

Tallinn Sustainable Development Guide

Guidelines for the implementation and monitoring of the
UN Sustainable Development Goals in Tallinn



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1 Introduction

Tallinn City Council approved the ["Tallinn 2035" development strategy](#) (T2035) by regulation on 17.12.2020. The development strategy is the highest in the hierarchy of the city's development documents, which means other development documents, including the development plans of the areas of activity, are based on the development strategy and are consistent with it – they are considered as expansions to the development strategy (Figure 1). The vision of the development strategy is "Tallinn. Green and Global". To achieve this, six strategic goals have been set:

1. Friendly urban space
2. Creative global city
3. Healthy mobility
4. Green transformation
5. Kind community
6. Home that includes the street

"Tallinn 2035" is emanates from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations, the Green Deal of the European Union and the goals of the Estonian state, including the strategy "Estonia 2035", which is the national development document for the implementation of the sustainable development goals. At the same time, in "Tallinn 2035" no systematic connections have been created between the goals and the city's areas of activity and the sustainable development goals, and monitoring of the SDG-s has also not been discussed separately.

Strategic goals are implemented through the city's fourteen (13+1) areas of activity: business environment; education and youth work; environmental protection; municipal order; culture; mobility; urban landscape; urban planning; city property; social welfare; sports and physical activity; utility networks; health and healthcare and the area directed into the city organization (+1), which is management and support services. The development strategy describes how and to which goals each field of activity of the city primarily contributes. In order to implement the development strategy, a budget strategy is drawn up together with the development strategy operational programme, as well as the city budget and sectoral operational programmes. The operational programme sets the indicators with base and target levels, through which the progress of the implementation of the development strategy can be measured and the city's budgetary decisions can be made. In addition to operational programmes, other cross-sectoral or sectoral development documents can be prepared to specify the development strategy in further detail (Figure 1).

URBACT program "Global Goals for Cities " output is the Tallinn Sustainable Development Action Plan for the years 2023-2026 (Table 1), in which the planned activities will be implemented through the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy operational programme. The purpose of the guide is to provide more detailed guidelines for the implementation of the action plan, including the integration, monitoring and communication of sustainable development goals , taking into account the strategic goals and objectives agreed in the development strategy "Tallinn 2035". The guide does not create a new vision alongside the strategy, but supports the implementation of "Tallinn 2035" holistically, taking global goals into account. The localization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) helps to create a broad-based and internationally unambiguous framework for guiding the city's development and provides an additional opportunity to systematically assess the city's contribution to the global goals.

The manual is intended for use by the Tallinn Strategic Management Office for the integration of its parts into the city's strategic planning system and necessary processes. The Tallinn Strategic Management Office was created with the aim of linking together development planning, spatial vision-making and financial management and providing central support

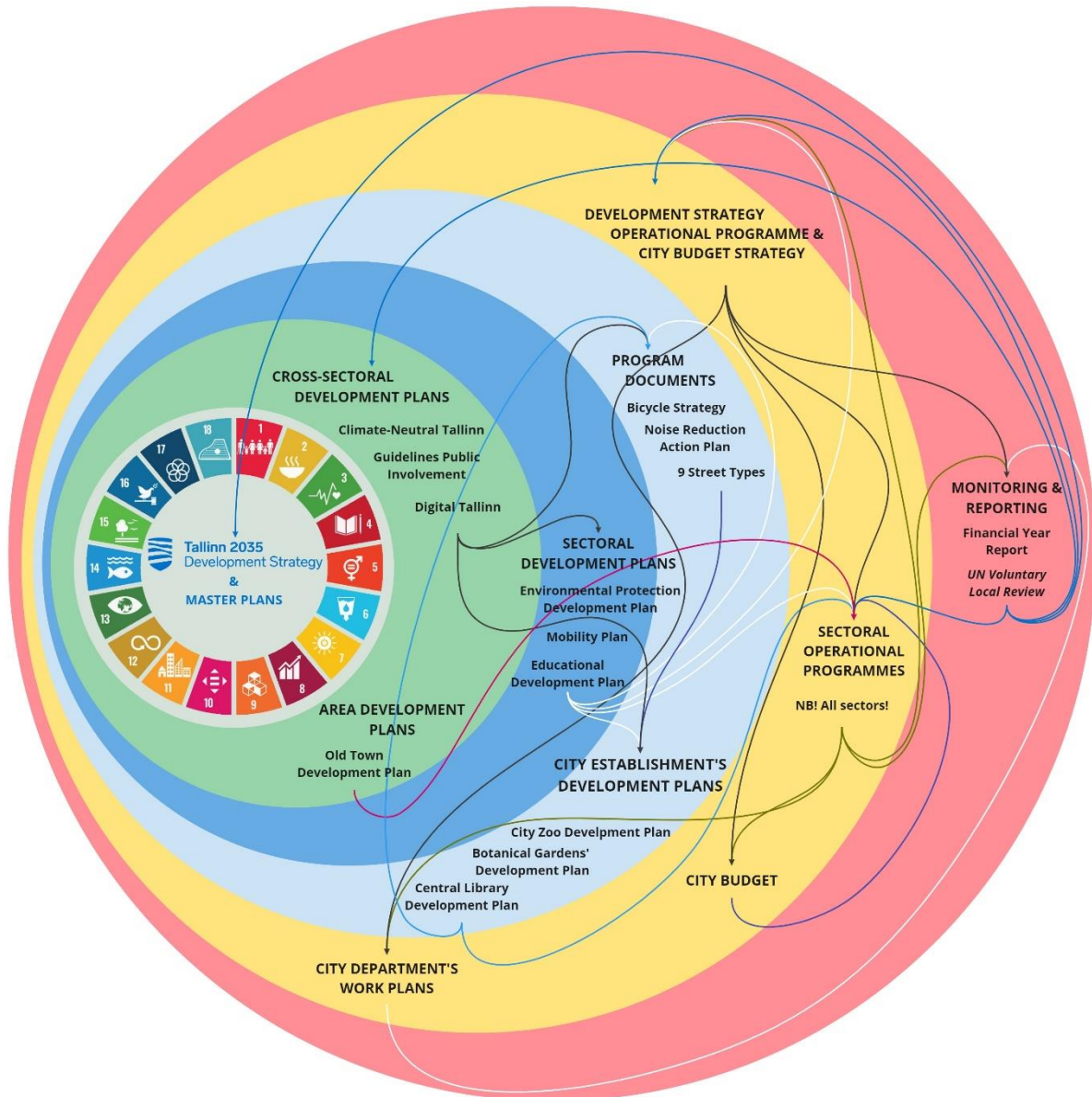


Figure 1. Tallinn's development documents system and the interconnections of documents

services for personnel, communication, service design and digital services. The main tasks of the Strategic Management Office are:

- organizing the development of the city's development and strategic goals and supervising their implementation;
- managing the implementation of city government policy and the implementation of major city projects in city institutions;
- provision of city public services (including e-services) and support services and central management of the development of relevant principles and standards.

Tallinn sustainable development action plan for the years 2023-2026


Output of the URBACT program "Global Goals for Cities" project

For input into the planning of activities in "Tallinn 2035" in area 14: Management and support services

Key performance indicators: Action program indicators

+ on green / grey indicates deadline year

ACTIVITIES: Action program activities

Action program / activity	Funding source	Output	Indicator	Base level	Target level	2023	2024	2025	2026	Responsible	Explanations
	CB - city budget; FF - foreign financing	Output description	Name of the KPI; unit	Value	Value	Metric level / teg deadline	Metric level / teg deadline	Metric level / teg deadline	Metric level / teg deadline	unit	
			text/ (%; no; pers; etc.)	no/ (y)	no/ (y)	no	no	no	no		
<p>The purpose of the action plan. Strategic planning and management of the city contribute to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.</p> 		Tallinn VLR has been approved by the city council and presented to the United Nations.							+	Development Planning Bureau	
		The achievement of the metrics set for monitoring the goals of Tallinn's sustainable development is progressing to the desired extent (assessment years 2026; 2030; 2035)									+
Action Program 2: Data-driven management											
			Proportion of Tallinners who are very satisfied with the availability and usability of open data; Unit: (%)	set in 2023	set in 2023						
			Satisfaction of city organization managers with the availability and usability of management data;	set in 2023	set in 2023						
Development and implementation of the city management information system (monitoring and work plan), digitization of Tallinn statistical yearbook and the city's digital control board (<i>city dashboard</i>) development	CB, FF	The city's management information system and the city's digital dashboard have been introduced					+			Development Planning Bureau, Digital Services	In addition to the function of creating work plans and operational programmes, the city management information system also includes a metrics module for monitoring. The modernization of Tallinn's statistics database and the city dashboard support the collection of monitoring data, their comprehensible display, and thus data-based decision-making. <i>not covered in the guidelines</i>
Action program 3: Strategic and financial planning											
			Share of residents who are aware of the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy / sustainable development goals; Unit: (%)								
			residents who have heard about Tallinn's strategy / SDG-s	35% (2021) / set in 2023	at least 75% / set in 2023	40% / set in 2023	45% / set in 2023	50% / set in 2023	55% / set in 2023		
			residents who are very well or quite acquainted with the content of the strategy / SDG-s;	25% (2021) / set in 2023	at least 40% / set in 2023	27% / set in 2023	29% / set in 2023	31% / set in 2023	33% / set in 2023		
			The proportion of residents satisfied with opportunities to have a say in decision making in Tallinn; Unit: (%)	32% (2020)	at least 75%	growing	growing	growing	growing		
			Size of the yearly inclusive budget; Unit: (million €)	0.8 (2020)	at least at the same level	at least at the same level	at least at the same level	at least at the same level	at least at the same level		
Supplementing the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals	CB	The "Tallinn 2035" development strategy has been updated				+				Development Planning Bureau	1) describing the SDGs in the context of Tallinn; 2) describing the connections between the UN's sustainable development goals and the strategic goals of all six development strategies and 14 cities' areas of activity; chapter 3 of the guidelines

Developing a Sustainable Governance Model and manual and consulting partner cities	CB	The Sustainable Governance Model and manual have been developed and the consultation of the two partner cities has started								EU and Foreign Cooperation Department	Developing and describing the structure and processes for holistic and sustainable city management that can be implemented in Tallinn. Based on these, the consultation of two partner cities has been agreed, as a result of which their ability to apply the principles of sustainable management will increase. <i>chapter 4 of the guidelines</i>
Integration of the UN Sustainable Development Goals into the city's strategic and financial planning system	CB	Consideration of the UN Sustainable Development Goals has been introduced into all processes (5)								Strategic Planning Services, Business Services, Financial Services	1) Consideration of the SDGs in the preparation of development documents (development plans, operational programmes, other development documents) and in monitoring and reporting, including validation of the table of indicators 2) Consideration of the SDGs in the evaluation of foreign projects 3) Consideration of the SDGs in the evaluation of inclusive budget projects 4) Consideration of the SDGs in spatial planning processes 5) consideration of the SDGs in city procurements (to be resolved within the framework of the development and implementation of environmentally friendly public procurements and the transition to green procurements) <i>points 1; 3; 4 chapter 5 of the guidelines</i> <i>points 2 and 5 are not covered in the guidelines</i>
Development and implementation of conditions for environmentally friendly public procurement, including sustainable procurement and circular procurement. Transition to green procurement.	CB									Financial services	<i>not covered in the guidelines</i>
Assessment of sectoral linkages using the RFSC model (Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities)	CB	The city strategy operational programme has been updated based on the results of the RFSC assessment								Development Planning Bureau	The model can be used to assess the extent to which the city's areas of activity contribute to the achievement of each SDG and what the gaps are <i>chapter 6.2 of the guidelines</i>
Tallinn Voluntary Local Review preparation and presentation to the city council and the UN	CB, FF	Tallinn VLR has been approved by the city council and presented to the United Nations								Development Planning Bureau	<i>chapter 6 of the guidelines</i>
Developing guidelines for public involvement	CB	The guidelines for public involvement have been approved by the city government								Development Planning Bureau	<i>not covered in the guidelines as a whole, the actions will be based on chapter 7.3 of the guidelines and good practices</i>
Raising awareness on the topics of the UN Sustainable Development Goals	CB	The awareness raising activities for 2023 have been implemented and follow-up activities are planned for the following years								Strategic planning services, Communication services	<i>chapter 7 of the guidelines</i>

Table 1. | Tallinn sustainable development action plan for the years 2023-2026. The table is also Annex 3.

