



Capacity Building for SDG Monitoring

Claudio Acioly jr.

Head Capacity Development Unit

claudio.acioly@unhabitat.org

How to use your Response Cards:



Press the button with
the letter that
corresponds with
your answer

All answers are
anonymous

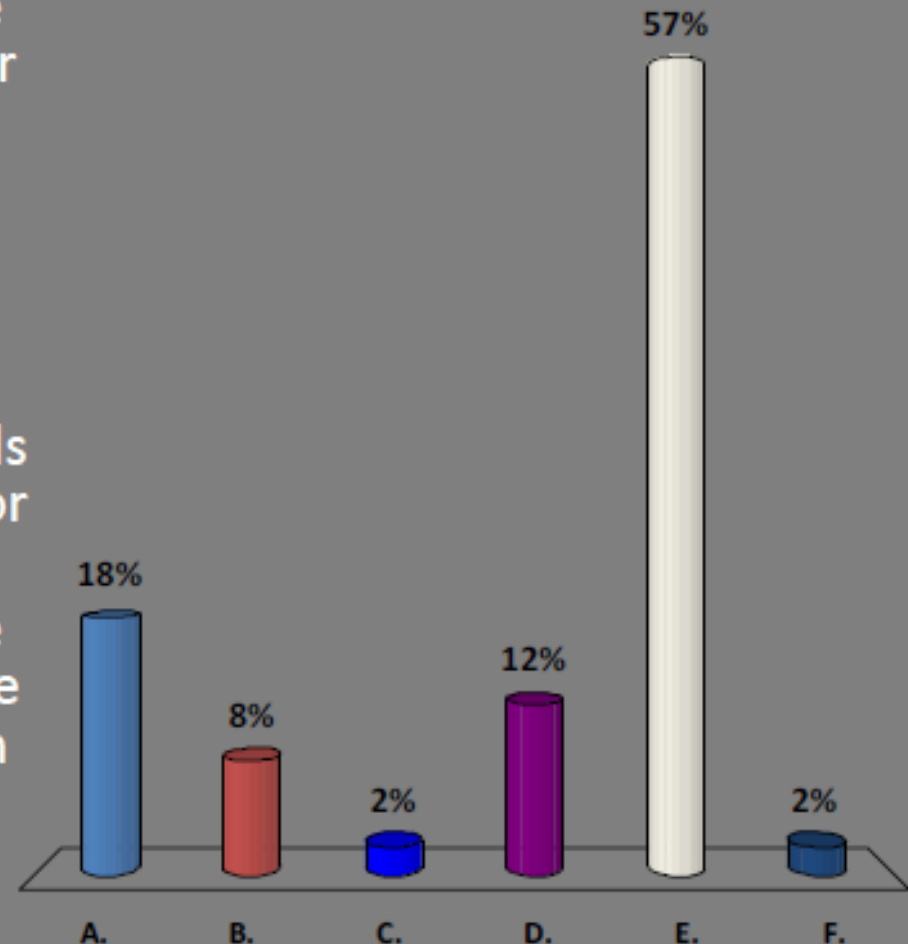
You can click as many
times as you want to
change your answer,
but it is only the *last*
answer that will count

Please leave your clicker
on the table after the
session is done

This is you in the first day.

My expectation:

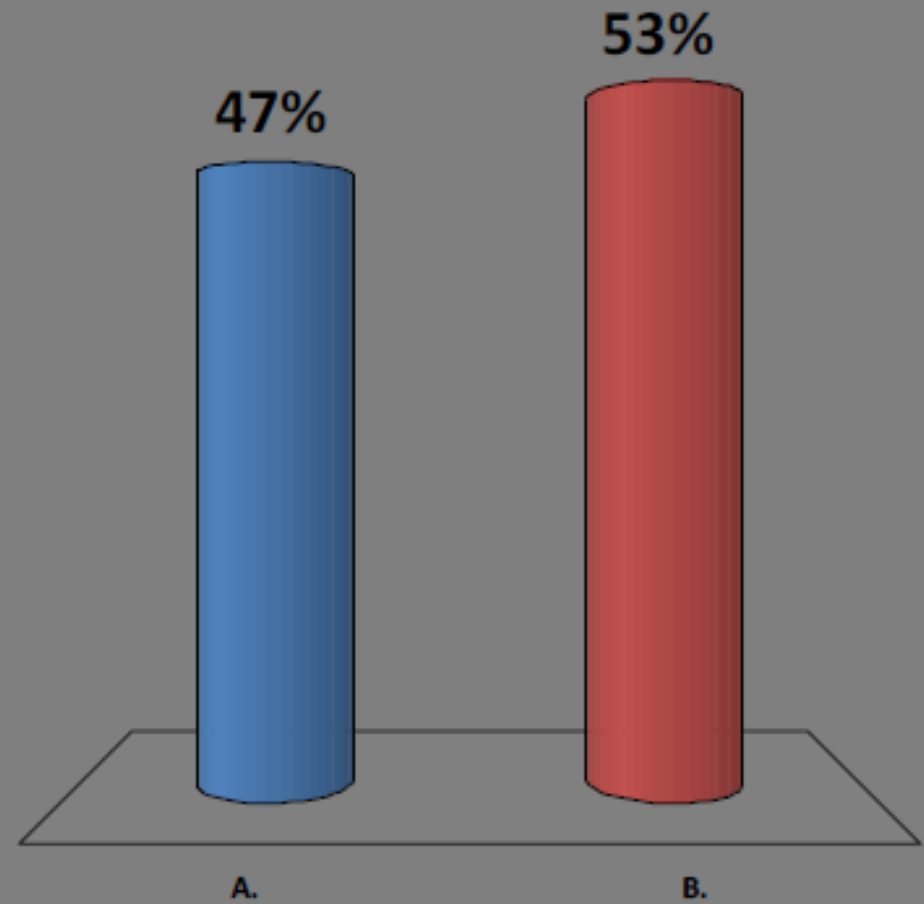
- A. Acquire in-depth knowledge of the SDG11 and its indicators for further monitoring
- B. Getting to know more about my colleagues' work on SDGs
- C. Learn about the challenges facing organizations working on SDGs
- D. Strengthen my knowledge and skills in designing and using indicators for monitoring the SDGs
- E. Discuss, exchange ideas, and agree on means of implementation of the monitoring and reporting based on agreed indicators
- F. None of the above



I am:

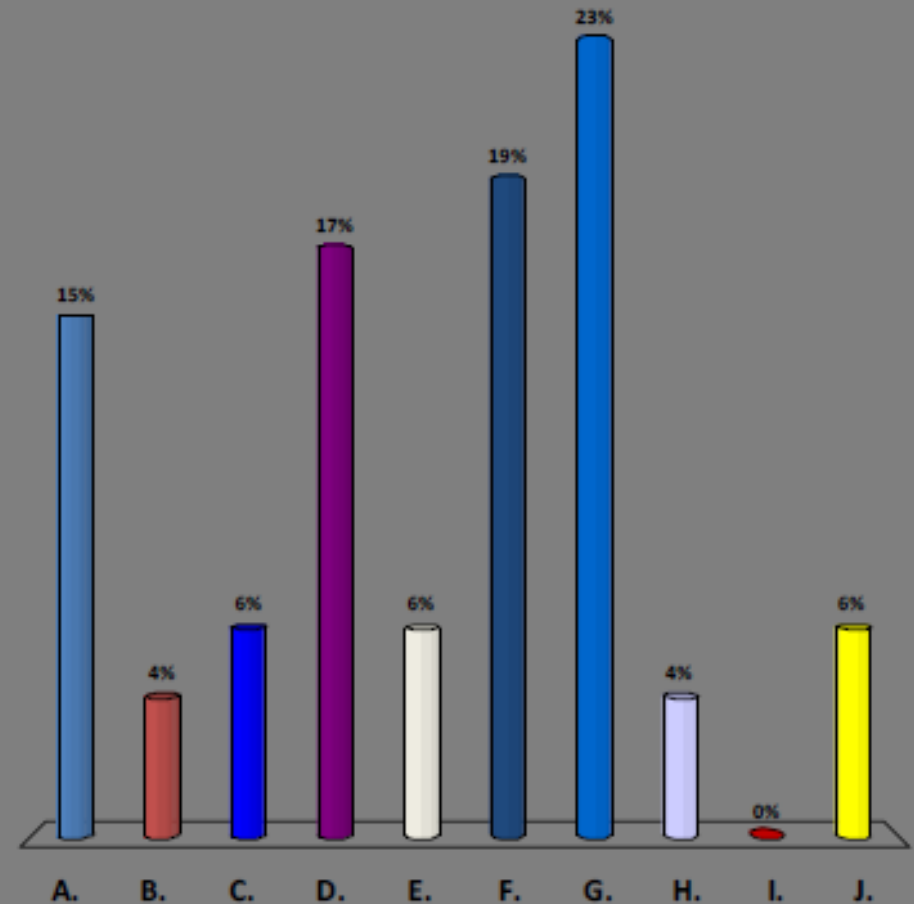
A. Woman

B. Man



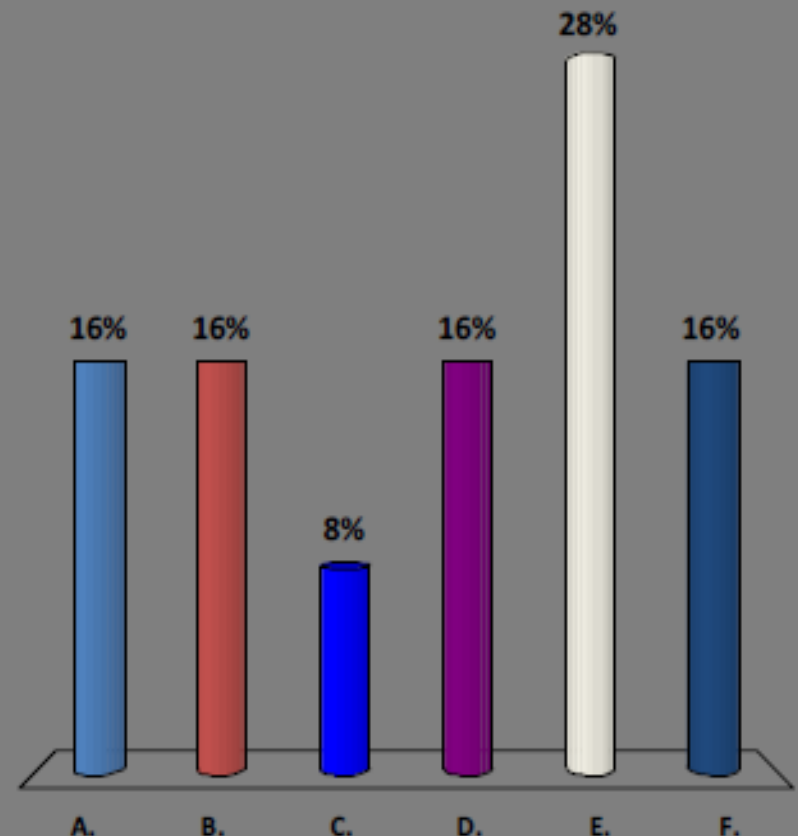
I am:

