

URBAN PROSPERITY: CONCEPT AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS TO IMPLEMENTING THE SDGS AND NEW URBAN AGENDA

Action Planning for Cities
Oriented by the SDG 11 and Supported by the City Prosperity Index

May 2017



Table of content

- > **Introduction**
- > **Introduction to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**
- > **New Urban Agenda (NUA)**
- > **UN HABITAT Role in connecting SDGs and NUA**
- > **Policy Implementation**
- > **Conclusion**



Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015)



Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015)



Vision: “spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”

Adopted in 2000 by 189 UN member states

8 goals, supported by 21 specific targets and 60 indicators.

MDGs impacts by 2015

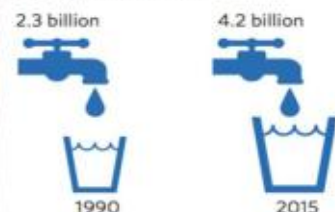
Global number of deaths of children under five



Extreme poverty rate in developing countries



1.9 billion people have gained access to piped drinking water since 1990



MDGs limitations

The MDGs were largely determined by OECD countries and international donor agencies in a top-down method

The MDGs provide limited list of goals, with targets that applied primarily to least developed and poor countries

The MDGs failed to consider the root causes of poverty and the interconnectedness of these causes

Just 1 MDG (MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development) focused on high-income countries

Progress across all MDGs has been limited and uneven across countries

Sustainable Development Goals (2015 – 2030)



United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015,
25 - 27 September 2015, New York

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015
- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a **universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet** and ensure that all people enjoy **peace and prosperity**



The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The “Agenda 2030” reinforces the Future We Want – applying to **all nations** and **leaving no one behind**

leaving no one behind

1

Agenda

5

Main areas

17

Task description

169

Targets

240

Indicators

People

Planet

Prosperity

Peace

Partnership

SDG 11



Make cities and human settlements

- ✓ Inclusive
- ✓ Safe
- ✓ Resilient
- ✓ Sustainable

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives a prominent role to urbanization and cities with the inclusion of a stand-alone goal for cities and human settlements.




- Recognition that cities are a string that connects all other goals together
- Interactions are important to formulate integrated policies that enhance the transformative role of urbanization

SDG11 – Ten targets

Outcome-oriented targets and indicators

-  11.1 Housing and slums
-  11.2 Sustainable transport
-  11.3 Participatory planning
-  11.4 Cultural heritage
-  11.5 Disaster reduction
-  11.6 Air quality and waste management
-  11.7 Public spaces

Process-oriented targets and indicators

-  11.a Urban-rural linkages
-  11.b Implementation of mitigation and adaptation plans and policies
-  11.c Sustainable and resilient buildings

SDG11 – The process



3 global consultations about indicators – once targets were decided (Member States/ Stakeholders / UN Agencies)

3 platform for online comments

2 ratings of proposed indicators (Tiers 1 to 3 – color codes)

3 Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IA-EG) (New York, Bangkok, Mexico City)

2 Reports (IA-EG for UNSC and SG Report about Implementation)

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



SDG 11 Explained by Raf Tuts Director, Programme Division UN-Habitat October 1, 2015



CPI and the SDGs

A tool to monitor and implement theSDG urban-related goals

Decision-making based on evidence through the integration of the international Development Agenda



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

ROLE

UN HABITAT roles



UN HABITAT ongoing portfolio



- Refining Urban SDGs Indicators:** propose to the Secretariat (UNSD) methodological information and/or data support to change indicators
- Expert Group Meetings:** discuss and agree on the approach, methodology and ways of computation of specific indicators with outstanding challenges related to the monitoring of the SDGs at local levels, particularly spatial indicators
- SDG Goal 11 Indicators - Definitions and Metadata:**
 - A Global Monitoring Tool that serves as a guide to assist national and local governments in their efforts to collect, analyze, validate data and information in view of the preparation of country-based reports.
 - The Metadata provides necessary definitions, method of computation and technics to estimate indicators, including spatial indicators

UN HABITAT ongoing portfolio (cont)