3 Definition and key performance indicators of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Tallinn

The links between the strategic goals and sectoral goals of the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy and the sustainable development goals and their targets are described below, which will also be included in the explanations of the development strategy and displayed in its online version. The indicators used for the implementation of the development strategy as well as for the monitoring of sustainable development are outlined in the development strategy operational programme, and the achievement of the sustainable development goals in the city of Tallinn is therefore monitored through the "Tallinn 2035" monitoring system, without the need for standalone monitoring of SDG-s.

To read the targets indicated in the footnotes, use the guide "Tallinn SDG workbook" (Annex 5) or [the descriptions on the website of UN DESA](#). The relationships between goals, targets and indicators are detailed in Annex 1 "Summary table of indicators of Sustainable Development Goals", which can also be used to view the packages of indicators, filtering them by field of action, field of action targets, strategic goals, sustainable development goals and SDG targets. Indicators that were not included in the development strategy operational programme in 2022 are marked separately.

3.1 Connections with the strategic goals of "Tallinn 2035".

3.1.1 Friendly urban space

"Friendly urban space " contributes the most to SDGs No. 1 "No poverty", 2 "Zero hunger", 10 "Reduced inequalities" and 11 "Sustainable cities and communities". The goal's sub-topic "Green urban space everywhere ", which combines food production, biodiversity and other nature benefits, has an impact on target 11.7¹ of SDG No. 11 and also on target 2.4 of SDG No. 2 through urban gardening². The sub-topics "Spatially cohesive urban region", "15-minute city", "Inviting heart of the city", "Shared streets" and "City open to the sea" describe a pleasant, diverse and accessible living environment, which all relate to targets 11.1³ and 11.7 of SDG No. 11⁴. In addition, the above-mentioned sub-topics also affect the design of accessible urban space and equal mobility opportunities through target 10.2⁵ of SDG No. 10 and target 1.4 of SDG No. 1⁶.

^{1,4}SDG 11.7 Ensure by 2030, in particular, free access to women and children, older people and people with disabilities access to safe, inclusive and accessible green spaces and public space.

²SDG 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement flexible agricultural production practices that increase fertility and productivity, help sustain ecosystems, increase the capacity to adapt to climate change, extreme weather events, drought, floods and other natural disasters, and progressively improve land and soil quality.

³SDG 11.1 Ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all by 2030 and modernize slums.

⁵SDG 10.2 By 2030, increase the empowerment of all people, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status, and support their social, economic and political inclusion.

⁶SDG 1.4 Ensure by 2030 that all men and women, especially the poor and disadvantaged, have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic services, land ownership and control, and other forms of property, heritage, natural resources, relevant new technology and financial services, including microfinance .

The goal indirectly contributes to SDGs No. 13 and 15. An environment surrounded by nature supports SDG No. 15, and this in turn ensures an urban environment that is more resistant to climate change (SDG No. 13). These SDGs are directly affected through the strategic goal "Green transition".



Indicators for SDGs directly affected:

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic "Green urban space everywhere")

- Proportion of the population for whom the majority of journeys are green
- Proportion of residents who live at most 300 m away from public green areas; Proportion of residents living within 300 m of public green spaces larger than 0.5 ha

SDG No. 2 (related to the sub-topic "Green urban space everywhere")

- Number of communal gardens and community gardens

SDG No. 11 (linked to the sub-topic "Spatially Cohesive Urban Region")

- The percentage of citizens who are rather or very satisfied with the spatial development of their district
- The proportion of residents who are very satisfied with the living environment of their district

SDG No. 1 (linked to the sub-topic "Spatially Cohesive Urban Region")

- The proportion of people who, for economic reasons, cannot move freely in the city of Tallinn

SDG No. 11 (linked to the 15-minute city sub-topic)

- Share of the population living in the catchment area of centers

SDG No. 10 (linked to the sub-topic "Streets for all")

- Accessibility level according to minuomavalitsus.fin.ee

SDG No. 11 (linked to target "Inviting heart of the city")

- The proportion of city dwellers who find the public urban space close to home rather or very pleasant (roads, streets, parks, squares)

SDG No. 11 (related to the goal "A city open to the sea")

- Share of city dwellers who are rather or very satisfied with the opportunities to spend time by the sea

3.1.2 Creative global city

The goal "Creative World City" directly affects **SDGs No. 4 , 8, 9, 11 and 12**. The sub-topics "City of creative people and events" and "Preserved and protected cultural heritage" are in line with SDG No. 11 target 11.4⁷. The sub-topic "The heart of a smart economy" contributes to SDG targets No. 8.3⁸, 12.2⁹ and 12.7¹⁰, which precisely in combination highlight the role of responsible business to stay competitive. The above is also supported by the sub-topics "City of Science, Innovation and Experiments" and "Open Learning Space", which directly contribute to targets 4.3¹¹, 4.4¹², 4.a and 9.5 of SDGs No. 4 and No. 9¹³.

on SDGs No. 1, 10 and 18. Social sphere SDGs No. 1 and No. 10 are primarily affected, because there are diverse opportunities for self-realization in a creative global city. The affected target 11.4 of SDG No. 11, whose content is to preserve the cultural heritage of cities, also affects the entire cultural history of Estonia and thus SDG No. 18.



Indicators for SDGs directly affected:

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic "City of creative people and events")

- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the opportunities for cultural leisure in Tallinn (choice of cultural events, availability of information on cultural events,

⁷ Increase efforts to protect the world's cultural and natural heritage.

⁸ Promote development-oriented operational policies to support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the creation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, among other things, by making financial services more accessible .

⁹ Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by 2030.

¹⁰ To support sustainable public procurement in accordance with the operational policies and priorities of the countries.

¹¹ Ensure that by 2030, affordable and high-quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including higher education, is equally accessible to all women and men.

¹² By 2030, significantly increase the number of adolescents and adults who have the necessary skills, including technical and vocational skills, to participate in employment, find decent work and engage in entrepreneurship.

¹³ Intensify research, increase the technological capacity of the industrial sector in all countries, especially in developing countries, and stimulate innovation and significantly increase the number of employees engaged in research and development per million inhabitants by 2030, as well as public and private sector spending on research and development.

opportunities for leisure activities for adults, availability of information on leisure activities)

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic " Preserved built and cultural heritage")

- Residents' satisfaction/awareness with Tallinn's historical urban environment and buildings

SDG No. 8 (linked to the sub-topic "Heart of Smart Economy")

- Labor productivity per employee (based on added value)
- An increase in the volume of sustainability-related business training or consulting services

SDG No. (linked to the sub-topic "Heart of Smart Economy")

- Proportion of green/sustainable procurements from all procurements

SDG No. 4 (linked to the sub-topic "Open Learning Space")

- Share of participants in lifelong learning among 25-64 year olds
- Student happiness

SDG No. 9 (related to the sub-topic "City of Science, Innovation and Experimentation")

- The number of pilot projects of new smart city solutions in the urban environment
- Employment in research and development

3.1.3 Healthy mobility

The goal “Healthy mobility” directly contributes to SDGs No. 3, 11 and 10. The sub-topic "Healthy lifestyles" corresponds to SDG No. 3 target 3.8¹⁴. The sub-topic "Mobility service at a new level", which aims to ensure that city dwellers spend more time in the fresh air and get their errands done comfortably without owning a car, contributes to target 11.2 of SDG No. 11¹⁵. The sub-topic "City accessible to everyone" deals with the reduction of inequality and has an impact on the fulfillment of target 10.2¹⁶ of SDG No. 10.

An indirect effect is also manifested on SDGs No. 1, 8 and 5, because the goal "Healthy mobility" as a whole supports the creation of an urban space that ensures equal opportunities for movement and thus gives the citizens of Tallinn more equal opportunities to fulfill themselves and improve their lives.



¹⁴ Ensure universal health care for all people, including financial risk protection, access to quality basic health services, and safe, effective, high-quality and affordable medicines and vaccines.

¹⁵ By 2030, ensure safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and improve road safety, in particular by increasing the share of public transport and paying more attention to the needs of disadvantaged people, women, children, people with disabilities and older people.

¹⁶ By 2030, increase the empowerment of all people, regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status, and support their social, economic and political inclusion.

Indicators for SDGs directly affected:

SDG No. 3 (linked to the sub-topic "Healthy lifestyles")

- Healthy years in life

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic "Mobility service at a new level")

- Number of cars per 1000 inhabitants
- Modal distribution of modes of mobility

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic "Life in the fresh in the air ")

- Share of Tallinn residents traveling by public transport, on foot or by bicycle when traveling to their main destination
- Proportion of residents who live at most 300 m away from public green areas; Proportion of residents living within 300 m of public green areas larger than 0.5ha

SDG No. 11, SDG No. 10 (related to the sub-topic "City accessible to everyone")

- Accessibility level according to *minuomavalitsus.fin.ee*
- Proportion of residents who have a public transport stop within 400 m of their home

3.1.4 Green transformation

Directly manifested on SDGs 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The sub-topic "Climate neutral city" is in line with the main goal of SDG No. 13 and target 11.6 of SDG 11¹⁷, which calls for reducing the negative impact of cities environmental impact. Also, the sub-topic is closely related to SDG No. 7 through more sustainable electricity consumption. The sub-topic "Biodiverse and blossoming urban nature" helps to better adapt to climate change (targets 13.1¹⁸, 15.1¹⁹, 15.a²⁰). SDG No. 14 has an impact through the sub-topics "Biodiverse and blossoming urban nature" and "Circular economy", which help to reduce the release of nutrients and hazardous substances into the sea (targets 14.1²¹, 14.2²², 14.c²³). The sub-topic "Fertile ground for green innovation", including environmental awareness, initiative and the

¹⁷ Reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per inhabitant by 2030, paying special attention to air quality and household and other waste management.

¹⁸ Increase the resilience of all countries to climate-related hazards and natural disasters and their capacity to adapt to climate change.

¹⁹ By 2020, ensure the protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and inland freshwater ecosystems and ecosystem services, especially forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance with the commitments made in the framework of international agreements.

²⁰ Include financial resources from all sources in the protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems and significantly increase their amount.