- A. Urban Planner
- B. Architect
- C. Engineer
- D. Economist
- E. Geographer
- F. Social Scientist
- G. Statistician
- H. Business & Administrator
- I. Lawyer
- J. Other



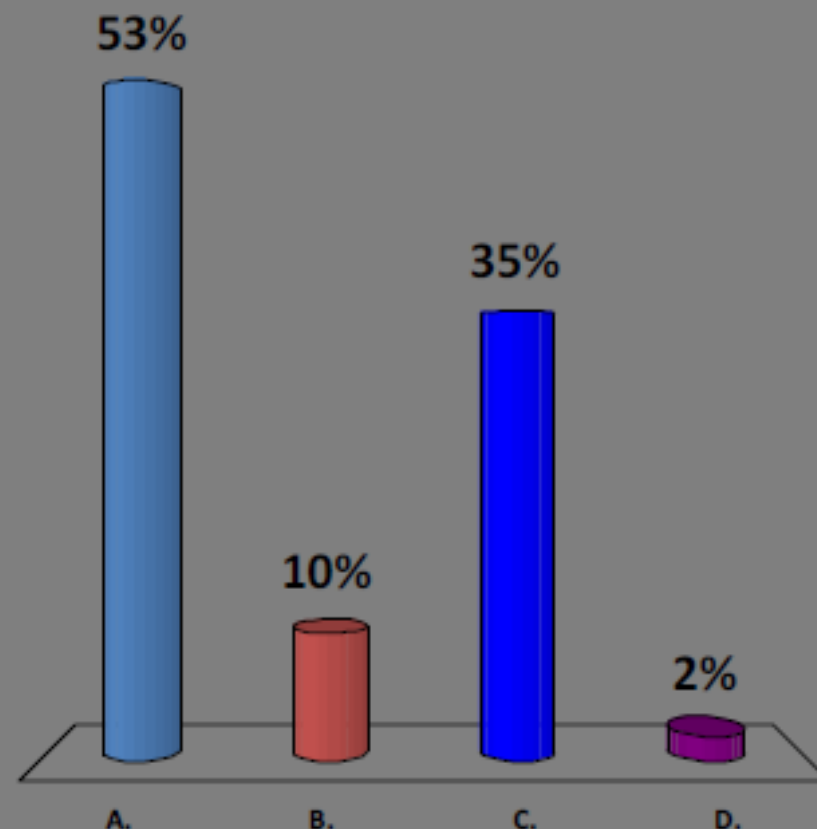
How many years of experience do you have working in the field of urban development?

- A. Less than 1 year
- B. Between 1 and 3 years
- C. Between 3 and 5 years
- D. Between 5 and 10 years
- E. More than 10 years
- F. Not applicable



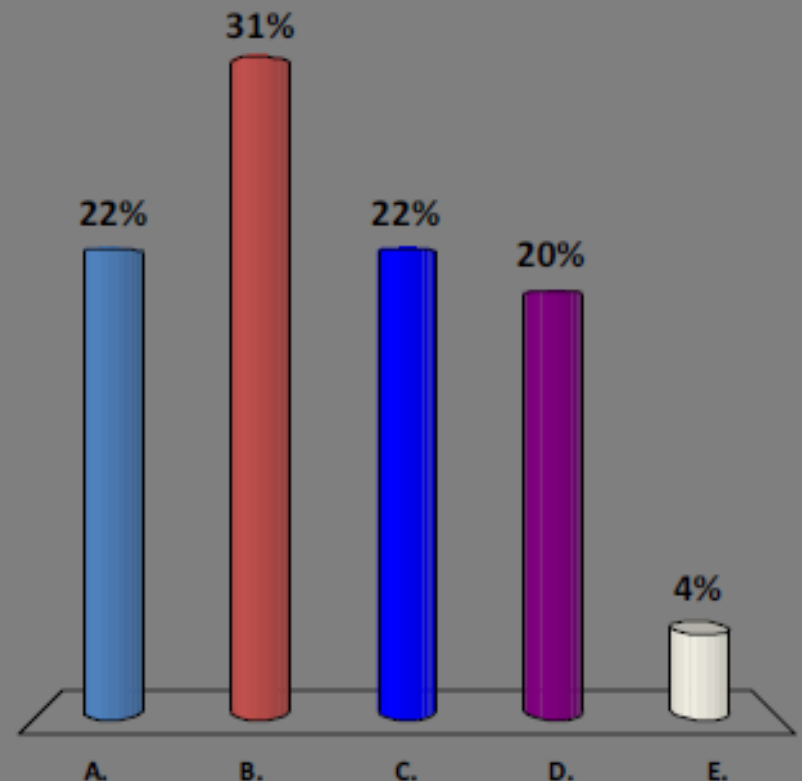
Choose what applies to you:

- A. I have knowledge and practical experience with implementing partnerships
- B. I have knowledge about partnerships
- C. I am somewhat familiar with partnerships but do not have experience
- D. I have no experience with partnerships and do not know much about it



Choose what applies to you:

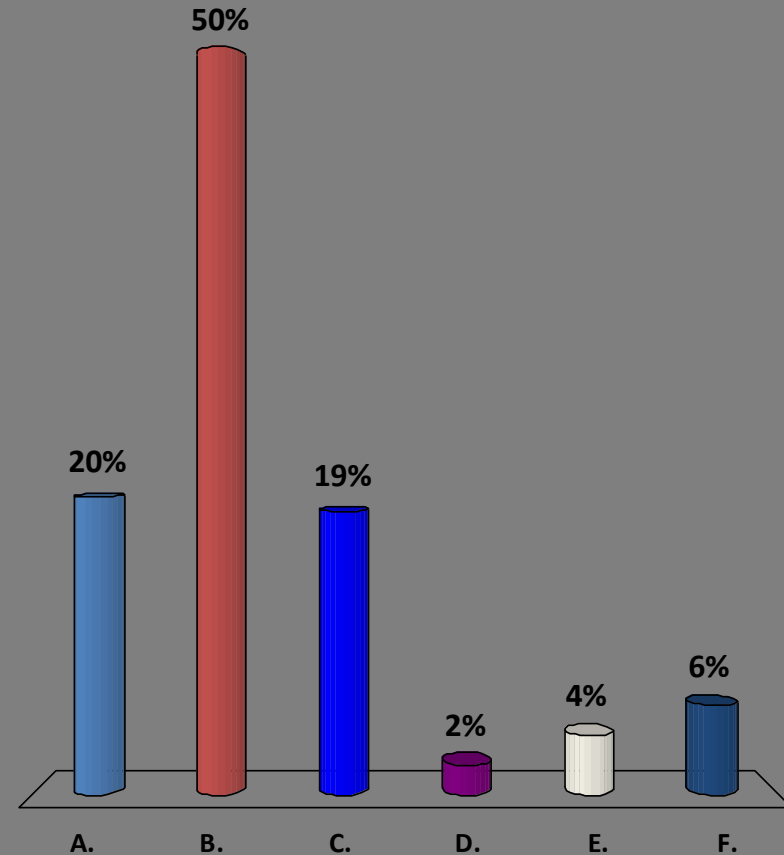
- A. I have knowledge and practical experience with training and capacity building
- B. I have knowlege, experience and have implemented training and capacity building programmes
- C. I have somewhat knowledge and some experience with training and capacity building
- D. I am familiar with training and capacity building
- E. I am not familiar with training and capacity building



This is you today.

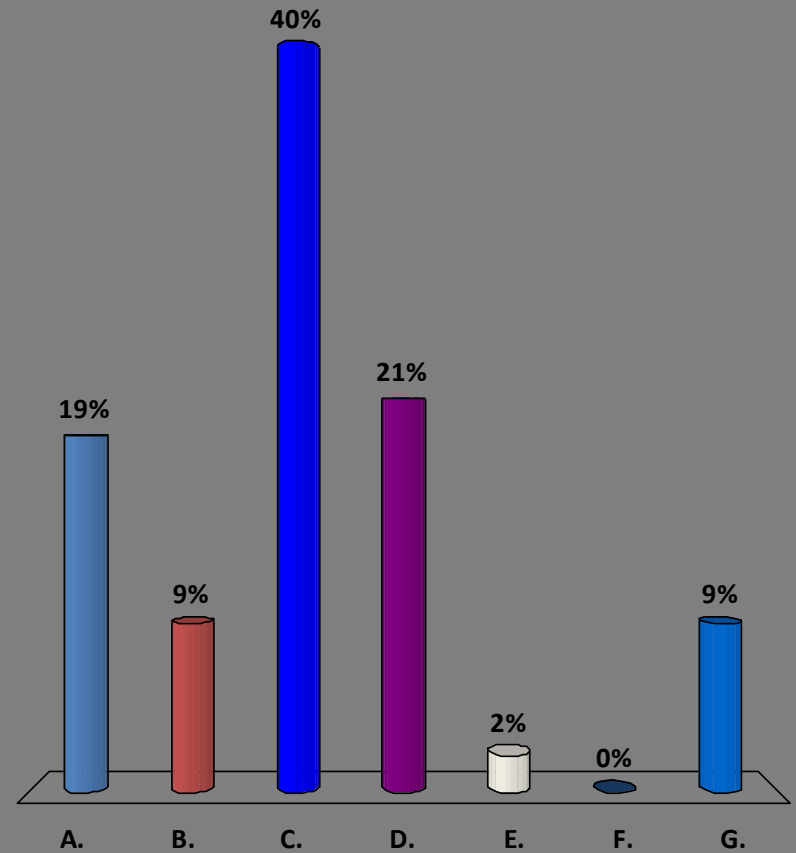
This is how I feel today :

- A. I feel great and motivated.
- B. I feel good and ready to continue our learning about the SDGs
- C. I feel ok and motivated but am worried about the work I left behind.
- D. I feel very worried with the work I left behind.
- E. I miss my partner and can't see the moment to go back and get a hug
- F. It is my own business how I feel.



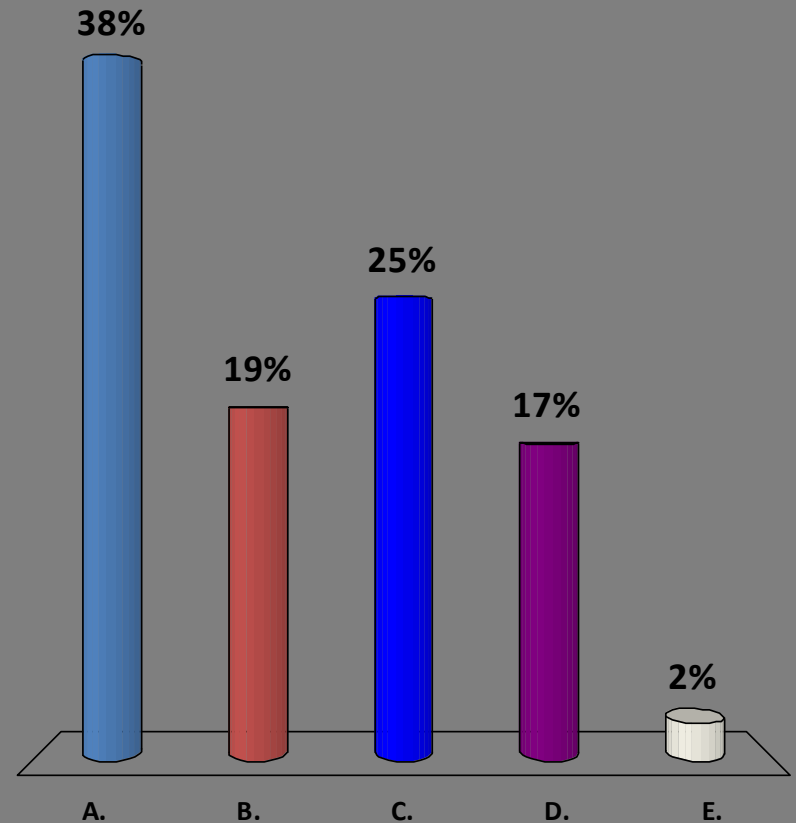
I come from ...