4. [UN-Habitat SDGs Webpage](#): A website dedicated to UN-Habitat approach, involvement and support to SDGs, with a particular focus on Goal 11
5. [SDGs Report](#): joint with other UN agencies to develop the global progress report on the SDGs
6. [City Prosperity Initiative](#)
 - The new CPI framework is integrating all the indicators of Goal 11 and a selected number of other SDG indicators that have an urban component
 - Countries that decide to use the CPI will be able to identify, quantify, evaluate, monitor and report on progress made by cities and countries, towards SDG Goal 11 in a more structured manner

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



NEW URBAN AGENDA

UN Conferences on Human Settlements

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development to “reinvigorate” the global political commitment to sustainable urban development



UN Conference on Human Settlements, 1976
Vancouver



Habitat II, 1996
Istanbul



Habitat III, 2016
Quito

Habitat III: The need for a New Urban Agenda

COMPARISON OF UNSUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT WITH SUSTAINABLE ALTERNATIVES

- River
- Road network
- Agricultural
- Public space
- Residential
- Commercial
- Mixed use
- Institutional

Unsustainable Urban Development



SPRAWLING
Creates large and low-density blocks that make trips longer.



EXCLUSIVE
Separates places, peoples, and activities from each other.



SEGREGATED
Disjointed road network with no clear hierarchy.



VULNERABLE
Marginalizes, constricts, & fragments water, farmland, & parks.

Sustainable Urban Development

COMPACT
Builds smaller, walkable, and densified blocks.

INCLUSIVE
Diversifies peoples and uses within the district, block, and building.

CONNECTED
Interconnects roads and streets with a clear hierarchy.

RESILIENT
Makes room for water through public spaces & conserves farmland.

INFOGRAPHIC DRAWN BY David Jonathan C. Garcia



What is in the New Urban Agenda?

- Action-oriented document rethinking the way we build, manage and live in cities
- 175 commitments that 190 nations have signed on
- Largely be cities rather than nations that first define, innovate, then implement them



TOWARDS A NEW
URBAN AGENDA

New Urban Agenda



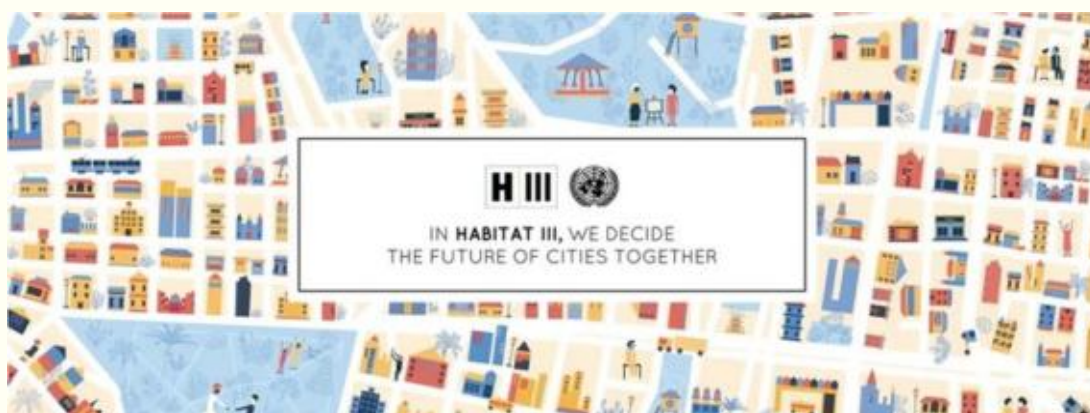
Build on **ACTION PLANS,**
STRATEGIC GOALS of 2030
Development Agenda

- ✓ Must be **BOLD**, forward thinking and tightly focused on problem solving
- ✓ It should have clear means of **implementation**
- ✓ Adopt a **city-wide** approach
- ✓ Propose **concrete** strategies and actions
- ✓ Create a **mutually reinforcing** relationship between urbanization and development
- ✓ **Support** a paradigm shift
- ✓ Devise **well-activated** set of strategies
- ✓ Transform **urbanization** into a tool of **development**
- ✓ Constitute a framework of **cooperation**
- ✓ Convey a **SEN SE OF URGENCY**