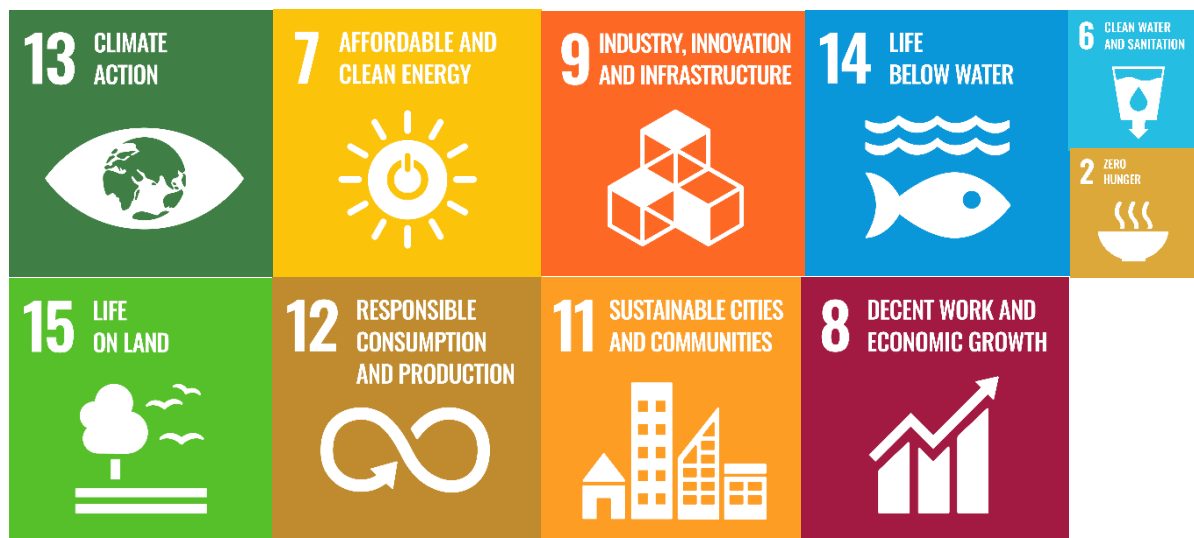
²¹ Prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution in any form by 2025, especially as a result of land-based activities, including marine litter and nutrient pollution.

²² Achieve by 2020 the sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid serious adverse impacts, including by strengthening the resilience of these ecosystems and taking action to restore them to keep the oceans healthy and productive.

²³ Reduce the impact of ocean acidification, including through stronger scientific collaboration at all levels.

pursuit of a sustainable business model, affect targets 12.8²⁴ and 12.5²⁵ of SDG No. 12 and, similarly to the goal "Creative global city", also targets 8.3²⁶, 8.9²⁷ and 9.5²⁸ of SDGs.

Indirectly, the goal contributes to SDGs No. 2 and No. 6. Encouraging biodiversity has an impact on SDG No. 2 through enhancing life of pollinators in the city. A green living environment is more resistant to climate change and, in turn, mitigates climate risks such as flooding in the streets and drought or sewage overload (SDG No. 6).



Indicators for SDGs directly affected:

SDG No. 11 and SDG No. 13 (related to the sub-topic "Climate Neutral City")

- Greenhouse gas emissions / change in emissions (compared to base year 2007)

SDG No. 7 (related to the sub-topic "Climate Neutral City")

- Amount of renewable energy produced by energy cooperatives

SDG No. 12 (related to the sub-topic "Fertile ground for green innovation")

- Environmental awareness of Tallinners
- An increase in the volume of sustainability-related business training or consulting services

SDG No. 9 (linked to the sub-topic "Fertile ground for green innovation")

- The number of pilot projects of new smart city solutions in the urban environment

SDG No. 8 (linked to the sub-topic "Fertile ground for green innovation")

- GDSI index (*Global Destination Sustainability index*)

²⁴ To ensure by 2030 that all people are informed and aware of sustainable development and a way of life in harmony with nature.

²⁵ To significantly reduce waste generation by 2030 through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

²⁶ Promote development-oriented operational policies to support productive activities, the creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the creation of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, among other things, by making financial services more accessible .

²⁷ Develop and implement operational policies to promote sustainable tourism by 2030 to create jobs and promote local culture and products.

²⁸ Intensify research, increase the technological capacity of the industrial sector in all countries, especially in developing countries, and stimulate innovation and significantly increase the number of employees engaged in research and development per million inhabitants by 2030, as well as public and private sector spending on research and development.

SDG No. 13 (linked to the sub-topic "Biodiverse and blossoming urban nature")

- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area

SDG No. 15 (linked to the sub-topic "Biodiverse and blossoming urban nature")

- The amount of the budget to increase the area favorable for biodiversity / to increase the area of green areas
- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area

SDG No. 15 (linked to the sub-topics "Biodiverse and blossoming urban nature" and "Circular economy")

- The number of public beaches with a water quality class of "very good"

SDG No. 12 (linked to the circular economy sub-topic)

- Collection of municipal waste by type / proportion of recycling, % of the total mass of municipal waste

3.1.5 Kind community

The goal of Kind community has direct connections with SDGs 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 17 and 18. The sub-topic "Strong sense of security" corresponds to the content of SDG target No. 11.1²⁹, and the reduction of violence, which directly affects the sense of security, is included in SDG target 16.1³⁰. The sub-topic "Integrated society" creates a prerequisite for equality, which is a target of both SDGs 10 and 5 (10.2³¹, 5.1³²). The aforementioned ensures better opportunities for the emergence of a common language space, which is the target of SDG No. 18³³. An embedded society also includes Kind community that influences people's happiness and mental resilience, thus contributing to the achievement of SDG No. 3 target 3.4³⁴. The sub-theme "Independent coping" is related to SDG No. 1 (targets 1.1³⁵, 1.2³⁶, 1.3³⁷), and the employment topic that is part of it is also related to SDG No. 8 target 8.5³⁸. A strong sense of community and inclusive leadership, which are expressed in the sub-topic of the goal "Strong

²⁹ By 2030, ensure adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all, and modernize squalid slums.

³⁰ Significantly reduce violence in all its forms and related deaths everywhere.

³¹ To increase the influence of all people by 2030, regardless of their age, gender, disability, race, nationality, origin, religion and economic or other status, and to support their social, economic and political inclusion.

³² End all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere.

³³ Stabilization of Estonia's population situation: The permanent population has stabilized in the range of 1.0-1.5 million. There are integration mechanisms that

ensure the integration of newcomers into the Estonian cultural space. Prestige is valued, Estonia is a preferred place to live and work for the younger generation. The Estonian living environment is favorable for the import of competence from the outside world.

³⁴ Reduce premature deaths from non-communicable diseases by a third by 2030 through prevention and treatment deaths and promote mental health and well-being.

³⁵ End extreme poverty everywhere by 2030, which is currently defined as people having to live on less than US\$1.25 per day.

³⁶ Reduce by at least half the proportion of men, women and children suffering from any dimension of poverty by 2030 according to national definition.

³⁷ Implement social protection systems and measures appropriate for each country, including the fundamentals of social protection, and achieve the 2030 for the year that social protection covers the majority of poor and disadvantaged people.

³⁸ Achieve full and productive employment for all women and girls, including youth and persons with disabilities, by 2030 and ensure decent and equal pay for equal work.

and courageous civil society", are included in targets 16.7³⁹ and 17.7⁴⁰ of SDGs 16 and 17 respectively.

In addition, the target also has an impact on SDG No. 4, because a common language space and a mutually supportive environment create more equal opportunities for acquiring high-quality education.



Indicators for SDGs directly affected:

SDG No. 11 (linked to the sub-topic 'A strong sense of security')

- The percentage of residents who feel completely safe in the public places of their district

SDG No. 16 (linked to the sub-topic 'A strong sense of security')

- Number of registered violent attacks per year

SDG No. 10 (linked to the sub-topic "Integrated Society")

- The percentage of residents who agree with the statement that people of different backgrounds are generally treated well in Tallinn

SDG No. 18 (linked to the sub-topic "Integrated Society")

- Proportion of people who know the Estonian language at the end of elementary school

SDG No. 3 (linked to the sub-topic "Integrated Society")

- Percentage of residents who agree with the statement that Tallinners smile often

SDG No. 5 (linked to the sub-topic "Integrated Society")

- [Gender Equality Index \(EIGE - European Institute for Gender Equality\)](#)

SDG No. 1 (linked to the sub-topic "Independent coping")

- The proportion of people in permanent relative poverty in Tallinn

³⁹ Ensure a responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making process at all levels of government.

⁴⁰ Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships using their experience and corresponding financing plans.

SDG No. 8 (linked to the sub-topic "Independent coping")

- resocialization service users who have achieved independent living, left the service and settled in social, municipal or rented accommodation (out of all service users per year)

SDG No. 17 (linked to the sub-topic "Strong and courageous civil society")

- Number of community initiatives per 1,000 inhabitants
- The proportion of Tallinners (aged 15-26) who have done voluntary work in the last 12 months

SDG No. 16 (linked to the sub-topic "Strong and courageous civil society")

- Share of residents who are aware of the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy

3.1.6 Home that includes the street

The goal is directly related to SDGs 7, 10, 11 and 1. The sub-topic "Multi-purpose residential areas" includes basic and leisure services close to home, and they are also included in targets 11.4⁴¹ and 11.8 of SDG No. 11⁴². The sub-topic "Homes that meet people's needs" corresponds to target 10.4⁴³ of SDG No. 10 and also contributes to the achievement of target 1.4⁴⁴ of SDG No. 1. The common sewage network also helps to reduce household costs, ensures modern living conditions, and target 6.2⁴⁵ of SDG No. 6 is also of the same content. Energy-efficient solutions are target 7.3⁴⁶ of SDG No. 7.

Indirect impact is manifested on SDGs No. 13, 14 and 15, which are directly affected through the "Green transition" goal. Energy-efficient homes contribute to the achievement of SDG No. 13, and a diverse green environment contributes to SDG No. 15. A modern sewerage network keeps excess nutrients away from the marine environment, thus influencing SDG No. 14.



⁴¹ Increase efforts to protect the world's cultural and natural heritage.

⁴² Support positive economic, social and environmental relationships between urban, suburban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.

⁴³ Adopt operational policies, in particular principles on taxation, wages and social protection, and gradually achieve greater equality.

⁴⁴ Ensure by 2030 that all men and women, in particular the poor and disadvantaged, have equal rights to economic resources and access to basic services, land ownership and control, and other forms of property, heritage, natural resources, relevant new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

⁴⁵ By 2030, ensure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene for all and end public defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of women and girls and the disadvantaged.

⁴⁶ Double the energy efficiency rate by 2030.

Indicators for SDGs directly affected:

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic "Multi-purpose residential areas")

- The proportion of residents who are satisfied with the selection of cultural and leisure events in public spaces close to their homes
- Share of the population living in the center's influence area

SDG No. 11 (related to the sub-topic "Unique subdistricts and yards")

- Proportion of citizens who find the public urban space close to home rather or very pleasant (roads, streets, parks, squares)

SDG No. 11 (linked to sub-topic "Homes that meet people's needs")

- Proportion of people who are very satisfied with their housing: size of dwelling; housing condition; living room amenities; location of the dwelling; the indoor climate of the dwelling
- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the noise level

SDG No. 10 (linked to the sub-topic "Homes that meet people's needs")

- Share of housing expenses in total household expenses

SDG No. 6 (linked to the sub-topic "Homes that meet people's needs")

- The share of city properties with public sewer connection points from city properties that need a connection point

SDG No. 1 (linked to the sub-topic "Homes that meet people's needs")

- [The number of homeless people in Tallinn](#)

SDG No. 7 (related to the sub-topic "Energy -efficient and comfortable homes")

- The share of energy-efficient (A and B) buildings in the city s

3.2 Connections with the areas of activity of the city organization

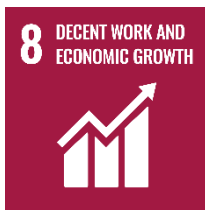
3.2.1 Business environment

The field mainly contributes to SDG No. 8 "Decent work and economic growth"⁴⁷ by having an impact on creating a favorable environment for business, shaping policies that support employment, recognizing and promoting the principles of sustainable development and, in cooperation with the social sector, also monitoring that city dwellers are treated equally on the labor market (SDG No. 10 "Reduced inequalities"⁴⁸ and SDG No. 5 "Gender Equality"⁴⁹). In the case of SDG No. 8, it is important to ensure that no contradictions arise with SDGs No. 1 "No poverty", No. 12 "Responsible production and consumption", No. 13 "Climate measures", No. 14 "Ocean - and marine ecosystems" and No. 15 "Biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems".