- A. Americas
- B. Asia
- C. Africa
- D. Europe
- E. Oceania
- F. Pacific States
- G. Arab States



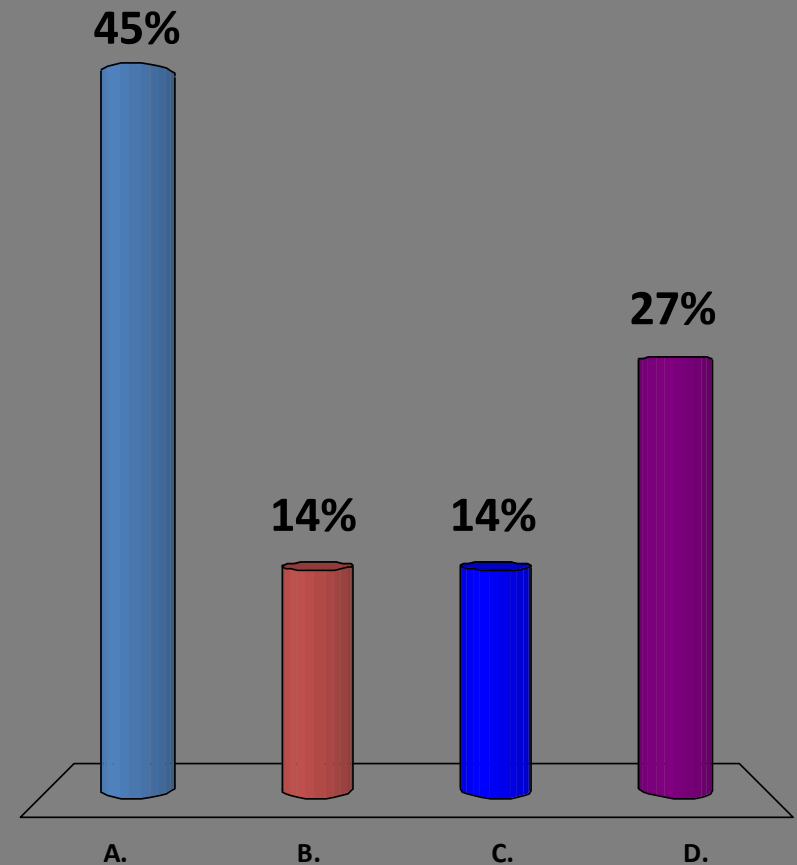
I am...

- A. Younger than 35 yrs
- B. Older than 35 and younger than 45 yrs
- C. Older than 45 and younger than 55
- D. Older than 55 yrs
- E. Older than 60 yrs



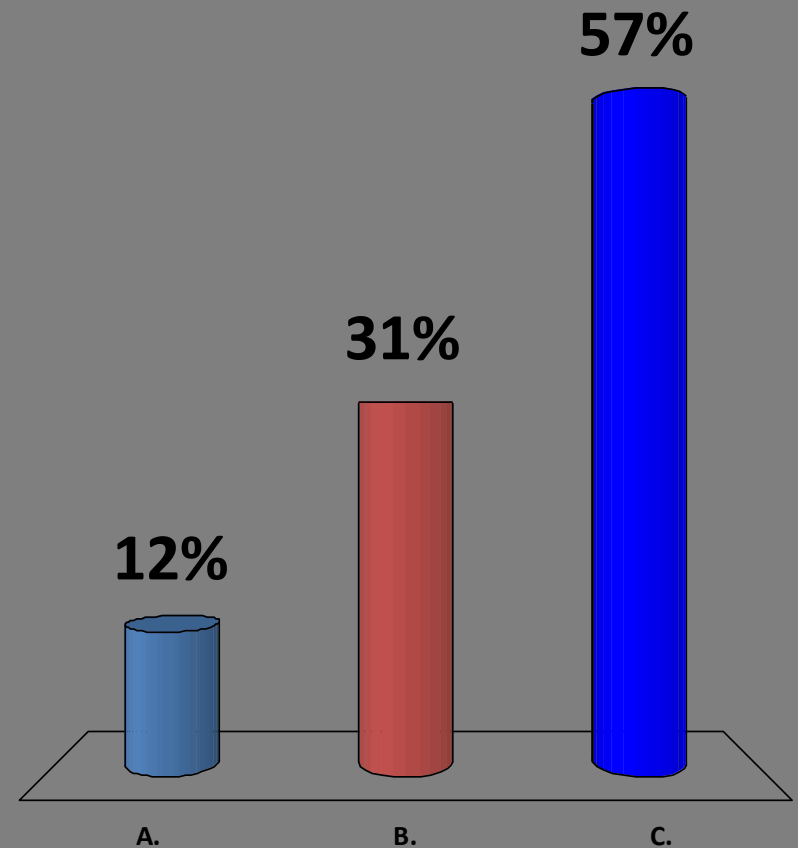
I consider myself a person who is ...

- A. Rational
- B. Emotional
- C. Methodical
- D. Structured



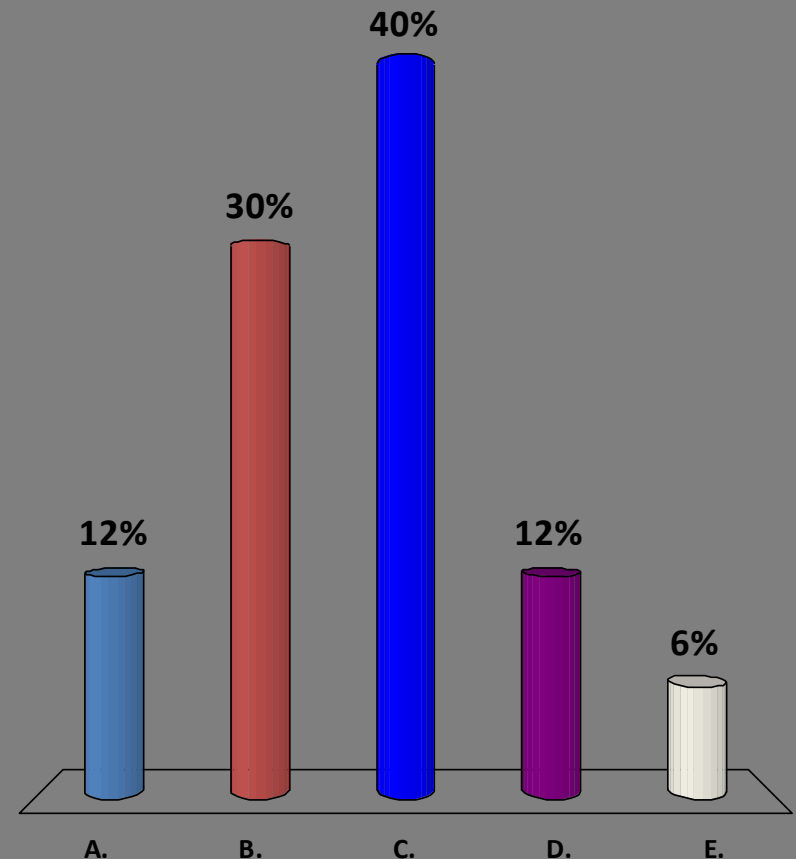
I consider myself a ...

- A. Scholar
- B. Researcher
- C. Practitioner



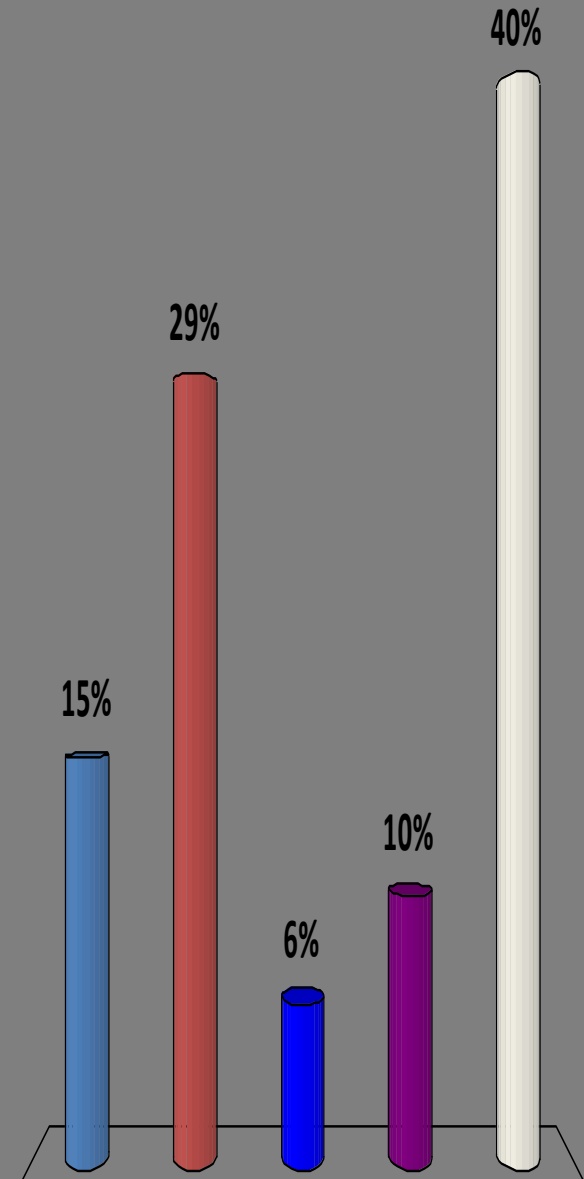
Choose what best applies to you...