New Urban Agenda



Habitat conferences



UN HABITAT III, Quito 2016

New Urban Agenda: Equity

“ We share a vision of cities **for all**, referring to the equal use and enjoyment of cities and human settlements, seeking to promote **inclusivity** and ensure that all inhabitants, of present and future generations, without discrimination of any kind, are able to inhabit and produce just, **safe, healthy, accessible, affordable, resilient and sustainable** cities and human settlements to foster prosperity and quality of life for all ”



New Urban Agenda: Inclusivity



Each city dweller can be an activist for change



Three Transformative Commitments

- A. Equity:** Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty (18 points)
 - land tenure, the value of public space, and the sustainable leverage of natural and cultural heritage
- B. Inclusivity:** Urban Prosperity and Opportunities for All (20 points)
 - Access to affordable housing, access to knowledge, skills, and education, and the promotion of investments, innovations and entrepreneurship
- C. Sustainability:** Resilient Urban Development (18 points)
 - Climate change, unsustainable consumption, slum upgrading, energy efficiency and the social and ecological function of land

UN HABITAT III

Conclusion

“The SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement — these are really important policy bricks that we’re going to use to build the cities of the 21st century. But ultimately it’s going to be local people, local governments and local ecosystems that are the cement that bind them together in a lasting way.”



POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

New Urban Agenda – Policy points

1. **Forward looking** and **problem solving**;
2. Adopt a **city-wide approach (strong integration)** to development
3. Clear funding mechanisms and effective means of monitoring
4. A **sense of urgency** in the implementation but also **clear and well-defined implementation plans**
5. Seek **mutually reinforcing relationship** between urbanization and development
6. Establish **links to other global agreements and agendas**
7. Induce transformative change promoting a **new urbanization model that is universal and adaptable to different national circumstances**

UN HABITAT next steps

1. Implementing SDG - Localize Actions at city level

- Providing support to local and national governments to reflect the new global agenda in city and country development plans and policies
- Making the UN-Habitat's policy expertise on sustainable urban development available to governments at all stages of implementation

3. Reporting SDGs - National Sample of Cities

- National governments need to create a consistent set of cities that is representative of their territory, geography, governance and history.
- UN-Habitat will support national governments in the definition of a sample of representative cities and in the data aggregation process

2. Monitoring SDGs - Spatial Indicators

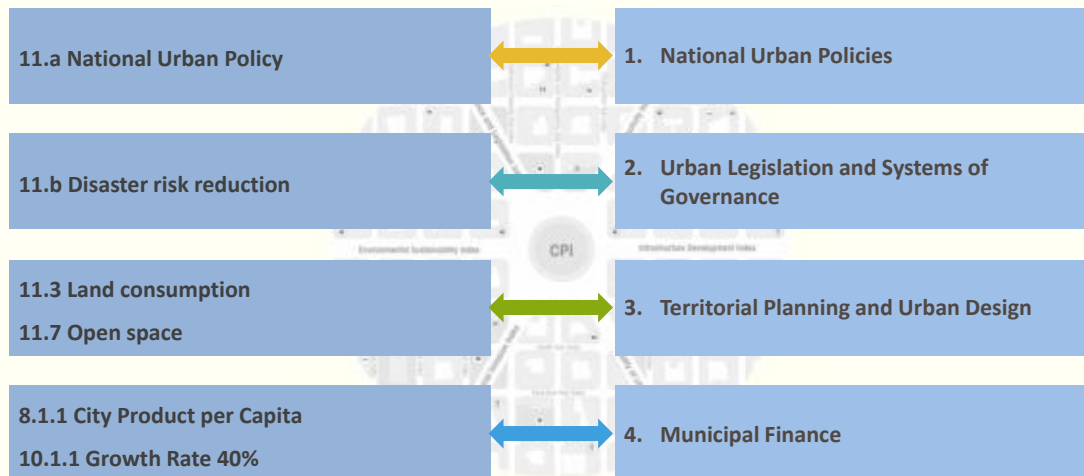
- Geospatial data, adequate technology and management system will be needed for the measurement of the spatial indicators of the Goal 11
- Spatial disaggregated data provides relevant information for policy-makers to decide on local-level allocation of resources and monitoring of equitable outcomes