⁴⁷ Targets 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.8, 8.9.

⁴⁸ Target 10.1

⁴⁹ Target 5.1



- Share of company exports in turnover
- Business activity, i.e. companies per 1,000 inhabitants
- Companies with a global reach, whose head office or development center is in Tallinn and whose labor cost is 5 million euros per year
- Average gross salary in Tallinn
- Competitive position and success in international competitions
- Average length of trip of foreign tourists staying in accommodation establishments
- Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) rate (15-74 year olds)
- Export of travel services
- Labor force participation rate
- Labor productivity per employee (based on added value)
- Satisfaction of foreign visitors
- An increase in the number of ambitious, economically active companies with at least 10 employees
- GDSI index (*Global Destination Sustainability index*)
- The number of occupational accidents in the offices, institutions and managed institutions, companies of the city of Tallinn
- An increase in the volume of sustainability-related business training or consulting services
- Share of environmentally sustainable accommodation, catering and cultural enterprises

The field has an impact on SDG No. 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure"⁵⁰ through supporting business and research and development activities that create innovative solutions. Promotion of sustainable tourism is in line with SDG No. 12 "Responsible consumption and production"⁵¹ and SDG No. 8 "Decent work and economic growth"⁵² and has an indirect effect on SDG No. 18 "Culture".



- Employment in research and development
- Share/volume of projects supporting sustainable development in Tallinn's industrial parks
- of major innovation and growth centers (Tallinn Teaduspark Tehnopol).
- The number of pilot projects of new smart city solutions in the urban environment

⁵⁰ Target 9.5

⁵¹ Target 12.b

⁵²Target 8.9



- Total gender pay gap in Tallinn



- Ratio of income quintiles



- GDSI index (*Global Destination Sustainability index*)
- Share of environmentally sustainable accommodation, catering and cultural enterprises

3.2.2 Education and youth work

The field of education has a wide-ranging impact, but the most important SDG in the field is No. 4 "Quality education"⁵³. The field has an impact on the achievement of the goal through its main responsibility, which is to create the infrastructure of education and youth work and to ensure the quality of the service. In the case of this goal of sustainable development, an important component is also the shaping of a sustainable worldview, which can be influenced through educational programs and cooperation with other areas of the city (e.g. environmental and social areas). In the case of the field, it is important to consider both early childhood education and basic education, interest education and lifelong learning, as well as teachers' self-development.

⁵³ Targets 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 4.a, 4.c



- Participation rate of children aged 3 to school age in early childhood education
- Share of participants in lifelong learning among 25-64 year olds
- Proportion of young people studying in interest schools (7-26)
- The proportion of those who have exited the NEET youth status among the youth who have participated in youth employment services
- Share of educational institutions with kindergartens
- Number of environmental education programs / number of participants
- Student happiness
- Students' satisfaction with the learning environment
- Share of educational institutions with a green flag
- Number of leaders participating in the Educational Leaders Apprenticeship Program
- The proportion of young people in Tallinn who are very or rather satisfied with youth work services
- youth information contacts
- Proportion of 18-24-year-olds with basic education or lower educational level who do not continue their studies (early dropout from education)
- Presence of SEN coordinators in educational institutions in Tallinn

an impact on SDG No. 2 "Zero hunger" ⁵⁴through high-quality school meals and on SDG No. 3 "Health and well-being" ⁵⁵through health promotion and the creation of corresponding opportunities . Fast internet connection in schools is in line with SDG No. 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" ⁵⁶. Shaping a more caring society through relevant educational programs contributes to SDG No. 10 "Reduced inequalities" ⁵⁷. Schools can also influence the development of urban space and thus SDG No. 11 ⁵⁸- primarily through shaping the mobility environment (e.g. providing bicycle parking spaces). By working with young people, they can also be encouraged to be more socially active, which in turn affects SDG No. 16 ⁵⁹. Knowledge of the Estonian language plays an important role in the promotion of Estonian culture, in SDG No. 18.

⁵⁴Target 2.4

⁵⁵Target 3.4

⁵⁶Target 9.c

⁵⁷Target 10.2

⁵⁸Target 11.2

⁵⁹Sub-objective 16.7



- Proportion of schools that provide organic food to students



- Schools that have joined the Liikuma Kutsuva Kooli network
- The proportion of general education school students aged 7-14 years who go to school / hobbies and exercise independently
- The percentage of students covered by the health check-up of the Tallinna Koolitervishoid Foundation among those referred for scheduled check-ups



- Share of educational institutions with high-speed internet in Tallinn



- Percentage of schools that have joined the Bullying-free School network



- Share of educational institutions with one bicycle parking space per three kindergarten children or students



- The number of self-initiated projects of young people aged 7-26 in youth centers
- Percentage of young people participating in the inclusive budget vote



- Proportion of people who know the Estonian language at the end of elementary school (B1, B2 level)

3.2.3 Environmental protection

The field of environmental protection can most directly affect SDG No. 14 "Oceans and marine ecosystems" ⁶⁰and similarly SDG No. 6 "Clean water and sanitation" ⁶¹. Also, primarily through the analysis of monitoring data and the identification of problem areas and the implementation of nature conservation measures SDG No. 15 "Biodiversity and Terrestrial Ecosystems" ⁶². The environmental sector contributes to SDG No. 12 ⁶³through waste management.



- Use of pesticides in the city
- The number of bathing places with a quality class of "very good"
- Share of residents who are satisfied with the state of water bodies

⁶⁰Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c

⁶¹Targets 6.4, 6.6

⁶²Targets 15.1, 15.2, 15.b, 15.5, 15.9

⁶³Targets 12.3, 12.4, 12.5, 12.8



- Biodiversity indicators in stable or improved condition (breeding birds, bats, amphibians, bumblebees, butterflies)
- The share of the area of valuable habitats from the city's territory
- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area
- Use of pesticides in the city
- Proportion of area favorable for biodiversity in the Tallinn territory based on the Green meter application
- The area of areas under local protection
- Area of restored wetlands (Pääsküla bog)



- Collection of household waste by type / proportion of recycling
- Household waste generation per inhabitant
- Environmental awareness of Tallinners
- Generation of food waste in Tallinn (in households per inhabitant and/or in catering establishments per visitor on average)
- Percentage of citizens who are satisfied with the city's waste management/care

SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ⁶⁴and SDG 3 "Health and well-being" ⁶⁵are also strongly affected - primarily through the management of air quality and other environmental disturbances affecting health, the reduction of which is important to cooperate with the areas of urban planning and mobility. There is potential for cooperation with the education sector to contribute to shaping a sustainable worldview through the promotion of nature education (SDG No. 4 "Quality education" ⁶⁶). The field also plays an important role in addressing the effects of climate change, thereby contributing to SDG No. 13 "Climate Action" ⁶⁷. Community gardening has an impact on SDG #2 "End hunger" ⁶⁸.



- Annual number of limit values exceeded for other air quality indicators (SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, O₃, C₆H₆, C₇H₈, C₈H₁₀)
- Annual number of exceedances of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) limit values
- Proportion of the population in the noise zone exposed to a noise level Lden >65 dB (A)
- Proportion of population exposed to noise level Lden >65 dB (A)
- Number of exceedances of very fine particles (PM_{2.5}) limit values per year

⁶⁴Target 11.6

⁶⁵Target 3.9

⁶⁶Target 4.7

⁶⁷Targets 13.1, 13.3

⁶⁸Target 2.3



- Annual number of limit values exceeded for other air quality indicators (SO₂, NO₂, CO₂, O₃, C₆H₆, C₇H₈, C₈H₁₀)
- Annual number of exceedances of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) limit values
- Number of exceedances of very fine particles (PM_{2.5}) limit values per year



- Tallinners' awareness of climate change
- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area



- Share of educational institutions with kindergartens



- Number of water bodies in good ecological condition
- Number of nature-based stormwater solutions installed per year



- communal gardens and community gardens

3.2.4 Municipal order

Ensuring safe city streets by municipal order units is primarily a field of SDG No. 16 "Peace, municipal order and strong institutions" ⁶⁹. Ensuring security through planning and a general sense of security is the goal of SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ⁷⁰.



- The percentage of residents who feel completely safe in the public places of their district
- The number of houses under surveillance
- The percentage of residents who completely agree with the statement that Tallinn is a family-friendly city



- Trust of the population (proportion of respondents who are rather and very satisfied with MUPO)
- In the event of a crisis, at least 50% of the population is guaranteed supplies (including food, water, first aid and hygiene supplies, etc.)
- The number of offenses per year by activity direction
- Number of municipal police posts vs. number of offences
- Number of registered violent attacks per year

The field of municipal order can contribute to a more caring and equal society by denouncing all kinds of attacks and collecting data about them, thereby contributing to SDG No. 10 "Reduced inequalities" and more precisely ⁷¹to SDG No. 5 "Gender Equality" ⁷²in terms of violence against women . Road safety is the goal of SDG No. 3 "Good health and well-being" ⁷³.



- The number of attacks committed because of sexual orientation , race or ethnicity

⁶⁹Targets 16.1, 16.6

⁷⁰Target 11.1

⁷¹Target 10.2

⁷²Target 5.2

⁷³Target 3.6



- Number of cases of domestic violence



- Number of traffic accidents with casualties

3.2.5 Culture

The diversity of the cultural space is the goal of SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ⁷⁴. The international dimension of Tallinn's culture is expressed in SDG No. 17 "Global cooperation to achieve goals" ⁷⁵ and this in turn relates to Estonia's 18th sustainable development goal "Viability of cultural space".



- The percentage of citizens who are rather or very satisfied with the spatial development of their district
- Proportion of heritage sites in good/very good condition
- The share of cultural enthusiasts (including physical activities) among the population at least 15 years old
- The proportion of residents who are satisfied with the selection of cultural and leisure events in public spaces close to their homes
- City spending on culture, share in the total budget

⁷⁴Target 11.4

⁷⁵Sub-objective 17.7



- The city of Tallinn is represented in national discussions on the social protection of freelance creatives
- The number of cultural events introducing minority cultures organized or supported by Tallinn

The field of culture also has a strong connection with business through supporting the creative field and promoting sustainable principles, which are manifested in SDGs No. 8 "Decent work and economic growth" ⁷⁶and No. 12 "Responsible consumption and production" ⁷⁷. There is potential for cooperation with the education sector in connection with the promotion of interest education, thereby contributing to SDG No. 4 "Quality education" ⁷⁸.



- Proportion of young people studying in interest schools (7-26)
- The number of people who obtained a higher education in the field of study "Humanities and Arts".



- Growth in the volume of business trainings or consulting services specific to the creative field
- Employment in the art, entertainment and leisure sector in Tallinn



- The number of cultural organizers applying the principles of sustainable development

⁷⁶Target 8.3

⁷⁷ Target 12.b

⁷⁸Targets 4.3, 4.4

3.2.6 Mobility

The impact of the field of mobility is most evident in SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ⁷⁹- through a balanced distribution of modes of movement, accessibility of infrastructure and reduction of negative environmental impact (the change in CO2 emissions in the transport sector also contributes to SDG No. 13 "Climate measures"). Ensuring the necessary infrastructure for this affects SDG No. 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" ⁸⁰. When prioritizing active modes of movement and ensuring safety also has an impact on SDG No. 3 "Health and well-being" ⁸¹, which is enhanced through cooperation with the field of urban planning.