- A. I have knowledge and practical experience with MONITORING public policies
- B. I have knowlege, experience and have implemented MONITORING policies
- C. I have somewhat knowledge and some experience with MONITORING
- D. I am familiar with MONITORING
- E. I am not familiar with MONITORING



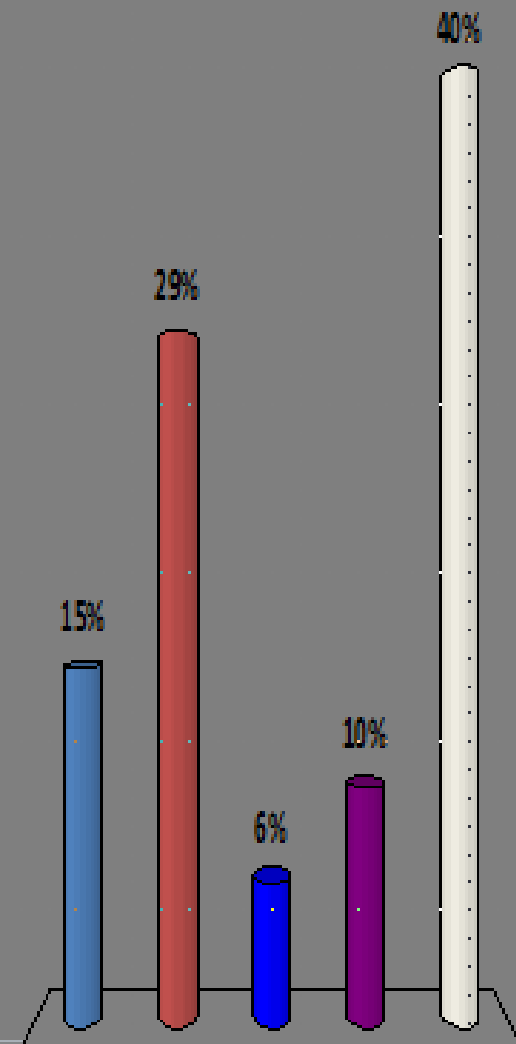
How best to define Monitoring

- A. Activity of continuous examination of policy implementation
- B. Activity tracking compliance against agreed standards and goals set by policies
- C. Procedure to produce critical information about the performance of public policy implementation
- D. Activity to produce factual information and knowledge about policy implementation
- E. Procedure that produces data and knowledge to support the analysis and reporting on the performance of public policies



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Monitoring: what is it?

- Continuous examination of progress achieved during the implementation
- To track compliance with the plan/goal
- Provide for decision makers to take necessary decisions to improve performance.

Key elements:

- continuous examination of implementation progress
- tracking compliance against targets / planned objectives
- generating data and information on performance to enable
- corrective measures to be taken

Monitoring in Policy Analysis: what is it?

1. *It* is the policy-analytic procedure used to produce information about the causes and consequences of public policies.
2. Since it permits analysts to describe relationships between policy-program operations and their outcomes, is the primary source of knowledge about policy implementation.
3. It is primarily concerned about with establishing factual premises about public policy.

Monitoring in Policy Analysis

Monitoring performs at least four major functions:

1. Compliance:
2. Auditing
3. Accounting
4. Explanation

Monitoring in Policy Analysis

Monitoring performs at least four major functions:

1. **Compliance:** monitoring helps determine whether the actions of program administrators, staff, and other stakeholders are in compliance with standards and procedures imposed by legislatures, regulatory agencies, and professional bodies.
2. **Auditing:** monitoring helps determine whether resources and services intended for certain target groups and beneficiaries have actually reached them.

Monitoring in Policy Analysis

Monitoring performs at least four major functions:

3. **Accounting:** monitoring produces information that is helpful in accounting for social and economic changes that follow the implementation of broad sets of public policies and programs over time.
4. **Explanation:** monitoring also yields information that helps to explain why the outcomes of public policies and programs differ.

Monitoring & Evaluation Questions

1. What is being done?
2. By whom?
3. Target population?
4. When?
5. How much?
6. How often?
7. Additional outputs?
8. Resources used? (Staff, funds, materials, etc.)



Monitoring & Evaluation Cycle



For an effective monitoring and evaluation, it must be conceived at the design or formulation phase of the policy.

During Design phase:

1. Establish a good base line
2. Set up indicators
3. Promote the use of former evaluations

A good monitoring is oriented to facilitate the achievement of the goals set in the adopted policy.

During Monitoring:

1. To follow up the designed indicators

A good evaluation is used to design and re-formulate public policies.

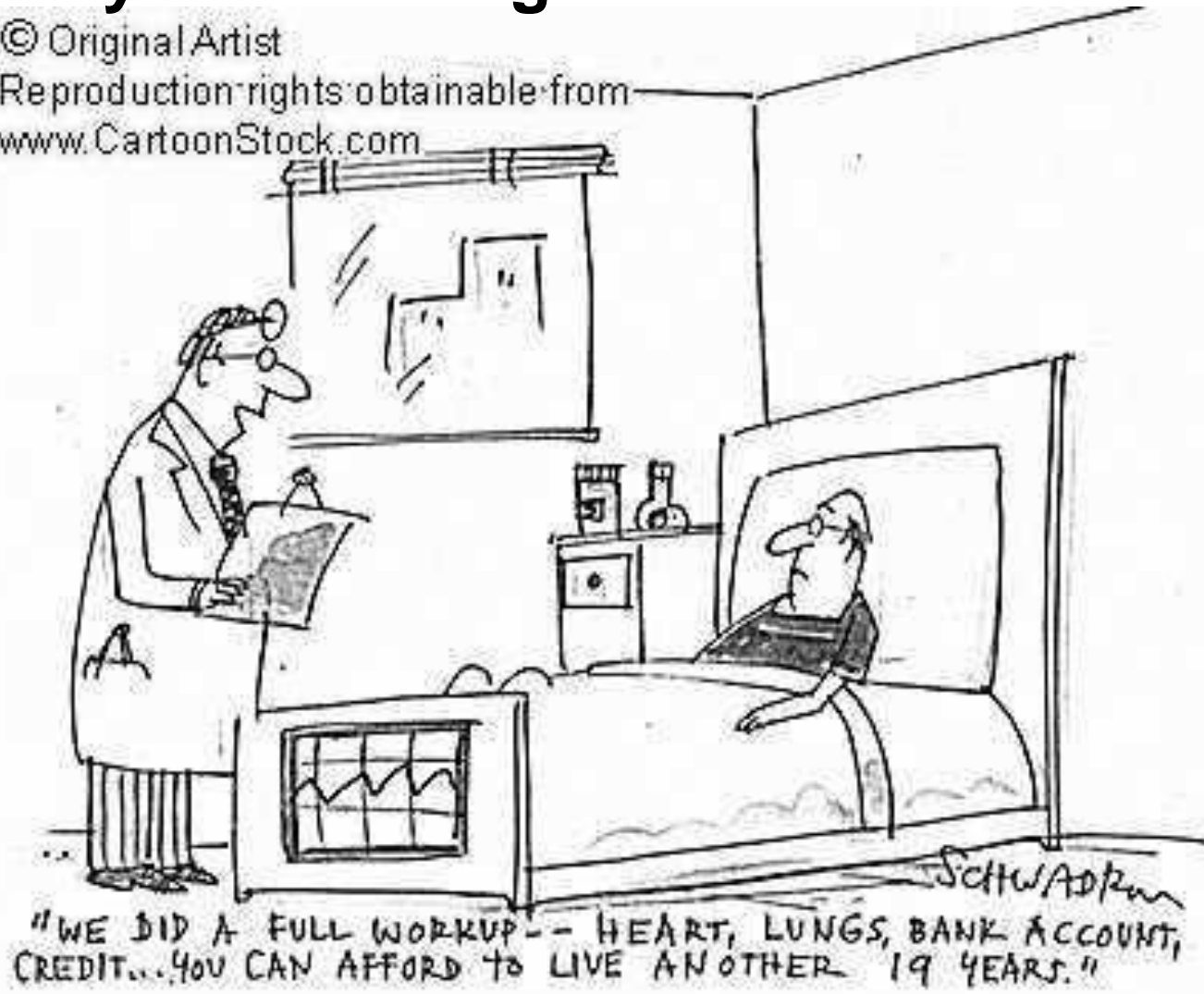
During Evaluation:

1. Produce effective and meaningful recommendation for stakeholders

How to ask the right questions and give a response that the mayor is looking for?

© Original Artist

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www.CartoonStock.com



'We did a full work-up - heart, lungs, bank account, credit...you can afford to live another 19 years.'

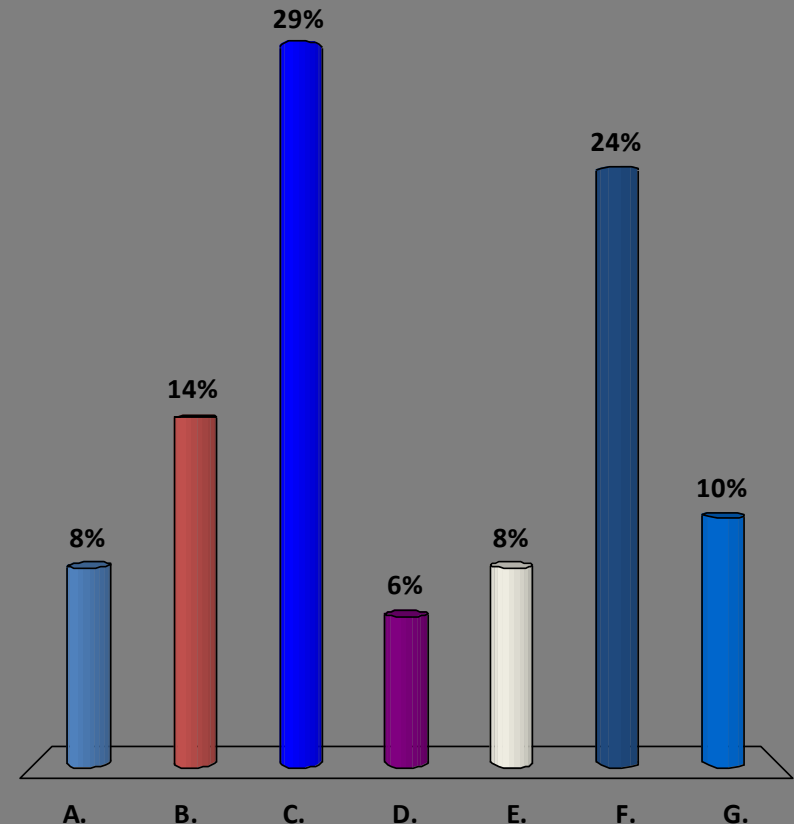
I am the mayor

Choose the city that you know well, or where you live, or where you have worked or work regularly and feel familiar with its problems and development challenges.

Place yourself in the decision making position of the mayor or the city manager. Imagine yourself in the position of the one who gives direction to policies and ultimately has the last word.

