies, action plans, and the 17 SDGs. Regarding the attainment of the SDGs, under the framework for the global sustainable development agenda as well as the local and regional governmental networks in the future, New Taipei City proposes 6 directions for Asia:

Direction for Asian City on SDGs Localization



1. Deep Localization



2. National Integration



3. Localized Regional Role



4. SDGs City Related Tools



5. Annual VLR Mechanism



6. Distributed Collaboration

1. Deep Localization

The policy ownership of local and regional governments and the partners shall be wider thanks to the deepening of localization processes. New Taipei City shall continue to deepen its development with “Livable City” at its core.

2. Integration within Country

With integration of VLR and VNR, the horizontal coordination between governments and the mechanisms for follow-up actions shall be tighter. New Taipei City also looks forward to more opportunities to exchange, converse and learn with other cities.

3. Elevation of the Role of Areas and Regions

With tighter integration between the local and the national governments, the UN and the international committee will also supply more channels to areas and regions to introduce contributions, so as to expedite the SD cooperation. New Taipei City will also continue to work with and proactively participate international city networks.

New Taipei City expects all members of its citizenry to work with the City Government for a sustainable future, so that every ideal life in the arena of city may be realized. New Taipei City further looks forward to march on the path to ideal life hand and hand with each and every global citizen that believes in the trend of Sustainable Development on the planet.

4. Expansion of City Assessment Tool’s Development

The sustainable development tools employed by New Taipei City shall facilitate the planning and assessment of other cities’ development, or are combined with the SDGs in other strategic forms to facilitate the localization progress.

5. Mechanism of Annual Voluntary Local Review

As cities start compiling their respective VLRs, related integration records and monitoring mechanisms shall emerge more frequently. New Taipei City believes that there will be more opportunities in the future for exchanges and collaboration on VLRs between cities in the Asian–Pacific region.

6. Continuation of the Distributed Cooperation among Cities

To facilitate international partnership and peer-to-peer urban knowledge exchange, the respective feature development of cities will accelerate as well. The age of diversified city development is at the corner. New Taipei City shall proactively co-development features (Health, Resilience, Smart, and Livability) with other cities.

References

- UN–Habitat. Cities and Climate Change: Global Report on Human Settlements. (2011)
 - SDSN. Why the World Needs an Urban Sustainable Development Goal. (2013)
 - United Nations. Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (2015)
 - Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments. All SDGs are Local: Towards an Action Agenda in Habitat III. (2015)
 - ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. Cities and the Sustainable Development Goals. ICLEI BRIEFING SHEET – Urban Issues, No. 02 (2015)
 - Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments. Roadmap For Localizing the SDGs : Implementation and Monitoring at Sub–national Level (2016)
 - Overseas Development Institute (ODI). The SDGs at city level – Mumbai’s example working paper 432 (2016)
 - United Nations The Sustainable Development Goals Report (2016)
 - Executive Yuan, Republic of China (Taiwan), Taiwan's Voluntary National Review, Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. (2017)
 - International council for Science. Cities and Disaster Risk Reduction (2017)
 - Localizing SDGs. Learning Moduel 1: Localizing the SDGs (2017)
 - Localizing SDGs. Learning Module 2: TerritorialPlanningto Achieve the SDGs (2017)
 - United Nations The Sustainable Development Goals Report (2017)
 - UCLG. National and Sub–National Governments on the Way Towards the Localization of the SDGs. Local and Regional Governments’ Report To The 2017 HLPF 1st Report (2017)
 - United Nations The Sustainable Development Goals Report (2018)
 - NYC Mayor’s Office for International Affairs. Voluntary Local Review. New York City’s Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.(2018)
 - UCLG. Towards the Localization of the SDGs, Local and Regional Governments’ Report To The 2018 HLPF 2nd Report (2018)
 - UN Habitat, Tracking Progress Towards Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and human Settlements. SDG 11 Synthesis Report, High Level Political Forum (2018)
 - UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, (UNESCAP), Asia And The Pacific SDG Progress Report (2019)
-



Publisher : New Taipei City Government

Title : 2019 New Taipei City Voluntary Local Review

Planner : Plan b Inc. **Plan b**

Edition : 2nd Edition, September, 2019

Lead Supervisors : Secretariat, New Taipei City Government

Copyright 2019 by New Taipei City Government All rights reserved

Print in Taiwan, Republic of China.

Not Part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form, or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise), without the prior permission of the publisher.

Requests for permission should be directed to New Taipei City Government, Secretariat, No. 161, Sec.1, Zhongshan Rd., Banqiao Dist., New Taipei 22001, Taiwan(R.O.C.)

The paper used in this publication meets the requirements of the ISO 9706 (Long Life), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standard, and with the material of Elemental Chlorine Free.



New Taipei City

2052.57

4,004,598