- Average journey time between centers by public transport
- Modal distribution of modes of movement
- The proportion of people traveling by public transport, walking or cycling between work and home in the Tallinn city region
- Share of Tallinn residents traveling by public transport, on foot or by bicycle when traveling to the main destination
- Number of cars per 1000 inhabitants
- Proportion of residents who have a public transport stop within 400 m of their home
- Residents who perceive Tallinn's mobility environment as safe
- Greenhouse gas emissions from transport / change in emissions compared to 2007



- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the noise level
- Healthy life years (Harjumaa)
- The proportion of people (aged 15-74) who exercise regularly among urban residents (consciously move at least twice a week for 30 minutes)
- Number of traffic accidents with casualties

⁷⁹Targets: 11.1, 11.2, 11.4, 11.6, 11.8

⁸⁰Target 9.1

⁸¹Targets 3.4, 3.6, 3.8



- The number of kilometers of the main network of bicycle paths and the health network
- Total length of public transport lanes (bus and trolley / tram).
- Proportion of residents who have a main network of bike paths or a health network up to 500 m from their homes / share of public buildings that are located up to 200 m from the main network of bike paths or a health network

Through accessible movement space and the reduction of movement poverty, the field also contributes to SDG No. 1 "No poverty" ⁸² and SDG No. 10 "Reduced inequalities" ⁸³.



- Share of transport costs in total household costs
- The proportion of people who, for economic reasons, cannot move freely in the city of Tallinn



- Accessibility level according to *minuomavalitsus.fin.ee*

3.2.7 Urban landscape

The field of urban landscape directly affects SDG No. 15 "Biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems" through the environmental friendliness of choices made to ensure greening ⁸⁴. The abundance of urban greening also ensures contribution to SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and towns" ⁸⁵. The natural living environment affects, among other things, the mental and physical health of city residents through public space, which invites movement, thus contributing to SDG No. 3 "Health and well-being" ⁸⁶. The impact on the stated goals is amplified in cooperation with the field of urban planning.

⁸² Target 1.4

⁸³ Target 10.2

⁸⁴ Targets: 15.1, 15.5, 15.8, 15.a

⁸⁵ Targets: 11.1, 11.2, 11.7

⁸⁶ Target 3.8



- Proportion of the population for whom the majority of journeys are green
- The proportion of residents who are very satisfied with the living environment of their district
- Proportion of residents who live 300 m away from public green areas; Proportion of residents living within 300 m of public green areas larger than 0.5ha
- Percentage of people who are very satisfied with the adequacy of green areas and parks
- Proportion of citizens who find the public urban space close to home rather or very pleasant (roads, streets, parks, squares)



- Replacement of grass-covered areas maintained by authorities with more diverse vegetation or meadows rich in flowers
- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area
- Use of pesticides in the city
- alien species in urban gardening



- Years lived healthy (Harjumaa)

SDG No. 14 "Ocean and marine ecosystems" ⁸⁷is related to the field of urban landscape directly through the maintenance of coastal areas and indirectly through the use of pesticides in the maintenance of landscaping. The field of the urban landscape also affects consumption decisions, for example through the materials used in playgrounds, thus contributing to SDG No. 12 "Responsible consumption and production" ⁸⁸. In addition, urban landscape management has the potential to increase the adoption of nature-based stormwater solutions in cooperation with utility networks and the field of urban planning, thus contributing to SDG No. 6 "Clean water and sanitation" ⁸⁹and thus also ensuring better resistance to climate change.

⁸⁷Targets: 14.1, 14.2, 14.c

⁸⁸ Target 12.7

⁸⁹ Targets 6.4, 6.6



- Public playgrounds, the construction of which is based on the principles of reuse



- Use of pesticides in the city
- Percentage of residents who are very or rather satisfied with the condition of beach areas



- Number of nature-based stormwater solutions installed per year

3.2.8 Urban planning

The priority SDG in the field of urban planning is No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements"⁹⁰, because the field can, through planning decisions, create the prerequisites for a safe, accessible and attractive urban space where services are close by. The field of urban planning also plays a key role in preserving the natural environment of the city (SDG No. 15 "Biodiversity and Terrestrial Ecosystems"⁹¹) and thus also in creating an urban space that takes into account the impact of climate change (SDG No. 13 "Climate Measures"⁹²).

⁹⁰ Targets 11.1, 11.3, 11.4, 11.6, 11.7

⁹¹ Targets 15.1, 15.a

⁹² Sub-objective 13.1

Accessible urban space contributes to SDG No. 10 "Reduced inequalities" ⁹³by creating accessible services for all.



- The proportion of residents who are very satisfied with the living environment of their district; (%)
- Proportion of heritage sites in good/very good condition
- The percentage of citizens who are rather or very satisfied with the spatial development of their district
- Residents' satisfaction/awareness with Tallinn's historical urban environment and buildings
- Share of Tallinn residents traveling by public transport, on foot or by bicycle when traveling to the main destination
- Proportion of the population for whom the majority of journeys are green
- Share of the population living in the center's influence area
- Proportion of residents who live 300 m away from public green areas; Proportion of residents living within 300 m of public green areas larger than 0.5ha
- Proportion of citizens who find the public urban space close to home rather or very pleasant (roads, streets, parks, squares)
- Proportion of people who are very satisfied with their housing: size of dwelling; housing condition; living room amenities; location of the dwelling; the indoor climate of the dwelling



- Accessibility level according to minuomavalitsus.fin.ee

⁹³ Target 10.2



- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area



- The proportion of natural land cover in Tallinn's area

In cooperation with the field of urban landscape and mobility, the field of urban planning also affects the health of city dwellers, thereby contributing to SDG No. 3 "Health and well-being"⁹⁴. SDG No. 4 "Quality education"⁹⁵ is influenced by the field of urban planning through the provision of school locations and accessibility. The field of heritage protection also has a clear role in preserving and valuing Tallinn's cultural heritage, which is in line with the goal of SDG No. 18 "Culture" (also discussed under the target of SDG No. 11.4).



- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with the noise level
- Healthy life years (Harjumaa)

⁹⁴ Targets 3.4, 3.8

⁹⁵ Targets 4.1, 4.6



- Proportion of school-age residents for whom a school is within a 10-minute walk (within 1200 m radius)

centered and smart urban space contributes to SDG No. 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" ⁹⁶and SDG No. 7 "Affordable and clean energy" ⁹⁷. The connection of the field of urban planning with SDG No. 16 "Peace, municipal order and strong institutions" ⁹⁸is manifested in the involvement of city residents and satisfaction with services.



- Share of energy-efficient (A and B) buildings in the city



- Proportion of residents who have a main network of bike paths or a health network up to 500 m from their homes / share of public buildings that are located up to 200 m from the main network of bike paths or a health network
- BIM (*Building Information Number of permissions based on Modeling*).



- Satisfaction with an all-in-one planning service
- general and detailed plans in the last 12 months

⁹⁶ Targets 9.1, 9.5

⁹⁷ Target 7.3

⁹⁸ Targets 16.7, 16.10

3.2.9 City property

The priority SDGs in the field of urban development concern the introduction of resource-efficient solutions and practices in the systems managed by the city, and with it SDGs No. 7 "Affordable and clean energy" ⁹⁹, No. 12 "Responsible production and consumption" ¹⁰⁰ and No. 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" ¹⁰¹, which in turn contribute to mitigating climate change. The urban property sector also has the opportunity to influence sustainable water use, including through the reuse of rainwater in city buildings (SDG No. 6 "Clean water and sanitation" ¹⁰²).



- Volume of renewable energy produced by energy cooperatives / Total amount of renewable energy produced by the city and sold back to the grid
- The share of renewable electricity in the electricity consumption of city institutions
- Total electricity consumption of institutions managed by the city
- Share of energy-efficient (A and B) buildings in the city



- Green office statute in city institutions



- Proportion of renovated municipal buildings (to C or B level)
- BREEM (*Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method*) / Number of LEAD (*Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design*) statutes in city-owned property

⁹⁹ Targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.a

¹⁰⁰ Target 12.8

¹⁰¹ Target 9.4

¹⁰² Target 6.6



- Rainwater recycling in public buildings

has an impact on SDG No. 10 "Reduced inequalities" through the management of municipal housing ¹⁰³. Ensuring the good condition of school premises also has an impact on the SDG No. 4 "Quality education" ¹⁰⁴. Greening and renovation of buildings belonging to the city contributes to both SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ¹⁰⁵ and SDG No. 15 "Biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems" ¹⁰⁶.



- Accessibility level according to *minuomavalitsus.fin.ee*
- The ratio of the number of municipal housing units to the number of housing applicants from the city



- Students' satisfaction with the learning environment



- The proportion of implemented decisions out of all decisions made regarding idle real estate objects

¹⁰³ Targets 10.2, 10.4

¹⁰⁴ Target 4.a

¹⁰⁵ Target 11.1

¹⁰⁶ Targets 15.1, 15.a



- Area of green roofs and vertical landscaping (m2) in institutions belonging to the city

3.2.10 Social welfare

The field takes care of identifying vulnerable target groups, coordinating assistance and support activities, and implementing measures that increase the well-being and equality of city dwellers. Thus, priority SDGs in the social field are No. 1 "No poverty" ¹⁰⁷, No. 3 "Health and well-being" ¹⁰⁸ and No. 10 "Reduced inequalities" ¹⁰⁹. A good social environment is expressed through the indicator, among other things, in the feeling that Tallinn is a family-friendly city, which fits the goal of SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ¹¹⁰.



- Absolute poverty rate
- The proportion of people in permanent relative poverty in Tallinn
- Renovation of housing for target groups vulnerable to climate change



- Risk behavior of children and young people
- Percentage of children without parental care and in need of help
- Residents' satisfaction with social services
- Detection of childhood-onset behavioral and emotional disorders in 0-19 year olds (number)

¹⁰⁷ Targets 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5

¹⁰⁸ Targets 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8

¹⁰⁹ Targets 10.1, 10.2, 10.4

¹¹⁰ Target 11.1



- Share of housing expenses in total household expenses
- Ratio of income quintiles
- The percentage of residents who agree with the statement that people of different backgrounds are generally treated well in Tallinn



- The percentage of residents who completely agree with the statement that Tallinn is a family-friendly city
- The number of homeless people in Tallinn

In ensuring employment, the social field has a place of cooperation with the business field, the interaction is expressed in SDG No. 8 "Employment and economic growth" ¹¹¹. The social sector also has the opportunity to collect data and contribute to the reduction of gender inequality more narrowly, and thus to SDG No. 5 "Gender equality" ¹¹² through awareness raising, problem highlighting and support measures. Helping people in need of food aid is the goal of SDG No. 2 "End hunger" ¹¹³.



- Proportion of NEET youth
- Long-term unemployment (12 months or more) rate (15-74 year olds)
- Labor force participation rate
- Annual percentage of resocialization service users who have achieved independent living, left the service and settled in social, municipal or rented accommodation out of all service users

¹¹¹ Targets 8.3, 8.5, 8.6

¹¹² Targets 5.1, 5.2

¹¹³ Targets 2.1, 2.2



- Gender Equality Index (EIGE - European Institute for Gender Equality)
- Number of cases of domestic violence
- Campaigns in Tallinn support breastfeeding in public



- Number of people in need of food assistance (e.g. number of visits to soup kitchens)



- The number of cases of violence against children in Tallinn



- The amount of paid birth allowances

3.2.11 Sports and exercise

The field's priority SDG No. 3 "Health and well-being" ¹¹⁴. The field affects the health of city dwellers through public health programs and the provision of suitable infrastructure for exercise and the initiation of programs. Cooperation with the field of urban planning and mobility is important to ensure daily exercise.