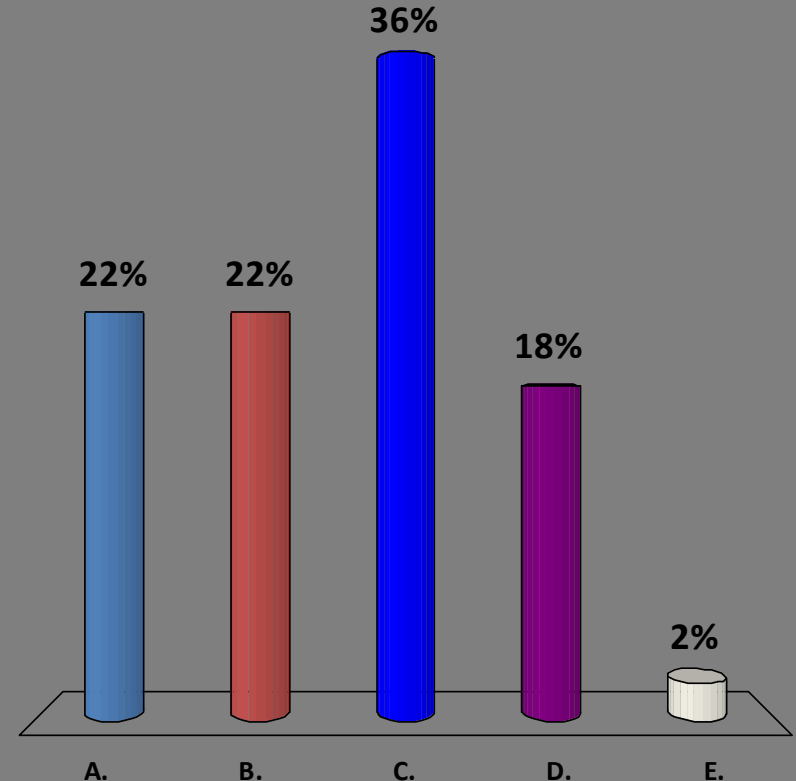
What is the most critical constraint in monitoring the SDG11 in your city:

- A. Setting up the baseline information
- B. Data collection
- C. Technology, techniques and methodology for data collection and retrieval
- D. Data Analysis and Reporting
- E. Regularity of data collection and analysis
- F. Institutional capacity and human resources
- G. The organizational and institutional setup



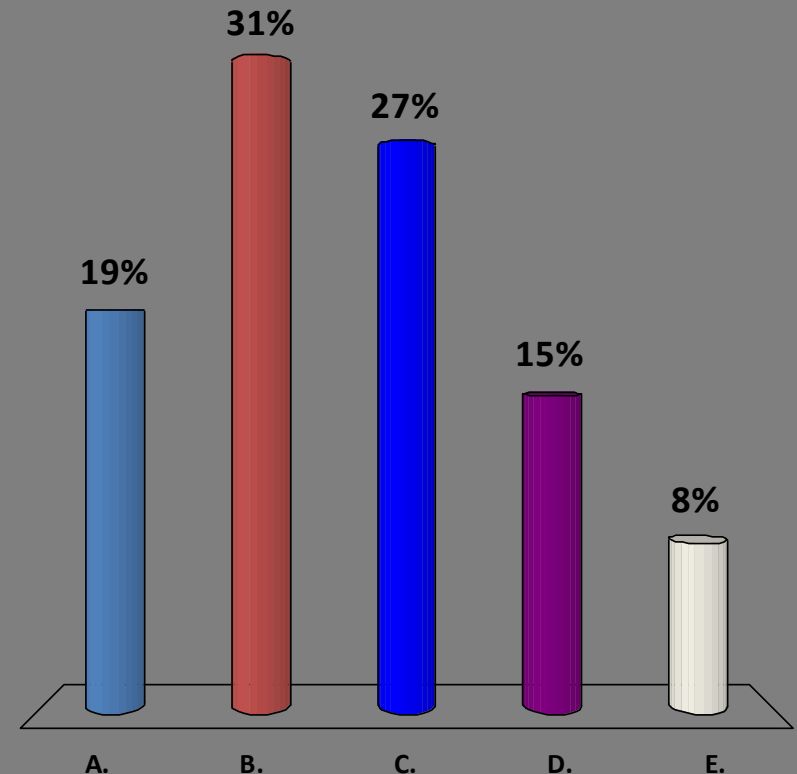
The lack of financial resources is the most critical constraint hindering the monitoring of the SDG11 in my city.

- A. Fully agree.
- B. Agree
- C. Somewhat agree.
- D. Disagree
- E. Fully disagree.



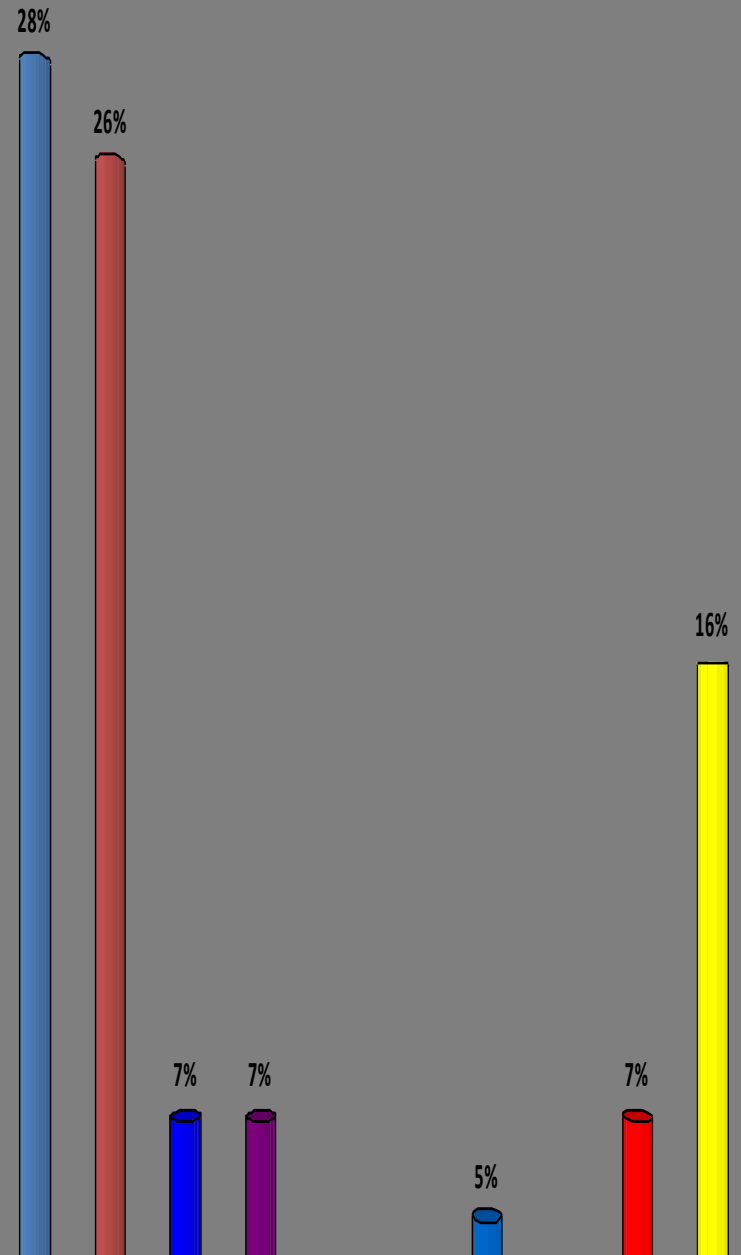
The institutional capacity is the most critical constraint preventing me to adopt a regular monitoring of the SDG11 in my city.

- A. Fully agree.
- B. Agree
- C. Somewhat agree.
- D. Disagree
- E. Fully disagree.

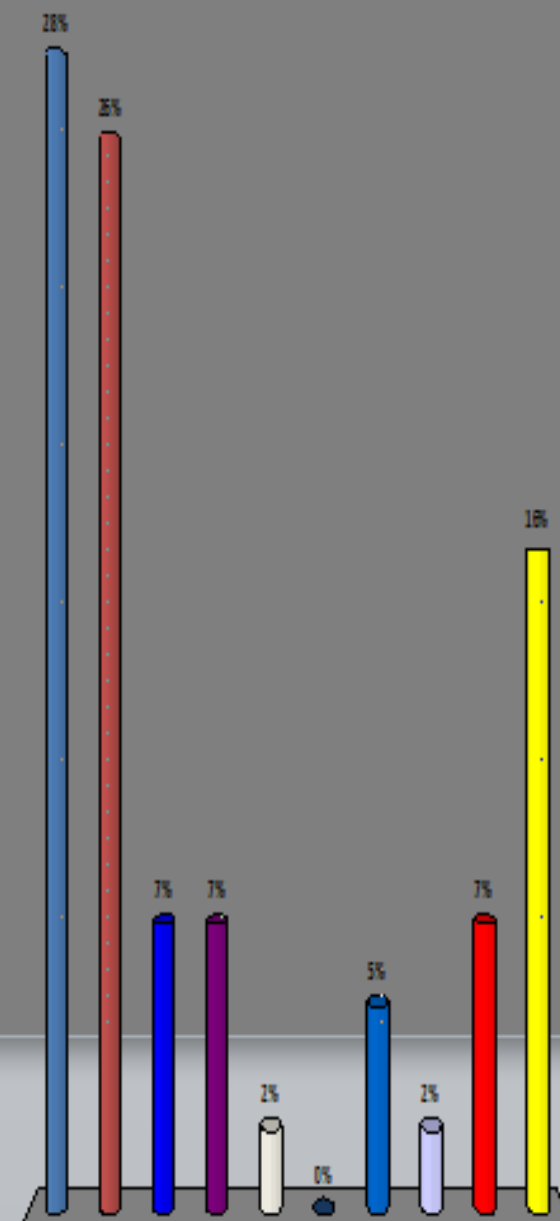


My number 1 problem in my city is:

- A. Scarcity of affordable housing and slum formation leading to uncontrolled growth
- B. Poor urban transportation and mobility leading to congestion and pollution
- C. Scarcity of land for development leading to speculation and high prices
- D. Weak civil society and lack of popular participation in civic affairs
- E. Deterioration of historical buildings and urban heritage resulting in loss of identity and culture
- F. Vulnerability to natural disaster leading to situations of risk for human lives
- G. Poor air quality and GHG emissions leading to poor environment conditions
- H. Accumulation of garbage leading to bad health conditions and pollution
- I. Lack of green areas and public spaces for leisure
- J. Weak regional planning leading to uncoordinated public actions

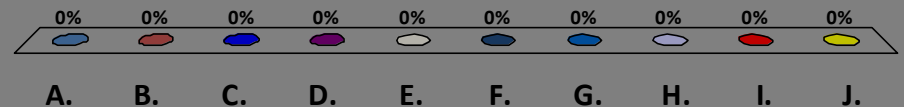


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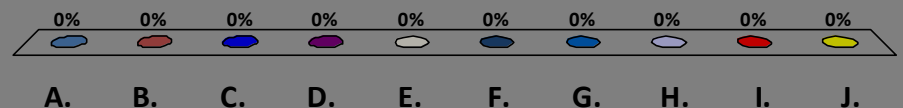
My number 2 problem in my city is:

- A. Scarcity of affordable housing and slum formation leading to uncontrolled growth
- B. Poor urban transportation and mobility leading to congestion and pollution
- C. Scarcity of land for development leading to speculation and high prices
- D. Weak civil society and lack of popular participation in civic affairs
- E. Deterioration of historical buildings and urban heritage resulting in loss of identity and culture
- F. Vulnerability to natural disaster leading to situations of risk for human lives
- G. Poor air quality and GHG emissions leading to poor environment conditions
- H. Accumulation of garbage leading to bad health conditions and pollution
- I. Lack of green areas and public spaces for leisure
- J. Weak regional planning leading to uncoordinated public actions



My number 3 problem in my city is:

- A. Scarcity of affordable housing and slum formation leading to uncontrolled growth
- B. Poor urban transportation and mobility leading to congestion and pollution
- C. Scarcity of land for development leading to speculation and high prices
- D. Weak civil society and lack of popular participation in civic affairs
- E. Deterioration of historical buildings and urban heritage resulting in loss of identity and culture
- F. Vulnerability to natural disaster leading to situations of risk for human lives
- G. Poor air quality and GHG emissions leading to poor environment conditions
- H. Accumulation of garbage leading to bad health conditions and pollution
- I. Lack of green areas and public spaces for leisure
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Reflection

- With such critical problems in my city, how can I prioritize my policy and allocate my scarce financial resources and at the same time adopt the full SDG 11 in my city?
- How can assure that the SDG is fully localized in my city?
- What will be the best way to monitor and establish levels of accountability and transparency in the SDG implementation?
- Do I have the capacity to undertake the tasks involved in the localization of the SDG 11?



