URBAN PROSPERITY: CONCEPT AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION THE SDGS AND NEW URBAN AGENDA

Action Planning for Cities Oriented by the SDG 11 and Supported by the City Prosperity Index
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What is SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)?

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.

[Image of the SDGs icons]
**SDG - 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The "Agenda 2030" clearly defines the world we want – applying to all nations and leaving no one behind.

1. Agenda
2. Main Areas
3. Task Description
4. Targets
5. Indicators

**People** | **Planet** | **Prosperity** | **Peace** | **Partnership**

**NEW URBAN AGENDA**

**What is NEW URBAN AGENDA (NUA)?**

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

**GOAL 11:**

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

**NUA - Ten targets**

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
11.a Rural-urban and regional planning
11.b Mitigation of Climate Change, Resilience
11.c LDCs support – buildings
NUA – Process

1. Global consultations about indicators – once targets were decided (Member States/ Stakeholders / UN Agencies)
2. Platform for online comments
3. Ratings of proposed indicators (Tiers 1 to 3 – color codes)
4. Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IA-EG) (New York, Bangkok, Mexico City)

UN HABITAT ongoing portfolio

1. Refining Urban SDGs Indicators: propose to the Secretariat (UNSD) methodological information and/or data support to change indicators
2. 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
3. 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 techniques to estimate

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
**UN HABITAT roles**

- **Implementation**
  - Country Implementation Plans
  - Localize Action at city level
  - Defining Habitat Strategic Interventions

- **Monitoring**
  - National targets, benchmark and standards
  - Disaggregation of information
  - City Prosperity Initiative

- **Reporting**
  - National aggregated values
  - National/local reports
  - Action Plans (CPI/3 Legged Approach)

**Policy Implementation**

**UN HABITAT next steps**

1. **Implementing SDGs - 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 policy expertise on sustainable urban development available to governments at all stages of implementation

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 sub-level allocation of resources and monitoring of equitable outcomes

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

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**

- 11.a National Urban Policy
- 11.b Disaster risk reduction
- 11.3 Land consumption
- 11.7 Open space
- 8.1.1 City Product per Capita
- 10.1.1 Growth Rate 40%

1. National Urban Policies
2. Urban Legislation and Systems of Governance
3. Territorial Planning and Urban Design
4. Municipal Finance
The next BIG challenges

1. Refine disaggregation mechanisms and policy responses, look for more convergence HQ – regions.
2. Refine UN-Habitat advocacy for this new agenda (SDGs-NUA)
3. Rethink financing and fundraising 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