- Number of participants / number of stages in the "Tallinn moves" program
- Proportion of overweight/obese population
- Proportion of people (aged 15–74) who exercise regularly among urban residents (consciously move at least twice a week for 30 minutes)
- Schools that have joined the Liikuma Kutsuva Kooli network



- Share of Tallinn residents traveling by public transport, on foot or by bicycle when traveling to the main destination

By supporting top sports, Estonian culture can be highlighted and international cooperation can be promoted, thus contributing to SDGs No. 17 "Global cooperation to achieve goals" ¹¹⁵ and No. 18 "Viability of the cultural space". Next to that, the field has run out of opportunities in the title fights for gender balance, also contribute to SDG No. 5 "Gender equality" ¹¹⁶.



- Gender balance of the number of medals won in the individual competition of international title competitions and the number of athletes who were members of the national team

¹¹⁴ Target 3.4

¹¹⁵ Target 17.17

¹¹⁶ Target 5.1



- The number of international title and cup competitions held in Tallinn



- The number of international title and cup competitions held in Tallinn
- Number of medals won in international title competitions

3.2.12 Utility networks

The sector's priority SDG is No. 6 "Clean water and sanitation" ¹¹⁷, No. 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure" ¹¹⁸ and No. 7 "Affordable and clean energy" ¹¹⁹. The impact is expressed in the daily and vital services reaching all citizens and in the protection and sustainable use of natural resources. Nature-friendly and climate change-friendly solutions contribute to both SDG No. 13 "Climate measures" ¹²⁰ and SDG No. 14 "Ocean and marine ecosystems" ¹²¹.



- The share of city properties with public sewer connection points from city properties that need a connection point
- Number of nature-based stormwater solutions
- Water loss
- Disturbances/failures in the provision of sewage service (number of sewage blockages)
- Number of public drinking water taps
- Number of water bodies in good ecological condition
- The number of groundwater bodies in Tallinn in good condition
- Amount of domestic water consumed per inhabitant
- Compliance of water quality samples with requirements

¹¹⁷ Targets 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6

¹¹⁸ Target 9.1

¹¹⁹ Targets 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.a

¹²⁰ Sub-objective 13.1

¹²¹ Targets 14.1, 14.2, 14.c

- Share of waste water discharged into nature that meets environmental requirements



- Electricity consumption per inhabitant
- Share of renewable energy in district heating and share of properties connected to district heating
- Volume of renewable energy produced by energy cooperatives / Total amount of renewable energy produced by the city and sold back to the grid
- The city's general electricity consumption per light



- Share of the renovated heat network (%) of the network requiring renovation by 2030



- Number of public drinking water taps
- Share of properties connected to district cooling



- State of coastal water bodies

3.2.13 Health and healthcare

in achieving the goals of SDG No. 3 "Health and well-being" . ¹²²When considering health aspects, it is important to cooperate with the field of urban planning in order to reduce noise and air pollution and ensure an urban space where people move using active modes of movement. High-quality food ensures the prevention of health problems and contributes to SDG No. 2 "Zero hunger" ¹²³.



- Detection of childhood-onset behavioral and emotional disorders in 0-19 year olds (number)
- Proportion of people (aged 15–74) who exercise regularly among urban residents (consciously move at least twice a week for 30 minutes)
- Proportion of the population who are absent from work or school for 15 days or more due to illness
- Years lived healthy (Harjumaa)
- Percentage of residents who agree with the statement that Tallinners smile often
- Availability of family medical care for 16-year-olds and older, Harjumaa
- Proportion of overweight/obese population
- Suicides of children and young people in the age groups 0-9 and 10-19 years
- Percentage of residents who are satisfied and very satisfied with the availability of health care services
- Schools that have joined the Liikuma Kutsuva Kooli network
- Cases of HIV infection, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and C per 100,000 population
- Citizens' satisfaction with the availability of mental health care in the city
- The number of projects aimed at the prevention and treatment of addiction disorders



- Proportion of schools that provide organic food to students

¹²² Targets 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.8

¹²³ Target 2.4

Medical care provided to all urbanites contributes to SDG No. 10 "reduced inequalities". On the assumption that healthy city dwellers move more independently, the sector also contributes to SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ¹²⁴.



- uninsured people receiving primary care and inpatient follow-up care services in Tallinn among uninsured people
- Share of Tallinn residents traveling by public transport, on foot or by bicycle when traveling to the main destination

3.2.14 Management and support services

management and support services on the SDGs is manifested primarily in the action mechanisms of the city organization and in ensuring coherent cooperation with all other fields, as well as in the creation of partnerships both domestically and internationally. Systematic implementation of sustainable development goals is ensured through the field of management and support services. SDG No. 16 "Peace, municipal order and strong institutions" ¹²⁵ and SDG No. 17 "Global cooperation to achieve the goals" ¹²⁶ are therefore in the focus of the field. In the case of SDG No. 11 "Sustainable cities and settlements" ¹²⁷, the task of the management area remains to assess satisfaction with services and general satisfaction, which is formed as a combination of all areas.



- Percentage of residents who are satisfied with city management
- Share of residents who are aware of the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy
- The number of visits to the public display of the dashboard
- The volume of the inclusive budget
- Credit rating level

¹²⁴ Target 11.1

¹²⁵ Targets 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10

¹²⁶ Targets 17.6, 17.7

¹²⁷ Targets 11.1, 11.5, 11.6, 11.8

- There are no critical information security incidents in the city's information system (lack of RIA and AKI prescriptions)
- The level of governance according to *minuomavalitsus.ee*
- The city's net debt load
- Satisfaction with the availability of information and user-friendliness (simplicity, clarity) regarding public services / Availability of information in relation to services - increase in the availability of services
- Share of Tallinners who are very satisfied with the availability and usability of open data
- The number of corruption cases related to the incident in the city of Tallinn



- foreign funding involved in foreign projects
- The proportion of Tallinners (aged 15–26) who have done voluntary work in the last 12 months
- Number of community initiatives per 1,000 inhabitants
- The number of international networks/projects in which Tallinn participates and which contribute to sustainable development and in which at least one developing country participates
- The number of strategic documents adopted by the city council that include the UN Sustainable Development Goals



- The proportion of residents who are very satisfied with the living environment of their district
- The number of cooperation projects with other Estonian municipalities
- Greenhouse gas emission / change in emission
- Amount of damage caused by climate change in the urban area (in euros): Storm damage
- The amount of damage caused by climate change in the urban area (in euros): The amount of damage caused by floods caused by rainwater
- Excess mortality due to heat waves

In addition to the above, the field of management has a role in ensuring the lifelong learning of the employees of its organization, thereby contributing to SDG No. 4 "Quality education"

¹²⁸. Ensuring equal treatment in recruitment processes and salary design affects SDG No. 5 "Equal treatment" ¹²⁹. Designing accessible services impacts SDG #10 "Reducing Inequalities" ¹³⁰. SDG No. 12 "Responsible consumption and production" can be influenced through procurement and consumption habits ¹³¹. The introduction of climate-aware and mechanisms that take climate change into account contributes to SDG No. 13 "Climate measures" ¹³².



- The extent of digital competence/skills in the city organization



- Gender balance in the city's leading positions



- Accessibility level according to *minuomavalitsus.fin.ee*
- Proportion of people who have perceived personal discrimination
- Gender balance in the city's leading positions



- Proportion of green/sustainable procurements from all procurements

¹²⁸ Target 3.4

¹²⁹ Targets 5.1, 5.5, 5.c

¹³⁰ Targets 10.2, 10.3

¹³¹ Targets 12.2, 12.7

¹³² Targets 13.1, 13.2



- The number of Tallinn collectives that participated in the song and dance party



- Amount of damage caused by climate change in the urban area (in euros): Storm damage
- The amount of damage caused by climate change in the urban area (in euros): The amount of damage caused by floods caused by rainwater
- Excess mortality due to heat waves
- Greenhouse gas emission / change in emission



- The amount of research funding allocated to the Maritime Museum from the city budget



- The amount of the budget to increase the area favorable for biodiversity / to increase the area of green areas

4 Sustainable Governance model and handbook

The Sustainable Governance Model describes processes, structures, tools and skills necessary for a city government to work towards sustainable development goals. The model assumes that the goals are aligned with UN-s SDG-s, but they do not have to be explicitly matching with SDG-s. Essentially it is a strategic management framework for effective governance to achieve environmental, social and economic sustainability. For the city of Tallinn, it is a continuation of strategic management reform which started with the development of the city's new development strategy and restructuring the organization to increase its strategic planning capacity. We suggest limiting the framework to horizontal management processes that are common in every city rather than actual services provided to the citizens. The three big horizontal processes would be: strategic planning, service design and organizational development. These processes would be tackled in the context of sustainability, co-creation, innovation, agility, knowledge transfer and other principles.

Strategic planning refers to the process of setting goals, elaborating actions, ex-ante impact assessment, budgeting, and monitoring. How to set-up a continuous and efficient circle that provides relevant information to decision makers, engages stakeholders and uses best knowledge from both academia, other cities and even private sector.

Developing services refers to the implementation of service design principles. It enables to compare services on the same bases, providing needed information for the strategic planning process while giving service providers the knowledge and tools to make best use of the resources available to them. It incorporates impact assessment as an ever-present mindset not just as a complicated methodology to be used on specific occasions. Both strategic planning and service design make use of highly skilled, motivated, and emphatic **organization** which has modern tools to do its job. This process deals with the development of human resources, digital tools, regulatory framework, engagement principles, both internal and external communication, knowledge transfer etc.

The model would be developed by a partner network including different cities, academia, think tanks and experts. We shall propose the topic to already existing networks first, so as not to add another cooperation platform if possible. The development should in best case be an iterative process where solutions that are worked out, are tested in partner cities as soon as possible.

5 Integration of sustainable development goals into the city's strategic and financial planning system

This chapter describes the integration methodology of sustainable development goals and strategic and financial planning of the city organization. Chapter 4.1 retrospectively describes how connections with "Tallinn 2035" were created. This methodology can be used in the future for strategies with the same structure - especially the new long-term development strategy. The possibilities of creating connections with detailed development planning formats are described in chapter 4.2.

The entire chapter 4 will be integrated into the instructional materials for the [procedural order of compiling, publishing, reporting of Tallinn's development documents](#).

5.1 Methodology for making connections between Tallinn 2035 and SDGs

The sustainable development goals are linked to "Tallinn 2035" through the goals of the fields (Figure 2) and through the targets.

Analysis stage 1. Connections between the objectives of the "Tallinn 2035" areas of activity and the SDGs

Field of activity contribution to the SDGs (linkages assessed in Chapter 2.2) through development goals.

The analysis steps 1 are described in more detail in Annex 4 "Summaries of the project process", which contains the summaries of the Extended ULG and Small ULG meetings and a description of the methodology for connecting Tallinn 2035 and the SDGs and the stakeholder mapping process.

Analysis step 2. Indicators to evaluate the contribution of the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy to the sustainable development goals.

The same indicators can also be applied in the preparation of the VLR (specified in chapter 5.2), and the relationship between the indicator and the SDG is indicated in the operational programme (specified in chapter 4.2.2).

The indicators are presented in chapters 2.1, 2.2 and Annex 1 "Summary table of indicators". As the final result of the work of the analysis stage of indicators, a catalog of indicators was created (Annex 1 "Summary table of indicators"), from which indicators can be selected based on the following views:

UN Sustainable Development Goals;

UN sustainable Development Goal targets;

"Strategic goals and sub-topics of Tallinn 2035;

"Tallinn 2035" areas of activity;

Objectives of the "Tallinn 2035" areas of activity;

Indicators of the catalog (some indicators appear simultaneously in several areas and in several SDGs);

sources (e.g. indicator present in T2035 2022 Operational Plan or [new indicators](#)).