The Project:

**Accountability Systems for Measuring,
Monitoring and Reporting on Sustainable
Cities Policies in Latin America**

United Nations Development Account in Latin America

Accountability Systems for Measuring, Monitoring and Reporting on Sustainable Cities Policies in Latin America





DURATION

| 2016-2019



OUTPUTS

- Accountability initiatives & tools
- Training manual on SDGs, urban development, accountability
- Indicators on sustainability
- New research and best practices



ACTIVITIES

1



Training and capacity development for local government

2



Strengthening national training institutions

3



Developing accountability initiatives

4



Innovative city labs for city stakeholders

5



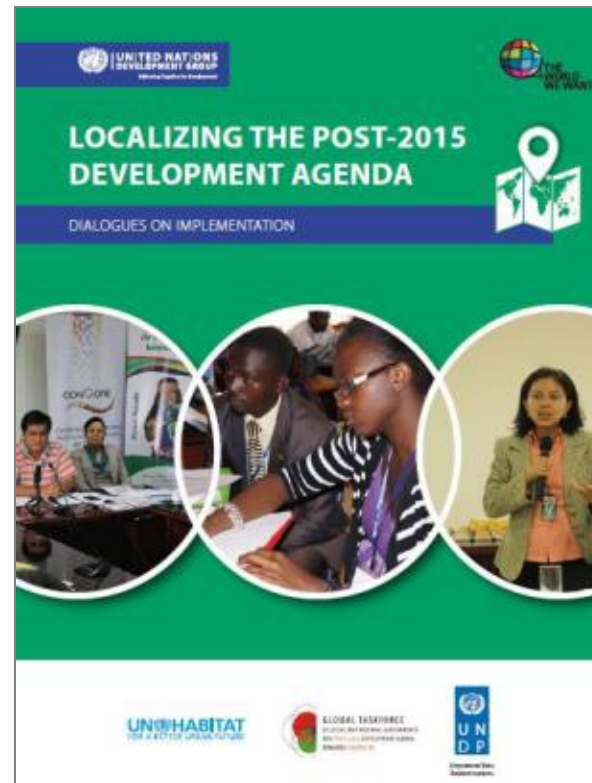
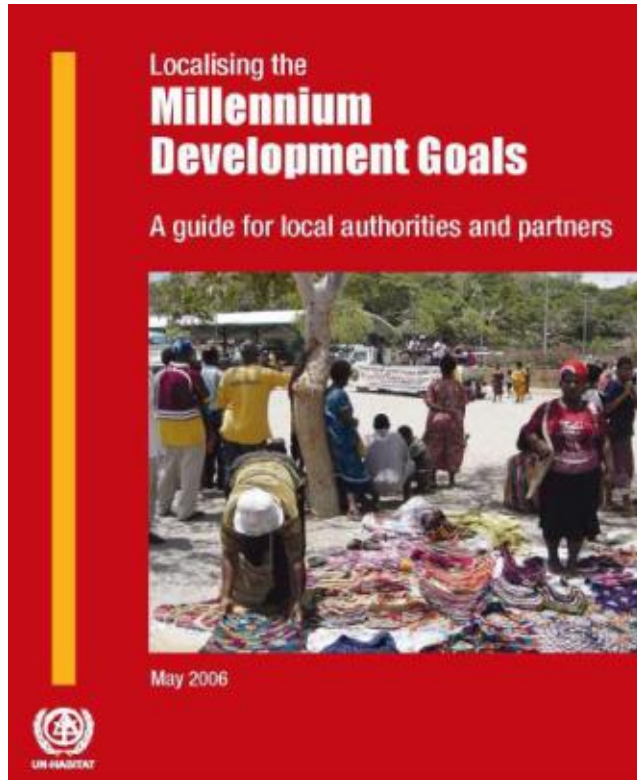
Online Urban Accountability Academy

6



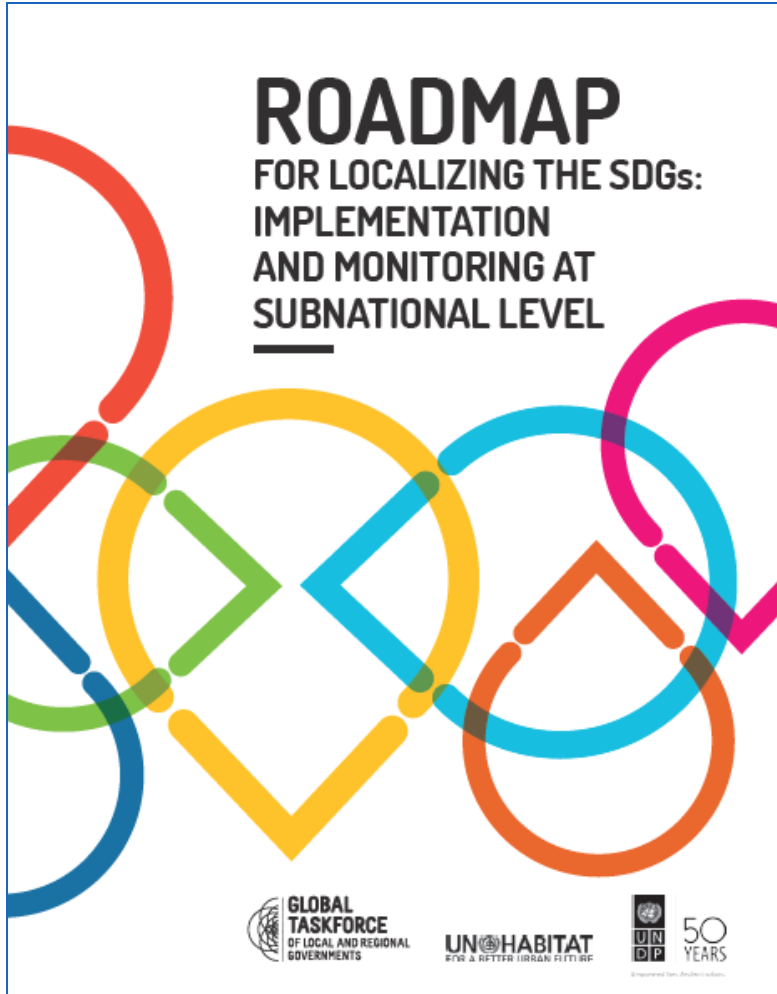
Supporting data analysis indicators and visualization

Lessons learned with the MDG's and the Dialogue about the Means of Implementation



- Dialogue at the local and national levels about the localization in 13 countries
- **Regional and Global dialogues**

THE ROADMAP



- **Sensibilización**
- **Abogacía**
- **Implementación**
- **Supervisión**

www.LocalizingTheSDGs.com

ÚLTIMAS ACTUALIZACIONES

Debates

Un año después de la adopción de la Agenda 2030, ha llegado el mensaje de los te...

Historia

Un tren lleva a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible en gira a través de Bielo...

Herramientas

Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Le...

Eventos

Cumbre Mundial de Líderes Locales y Regionales - 5º Congreso de CGLU

12th Oct-15th Oct
Corferias Convention Centre
7:30 AM - 7:30 PM

Documentos

Localizing the Millenium Development Goals: A guide for local authorities and pa...

ÚNETE A LA CONVERSACIÓN

#LocalizingSDGs

#UCEEP retweeted
UNDP ART Initiative @UNDP_ART
@GTF2016 @UNDP & @UNHABITAT are pleased to announce the launch of a new engagement platform on #localizingSDGs: localizingthesdgs.org



DISCOVER AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERING KNOWLEDGE & INFORMATION SHARING PLATFORM:

www.LocalizingTheSDGs.org

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development defines an ambitious set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which governments will explore along with leading all local and regional governments (LRGs). This platform offers practical tools to LRGs and other local governments to implement and monitor the SDGs locally and make decisions towards its achievement.

The platform builds on previous experiences. It can assist the global network by replicating and sharing past experiences, tools and instruments, and engaging in real-time discussions with all participating entities.

Your experiences matter!
#LocalizingSDGs

#LocalizingSDGs

AN INITIATIVE SUPPORTED BY



Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

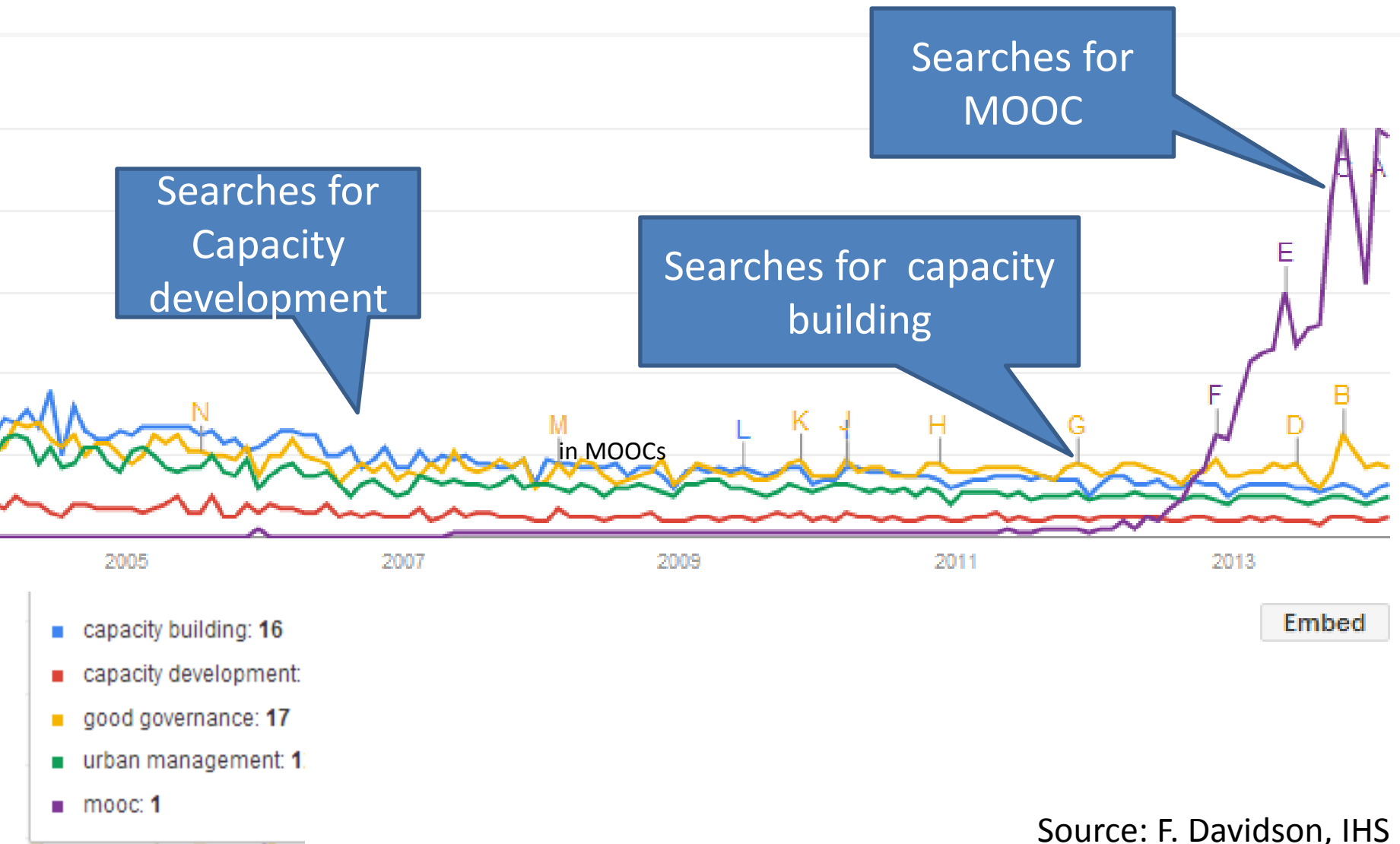




Capacity Building:

Capacity building is more than training.