4. Connecting SDGs and the New Urban Agenda

- A strong connection between the New Urban Agenda and the SDGs indicators should be established with a common monitoring framework

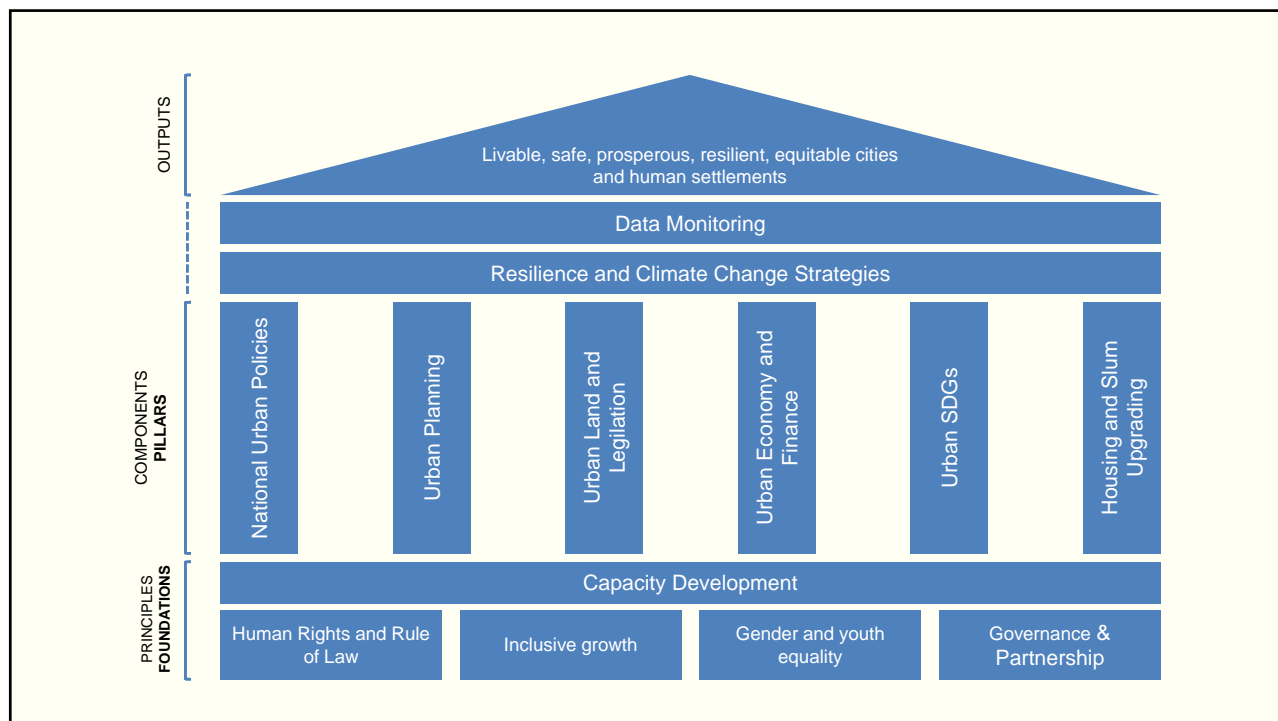


Connecting SDGs and the New Urban Agenda



The next BIG challenges

1. Refine disaggregation mechanisms and policy responses, look for more convergence among Head Quarter and regions.
2. Refine UN-Habitat advocacy for this new agenda (SDGs-NUA)
3. Rethink financing and fundrasing strategies
4. Adjust strategic plans for the implementation and monitoring of SDGs and New Urban Agenda
5. Adjusting outputs from Habitat Work Plan to reflect 2030 Development Agenda
6. Define ad hoc training and capacity development activities
7. Explore new strategic partnerships – Multi Partners Trust Fund



Conclusion

“The SDGs, the New Urban Agenda, the Paris Agreement — these are really important policy bricks that we’re going to use to build the cities of the 21st century. But ultimately it’s going to be local people, local governments and local ecosystems that are the cement that bind them together in a lasting way.”