In the catalog, it is indicated which indicators appear in the "Tallinn 2035" 2022 operational programme. Indicators have been created together with sectoral working groups and they derive from, among other things, sectoral development documents, national development plans, development strategies, etc. The analysis performed in the last phase takes into account the reference framework for the sustainable development of European cities (RFSC - Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities) indicators, the European Commission's 2020 guide "SDG Voluntary Local Reviews", European Commission, 2020. European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews, EUR 30067 EN, UN and UNECE guidelines and the State Chancellery's 2020 overview of the implementation of the UN action plan.

The analysis stages 2 are described in more detail in Annex 4 "Summaries of the project process", which contains the summaries of the Extended ULG and Small ULG meetings and a description of the methodology for connecting Tallinn 2035 and the SDGs and the stakeholder mapping process.

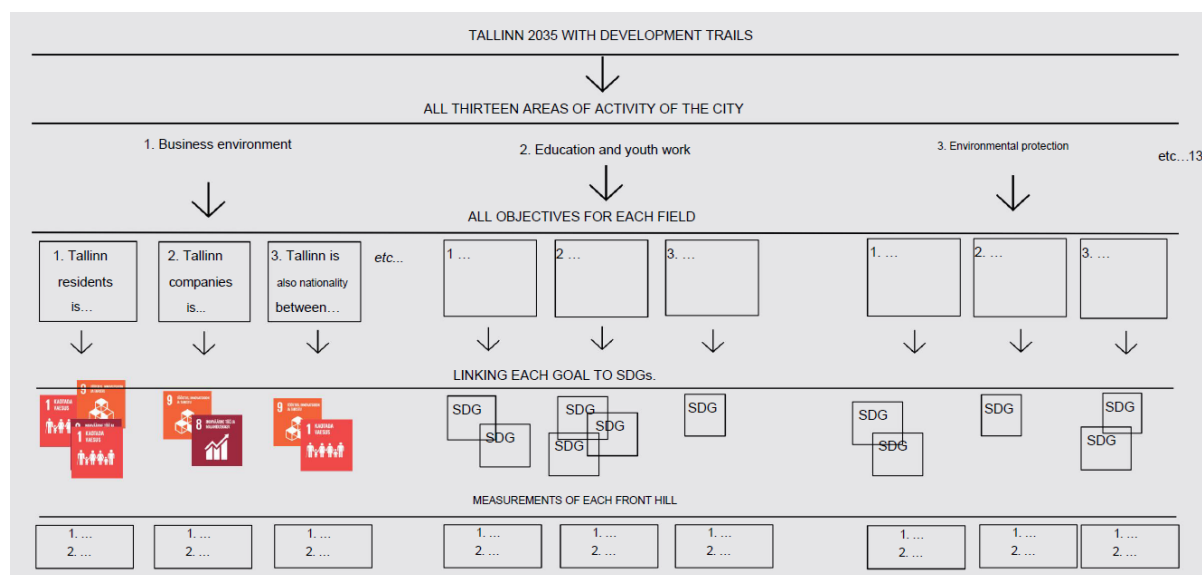


Figure 2. Connecting "Tallinn 2035" development strategy with the SDGs

Analysis step 3. Connecting strategic goals of "Tallinn 2035" and the SDGs

Based on the relationships between the areas of activity in the development strategy and the strategic goals, the indicators of the strategic goals specified in the 2022 operational programme, and the relationships between the SDGs and the areas specified in the indicators table, the connections with the goals of "Tallinn 2035" have been derived, which are explained in chapter 2.1 and noted in the indicators table.

5.2 Integrating SDGs in other city development documents and activities

5.2.1 Making connections between the SDGs and sectoral development plans

Creating connections between the SDGs and sectoral development plans are based on the sectoral connections analyzed in chapter 2.2 of this guide and the logic of connecting goals and SDGs presented in chapter 4.

In the case of a sectoral development plan, it is necessary to describe how the connections indicated in chapter 2.2 are implemented in the scope of the development document. The Tallinn SDG workbook (Annex 5) is used as an auxiliary material, which can be supplemented during the preparation of the development document.

The result can be displayed in two ways:

1. Under the objectives of the sectoral development plan, the names of the SDGs to which the selected sectoral objective contributes are given.
2. In the introductory part of the sectoral development plan, it is indicated which SDGs the selected development plan as a whole contributes to.

In both cases, the development document must describe how the implementation of the SDGs will be contributed to.

5.2.1.1 Establishing links between the SDGs and other development documents, and the SDGs and the development plans of the institutions managed by the city authorities

In development documents in which no new sectoral goals are set (cross-sectoral development plans - e.g. Climate Plan, "Digital Tallinn"; documents specifying the action program - e.g. "Bicycle strategy"; development plans of institutions managed by city authorities - e.g. "Tallinn City Museum Development Plan"), the connections with the SDGs are described in the introductory part of the development plan part. The creation of links between development documents and the SDGs is also based on the sectoral links indicated in chapter 2.2 of this guide and the logic of linking goals and SDGs presented in chapter 4.2.

However, the connections of the development document must be evaluated both through the goal(s) of the field(s) and the places of influence of the city of Tallinn, which opportunities the scope of the development document deals with. The SDG workbook (Annex 5) is used as an auxiliary material for this analysis.

Result: In the introductory part of the development document, it is stated which SDGs this development document contributes as a whole, and how.

5.2.1.2 Indicators used to monitor SDGs in development documents

If during the preparation of the development plan, additional indicators arise at the level of development strategy goals, field targets or action programs, then these indicators must be included in the "Tallinn 2035" operational programme and corresponding changes must be

made in the explanations of the development strategy. Also, in cooperation with the Strategic Management Office, it is necessary to assess whether the indicator would be used to monitor the progress on SDGs and make a corresponding entry in the monitoring system (so-called indicators database). Managed institution's indicators are generally not used to monitor SDGs.

Result: The development document contains, if necessary, the indicators necessary for monitoring the SDGs, and they are indicated in the "Tallinn 2035" monitoring system.

5.2.1.3 Operational programmes

In "Tallinn 2035" operational programme and sectoral operational programmes, the relation of each relevant indicator to the SDGs is indicated in a separate column. Corresponding marking is also done in the monitoring system.

Result: the set of indicators required for the VLR is included in the operational programme and in the "Tallinn 2035" monitoring system in a form that enables an SDG-based extract. In the monitoring system, the inclusion of the indicator in the operational programme and in the VLR is marked accordingly.

5.2.2 An inclusive budget

The size of the city's inclusive budget this year is one million euros, which can only be used for objects of public use and free access. The feasibility of the presented ideas is evaluated by an expert committee, and the ideas left through the sieve move on to discussion and then to a public vote. Each district can implement one project per year that meets the conditions of the inclusive budget, which the residents of the district have proposed themselves and which has received the most votes in the vote.

When evaluating ideas, in addition to compliance with the strategic goals of "Tallinn 2035" and the goals of the field, we would like to use compliance with the sustainable development goals as an additional criterion in the evaluation. In the key to the activities of the inclusive budget projects, the links with the indicators set for monitoring the SDGs are thus evaluated. Projects whose expected impact is the most broad-based, i.e. affecting the progress of several indicators, are selected for voting in priority order. A more detailed methodology will be developed and piloted in the 2023 inclusive budget process.

5.2.3 Spatial planning

TBC - Based on Thematic Hub #3

6 Reporting

6.1 Voluntary reporting framework (Voluntary Local Review - VLR)

6.1.1 Structure of VLR

The two most common structures for a VLR report to the UN are SDG-based and theme-based. In the case of both divisions, it is possible to use the results of the work on the connections between the goals of "Tallinn 2035" and the SDGs already carried out.

SDG-based approach has been used for example New York¹³³ and Amsterdam¹³⁴. Espoo, among others, has used a theme-based approach¹³⁵.

Considering the structure of "Tallinn 2035", which connects the fields of action through strategic goals, we recommend using the same approach for the preparation of the VLR (theme-based approach). The summary table of analysis and indicators in chapter 2 of this guide can be used as a starting point for creating connections.

Possible structure of the VLR:

1. Strategic goal 1
 - a. SDGs affected (including priority SDGs)
 - i. the mentioned SDGs (through which areas and activities?) (so-called potential impact)
 - ii. Fulfillment of SDG indicators, i.e. a more detailed description of the current situation (current situation of real impact)
2. In summary, SDGs as layers (environment, economy, people)
 - a. Summary:
 - i. Tallinn contributes successfully to the achievement of which SDG goals
 - ii. What are the areas of development and possible activities for the new period

6.1.2 The process

Tallinn's first VLR will be prepared for the first time in 2026 as part of the annual "Tallinn 2035" general monitoring report, led by the Strategic Management Office (after the local government elections and the formation of the new composition of the council at the end of 2025). During the preparation of the VLR, cooperation is carried out with the compilers of the Estonian Voluntary National Review (VNR) and the most important partners of the city, mapping, among

¹³³ <https://www.nyc.gov/assets/international/downloads/pdf/International-Affairs-VLR-2019.pdf>

¹³⁴ https://pure.hva.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/25403486/gem_ams_dig_def_smaller_v5.pdf

¹³⁵ <https://www.local2030.org/pdf/vlr/EspooVLR2020Web.pdf>

other things, the flagship projects of those partners that have been supported during the evaluation period (since 2015) and which future projects will support the implementation of the SDGs.

From the indicators used for monitoring “Tallinn 2035”, an excerpt based on the SDGs is made (the corresponding note is in the monitoring system next to each indicator used for monitoring the SDGs, see chapter 4.2.1, "Operational programmes").

The Tallinn VLR is approved by the Tallinn City Council, after which it is submitted to the United Nations. Tallinn's second VLR will be prepared in 2030.

6.2 Using the RFSC framework to assess area of activity linkages with the SDGs

Tallinn has piloted the Reference Framework for Sustainable Cities (RFSC) evaluation of the city's activities in 2021, but the activity was not carried out broadly involving all the city's departments (see results Figure 3 and Figure 4).

In 2023-2024, the evaluation will be repeated, this time also involving those responsible for all areas of activity of "Tallinn 2035". The evaluation results of the model provide input for determining the activities of the operational programmes and an indication of which sustainable development goals need more attention in development planning.

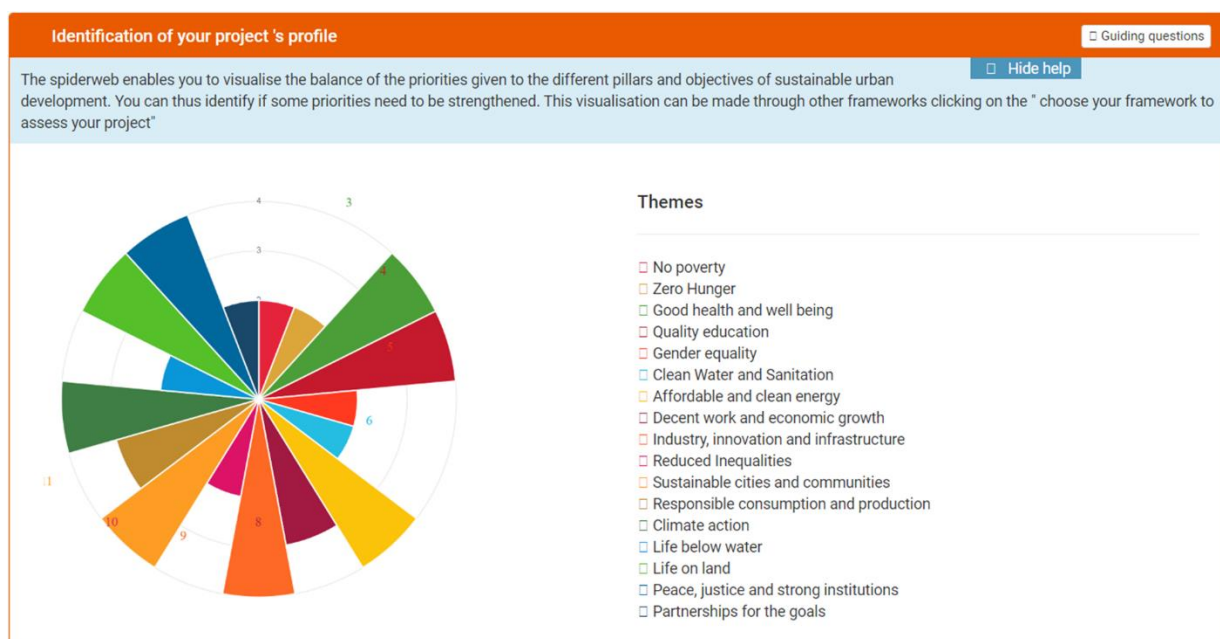


Figure 3. Importance of SDGs in city development documents based on RFSC methodology.