Changing Interest in topics indicated by English language google searches



Source: F. Davidson, IHS

Regional interest ?

capacity building

capacity develop...

good governance

urban management

mooc



Region | City

Ethiopia	100	<div><div></div></div>
Uganda	85	<div><div></div></div>
Kenya	66	<div><div></div></div>
Tanzania	45	<div><div></div></div>
Ghana	30	<div><div></div></div>
Nigeria	30	<div><div></div></div>

Regional interest ?

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Region | City

France	100	<div><div></div></div>
Spain	71	<div><div></div></div>
Morocco	70	<div><div></div></div>
United States	61	<div><div></div></div>
Australia	57	<div><div></div></div>
Finland	56	<div><div></div></div>
Vietnam	56	<div><div></div></div>

SEASON 1

 <p>STREET-LED CITY WIDE SLUM UPGRADING</p> <p>CLAUDIO ACIOLY UN-HABITAT</p>	 <p>MAKING ROOM FOR A PLANET OF CITIES</p> <p>SHLOMO ANGEL STERN SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY</p>	 <p>SLUMS - PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE</p> <p>EUGENIE BIRCH UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA</p>
 <p>TRANSFORMING CITIES WITH TRANSIT</p> <p>ROBERT CERVERO UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY</p>	 <p>CITIZEN ROLES IN RESILIENT CITIES</p> <p>RON DEMBO ZEROFOOTPRINT</p>	 <p>INCREMENTAL HOUSING - THE NEW SITE & SERVICES</p> <p>REINHARD GOERTHER MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (MIT)</p>
 <p>THE NOTION OF PROSPERITY</p> <p>MOHAMED HALFANI UN-HABITAT</p>	 <p>PARTICIPATION IN PRACTICE</p> <p>NABEEL HAMDI OXFORD BROOKES UNIVERSITY</p>	 <p>HANDMADE ARCHITECTURE AS A CATALYST FOR DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>ANNA HERINGER UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE ARCHITECTURE</p>
 <p>PRO-POOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</p> <p>MARIJK HUYSMAN INSTITUTE FOR HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (IOS)</p>	 <p>A RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO URBAN DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>URBAN JONSSON THE RWLS</p>	 <p>CITY PROSPERITY INITIATIVE</p> <p>EDUARDO MOREN UN-HABITAT</p>
 <p>URBAN INFORMALITY - MARGINAL OR MAINSTREAM?</p> <p>JANICE PERLMAN THE NEWARKS PROJECT</p>	 <p>HOW CAN WE TRANSCEND SLUM URBANISM IN AFRICA?</p> <p>EDGAR PIETERSE UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN</p>	 <p>POST-INDUSTRIAL DYNAMICS AND URBAN HOUSING</p> <p>HUGO PRIEMUS DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY</p>
 <p>FOSTERING RESILIENCE THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED INNOVATION</p> <p>MARY ROWE MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY OF NEW YORK</p>	 <p>FROM AGROPOLIS TO ECOPOLIS - TOWARDS REGENERATIVE CITIES</p> <p>STEFAN SCHURIG WORLD FUTURE COUNCIL</p>	 <p>VALUE CAPTURE AS A LAND BASED TOOL TO FINANCE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>MARTIM SMOLKA LINCOLN INSTITUTE OF LAND POLICY</p>
 <p>ON COMPACT, INTEGRATED & CONNECTED CITIES</p> <p>RAF TUTS UN-HABITAT</p>	 <p>10 THINGS DESIGNERS NEED TO WORK ON</p> <p>CHRISTIAN WERTHMANN LEIBNIZ UNIVERSITY HANNOVER</p>	

SEASON 2

 <p>PRINCIPLES OF PLANNED URBANIZATION</p> <p>DR. JOAN CLOS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR UN-HABITAT</p>	 <p>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT: TOO PRESSED TO WAIT</p> <p>JANE WERU EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ARBA NASHINAI TRUST</p>	 <p>URBAN ECONOMY IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM</p> <p>MICHAEL COHEN THE NEW SCHOOL</p>
 <p>ADDRESSING GLOBAL LAND CHALLENGES</p> <p>CLARISSA AUGUSTINUS GLOBAL LAND TOOL NETWORK UN-HABITAT</p>	 <p>URBANIZATION & DEMOGRAPHICS: THE COORDINATION PROBLEM</p> <p>ROBERT BUCKLEY THE NEW SCHOOL</p>	 <p>MASS HOUSING REQUIRES MASS HOUSING FINANCE</p> <p>MARJA HOEK-SMIT WHARTON SCHOOL UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA</p>
 <p>URBAN DRAINAGE & GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>CHRIS JEFFERIES URBANDRAINAGE SPECIALIST</p>	 <p>DENSIFICATION IN CONSOLIDATED INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS</p> <p>PETER WARD UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS</p>	