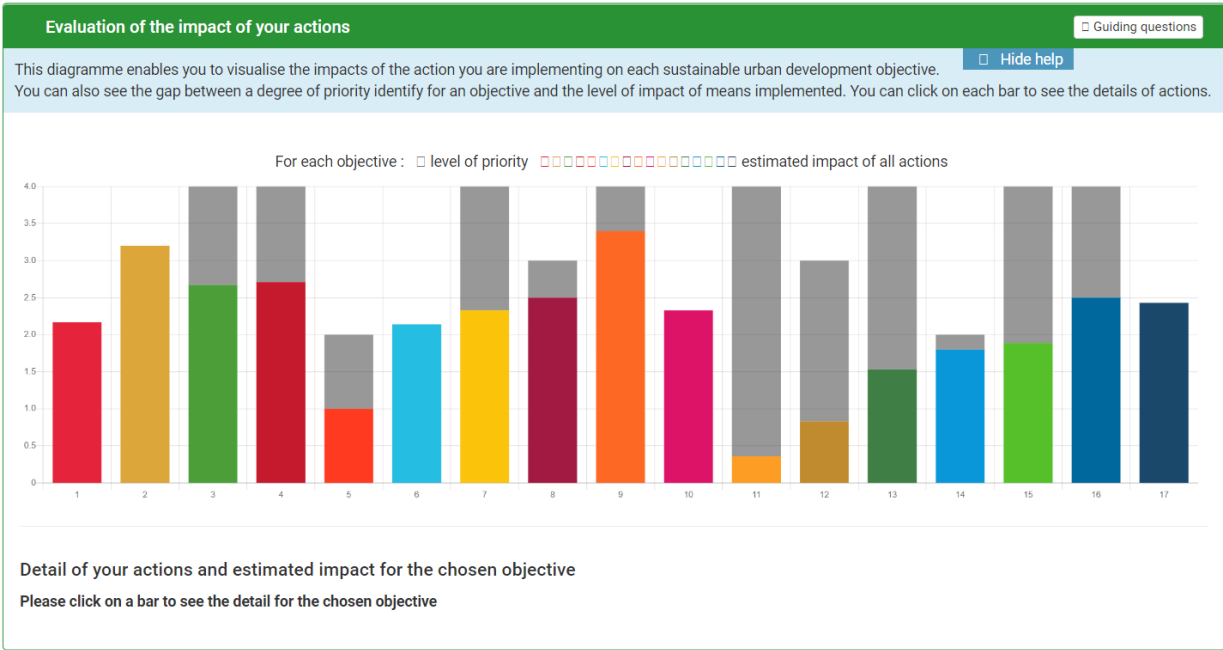


Figure 4. Discrepancy between the importance of SDGs and implemented activities based on the RFSC methodology.

7 Participation

7.1 Mapping of the current situation

At the moment, within the URBACT project, about 40 city employees have been involved in the involvement activities, in the whole integration work process related to the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the city of Tallinn. The participants in these working groups linked the goals of Tallinn 2035 with the sustainable development goals of the United Nations with the help of city indicators. Also, the people belonging to that working group have met within the framework of several workshops and meetings, under the collective name "Small ULG" (ULG - *URBACT Local Group*).

The larger group has been covered by meetings within the framework of the "Extended ULG". The "Extended ULG" consists of representatives of the city councils (who are also involved in the work processes of the "Small ULG"), the most important partners and companies. The list of participants in the "Expanded ULG" meeting is constantly being updated. The meetings of the "Extended ULG" have been divided into two - the first "Extended ULG" was organized for the city's subordinate institutions and authorities, some members of the "Small ULG" also participated. The second one, the "Extended ULG", was held for companies, where companies already familiar with the field of sustainable development goals shared their experience in order to inspire other participants in working with the SDGs.

Although in the process of creating the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy, the involvement has taken place on a very broad basis (approx. 7,000 people participated in the preparation of the strategy), and people have also been systematically involved in the creation of space, in other processes, the involvement of the public has been rather modest and unsystemized.

Current situation	The solution
The city organization's lack of experience in engagement activities, incomplete database of stakeholders, lack of common guidelines;	Development of good practice of inclusion, training of city employees in inclusion processes
The city organization's internal awareness of the sustainable development goals is low, and it is important to increase this knowledge based on the internal communication of the city government;	Raising internal awareness of the organization and organizing an internal campaign;
The participation of external stakeholders in processes and interest in events is low.	Development of good practice of involvement, organization of involvement events conducted at a very good level, awareness of involvement fatigue.

7.2 Guidelines for Tallinn Strategic Management Office for engagement activities in different groups

7.2.1 Division into inclusion groups

The involvement of stakeholders in the introduction and implementation of sustainable development goals helps ensure the information, involvement and consultation of potentially affected individuals and organizations and gives them the opportunity to express their opinion on activities related to sustainable development goals.

The involvement activities of the city of Tallinn depend on the target group, which are divided into four categories:

- Informables (Level 4 inclusion)
- Consultables (level 3 inclusion)
- Includables (Level 2 inclusion)
- Partners (Level 1 inclusion)

The initial mapping of the parties and their membership in different engagement groups is shown in the summary table of stakeholders (Annex 2 "Summary table of stakeholders") and it changes over time and is supplemented (specified in chapter 6.2.2). And the methodology described in Annex 4 "Tallinn 2035 and SDG linking methodology and stakeholder mapping process description".

7.2.2 Guidelines for near-term activities by engagement groups

Level 4 - informables

The inclusion group includes: educational institutions, social media influencers, media, Tallinners

Informing through the following activities:

- Cartoon exhibition aimed at the sustainable development goals in schools, New Market square, district administrations, city council;
- *Podcast* series (with city media);
- Freedom Square and other media surfaces in the city are used for communications on the topic of sustainable development;
- Measuring awareness among city residents (Proportion of residents who are aware of the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy/SDG-s);
- Articles, opinion pieces by city spokespersons.

Level 3 - consultables

The participation group includes: the Representation of the European Commission in Estonia, professional associations, universities, the state, foreign experts

- Consulting activities according to the need and the specifics of the subject area:
 - Conducting focus groups;
 - Conducting questionnaires to obtain feedback and information.

Level 2 - includables

group includes the members of Extended ULG, which is formed from the following stakeholders: various institutions (education, sports and culture, social, etc.), settlement associations, local government cooperation organizations, developers, heads of offices, city directors, companies

Engagement through:

- Seminars at least once a year (Extended ULG);
- Measuring awareness inside and outside the city organization;

Level 1 - partners

The participation group includes: Small ULG participants, city management, council and representatives of the youth council

Advancing the process through the following activities:

- Coordinating the involvement of partners with other city processes (Development Planning Committee, etc.)
- Integrating the SDGs into citizen participation processes
- Development of guidelines for inclusion by the end of 2024, including:
 - Development of the list of participants, constant updating;
 - A description of the activities for which the inclusion takes place in each case. Good examples of participation activities can be found in Annex 6 "Best practices of inclusion in other countries".
- 2023 Strategy Party¹³⁶, which focuses on the theme of the SDGs;
- Interconnecting sectoral development plans with the SDGs (chapter 4.2.1.1);
- Designation of SDG ambassadors in the fields of action and their work procedures. SDG Ambassadors are employees of the departments responsible for the areas of activity, who are most familiar with how their area contributes to the various SDGs. The basis of the ambassador's work is the SDG workbook, the summary table of indicators, the Tallinn sustainable development guide.
- Integration of the SDGs workbook and the table of indicators and the analysis of this guide into the city's strategic planning system. Reviewing the workbook primarily with a view to whether the applicable law has changed and Tallinn's opportunities to influence the SDGs as a local government have increased or decreased (with regard to all SDGs, but especially in the case of SDGs No. 16 and 17).

8 Risk analysis

The risk analysis for this guide uncovered multiple means for risk mitigation, which had been already described in the sustainable development action plan for the years 2023-2026 (Annex

¹³⁶ The strategy party is an annual conference and joint event for the entire city organization, where the topics of the city's strategic development are discussed. In 2022, 300 people took part in the event on site and an additional 600 people online.

3). However, more focus on coherent and clear communication was identified, among other means of mitigation. The full risk analysis can be found in Annex 7.

9 Used manuals

European Commission. 2020. European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews , EUR 30067 EN

UN Environmental Programme. 2018. Concept note for the development of a global methodology . SDG Indicator 17.14.1. Number of countries with mechanisms in place that enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

SLEEP. 2021. Guidelines for the Development of Voluntary Local Reviews in the ECE Region

State Chancellery. 2020. Overview of the implementation of the UN action plan in Estonia

10 Extras

10.1 Annex 1. Summary table of indicators of Sustainable Development Goals

The summary table of indicators brings together both existing and new indicators (proposals of indicators) to measure the impact on the SDGs . It is possible to select SDG indicators based on the following breakdown or by combining them:

- Field
- Purpose of the field
- The goal of the SDGs
- SDG target
- Indicator (some indicators appear simultaneously in several areas and in several SDGs)
- Source (e.g. indicator present in the T2035 2022 Operational programme or new indicators)
- A sub-topic of strategic purpose

10.2 Annex 2. Summary table of stakeholders

The list of those involved in 2022 is included in the summary table of stakeholders.

10.3 Annex 3. Tallinn sustainable development action plan for the years 2023-2026

The action plan sets the next years' activities in Tallinn for the integration of the UN Sustainable Development Goals until the city's first VLR is approved. The planned activities will be implemented through the "Tallinn 2035" development strategy operational programme.

10.4 Annex 4. Summaries of the project process

10.4.1 Summaries of the Expanded ULG and Small ULG meetings

10.4.2 Description of the methodology for connecting Tallinn 2035 and the SDGs and the stakeholder mapping process

10.4.3 A more detailed description of the interest-impact matrix

10.4.4 Tallinn 2035 and SDG linking scheme

10.5 Annex 5. Tallinn SDG workbook

The Tallinn SDG workbook brings together all sub-activities of all SDGs and indicates whether and how they can be applied in the context of Tallinn. For use if there is a need to link a new strategic development perspective with the SDGs or to check the existing one.

The workbook must be updated according to changes in the applicable law.

10.6 Annex 6. Best practices of inclusion in other countries

Examples of SDG engagement activities in other countries. The material is an input for creating a more detailed engagement plan.

10.7 Annex 7. Risk analysis

In the risk analysis, the possible risks manifested in the implementation of the guide and the IAP and the measures to mitigate them have been assessed.