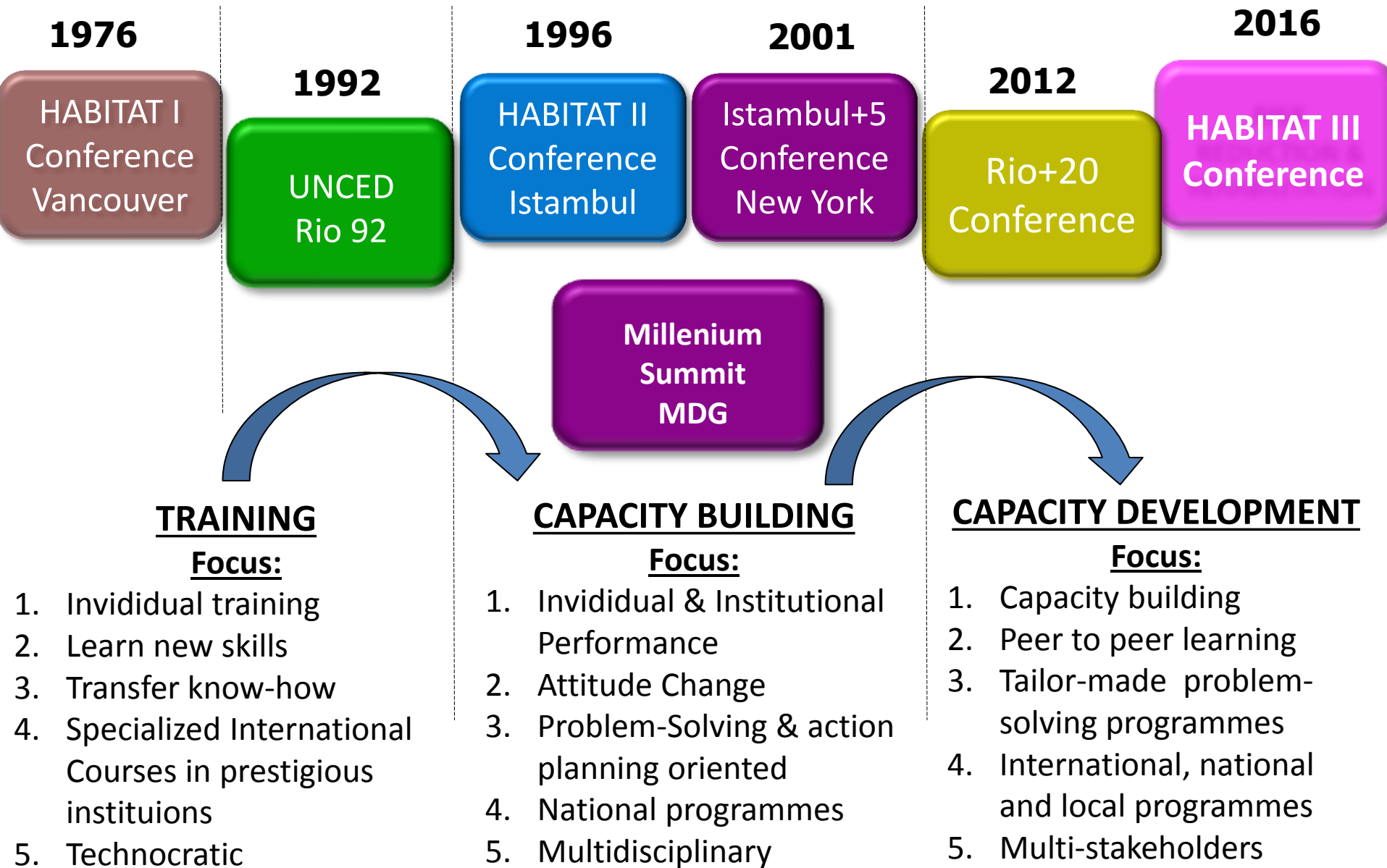
SEASON 3

 <p>THE FEDERATION MODEL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION</p> <p>SHEELA PATEL SLUM DWELLERS INTERNATIONAL</p>	 <p>TRANSFORMING THE CITY TOWARDS LOW-CARBON RESILIENCE</p> <p>STEFFEN LEHMANN UNIVERSITY OF PORTSMOUTH S-LAB SPACE LABORATORY</p>	 <p>GENDER PERSPECTIVES ON URBAN PLANNING</p> <p>ANA FALU UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE CORDOBA</p>
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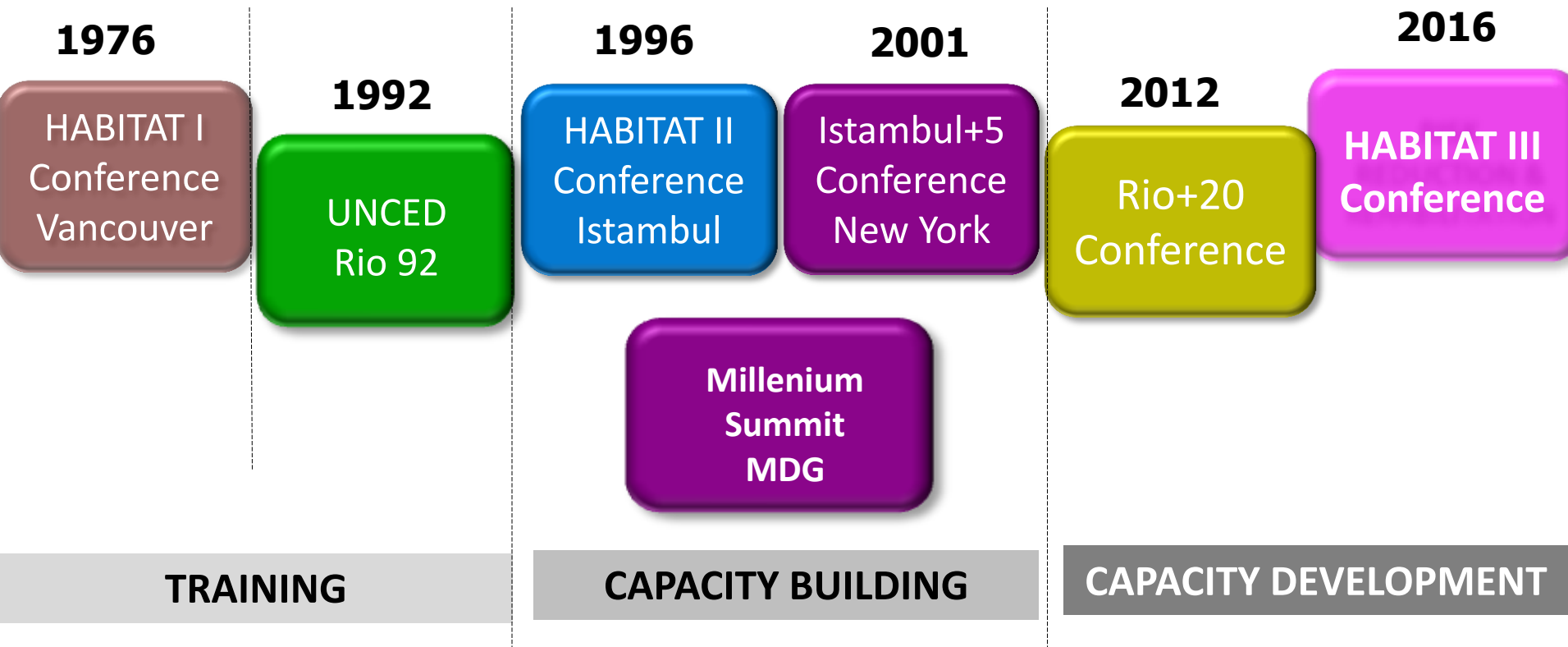
Global Urban Lectures (status 30/9/2016)

- 3 seasons, 35 online lectures, and so far **81,962 viewers** (30/9)
- **Out of UN-Habitat's top 10 most viewed videos**, the Global Urban Lectures occupies 7 top places;
- **Gender distribution:** 55% men and 45% women;
- **Most viewers:** 18-44 age group;
- **Top segment:** between 25-34 years of age.
- **Global coverage of viewers:** the series is currently viewed in 57 countries.
- **Top 20 countries of viewers:** USA, Kenya, UK, India, Germany, Canada, Brazil, Netherlands, Colombia, France, Italy, Mexico, Spain, South Africa, Indonesia, Ecuador, Australia, Vietnam, South Korea, and Sweden.

Capacity Building and The Global Urban Agenda⁵³



Capacity Building and The Global Urban Agenda⁵⁴



CONCLUSION:

Without a comprehensive and sustained capacity development strategy, built-in and implemented hand-in-hand with the new Urban Agenda, there will be no paradigm shift and cities will fail to become drivers of economic development.

UN-HABITAT CAPACITY BUILDING APPROACH

1. Capacity development is not the training of individuals for knowledge acquisition
2. It is ensuring they know ***how to apply*** that knowledge and that the capacities of the organizations are also developed
3. NO PIECEMEAL TRAINING!
4. BROAD AND SUSTAINED CAPACITY BUILDING



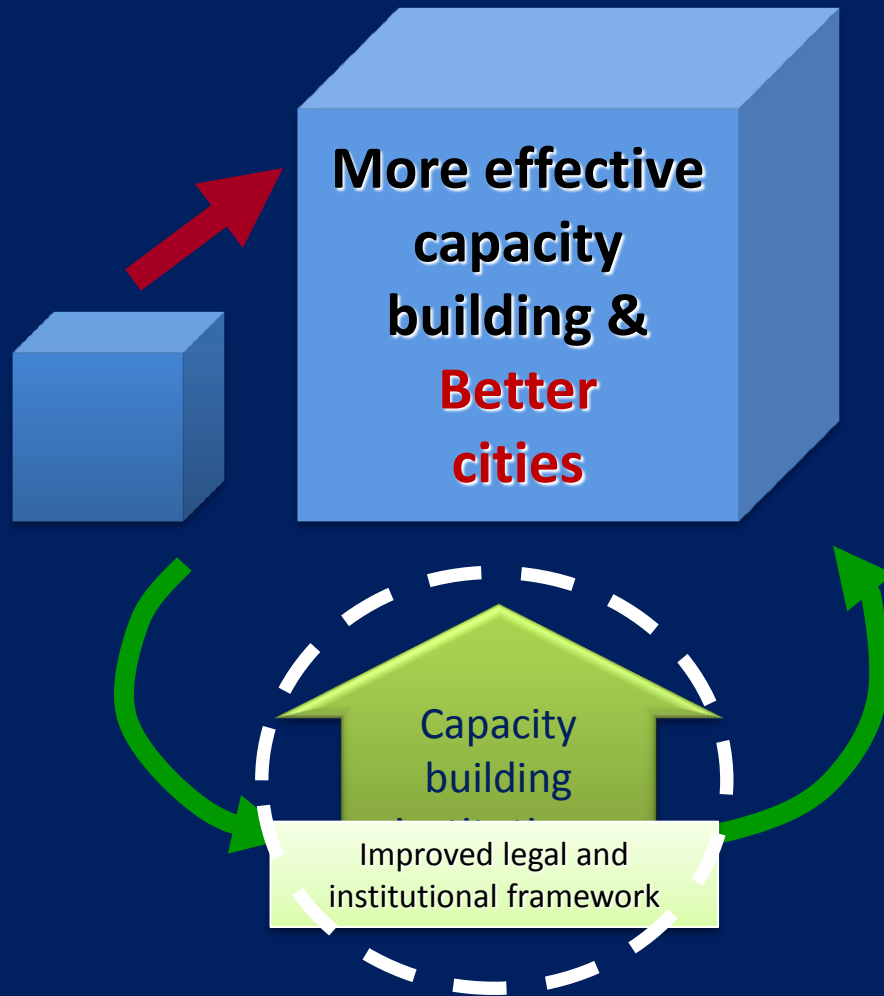
PRINCIPLES

- Capacity building is more than training and needs complementary actions in organizational development and the institutional framework
- Capacity building (or development) must be integrated into development strategies
- Must be embedded in the relevant social, economic, environmental, political context
- Modalities of capacity development should be wide and involve a range of (motivated) institutions
- Focus on potential large scale of impact

Lessons already learned

- Working with wider networks and partnerships allows stimulating dynamics and has more potential sources of driving energy
- But... some partners fail – depends a lot on local situations and personalities, leadership
- Pegging in or making use of ongoing development programs sustains continuity and scale
- Making use internet, online and ICT technologies widen access and transform knowledge products and learning processes

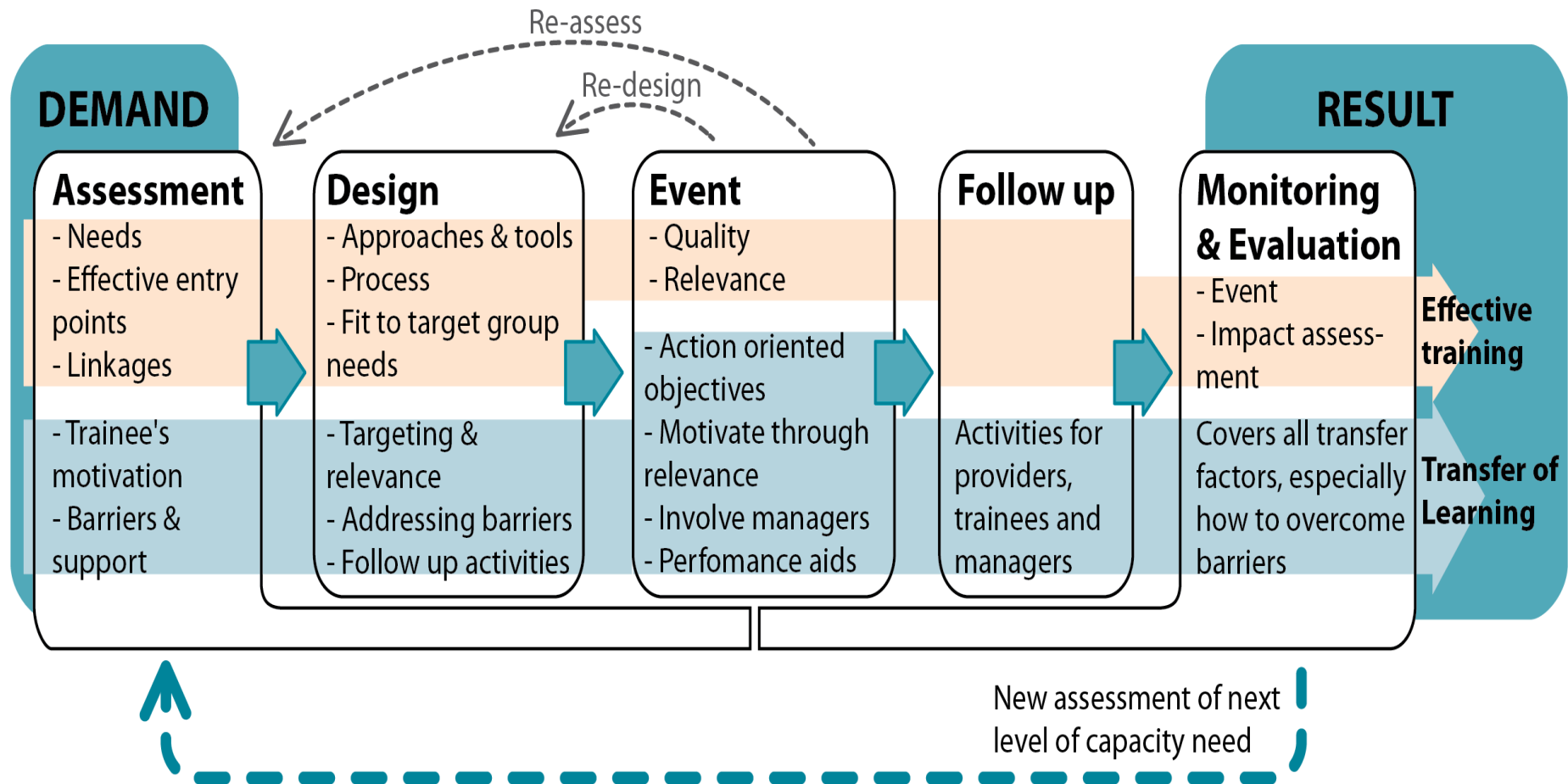
Focus on impact and building a learning system



Focus on impact and building a learning system

- Need realistic strategy for going to scale
- Emphasis on monitoring impact by using appropriate performance indicators
- Establishing a knowledge-learning management system – institutional memory, materials, resource center
- Increase learning through practise and research linked to communication to new target groups including non-professionals
- Use of internet based materials and localisation

BEST PRACTICE TRAINING CYCLE AS PART OF CAPACITY BUILDING OF INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS



Capacity Development Needs for Monitoring the SDG's

One Fundamental Question on Capacity Development Needs:

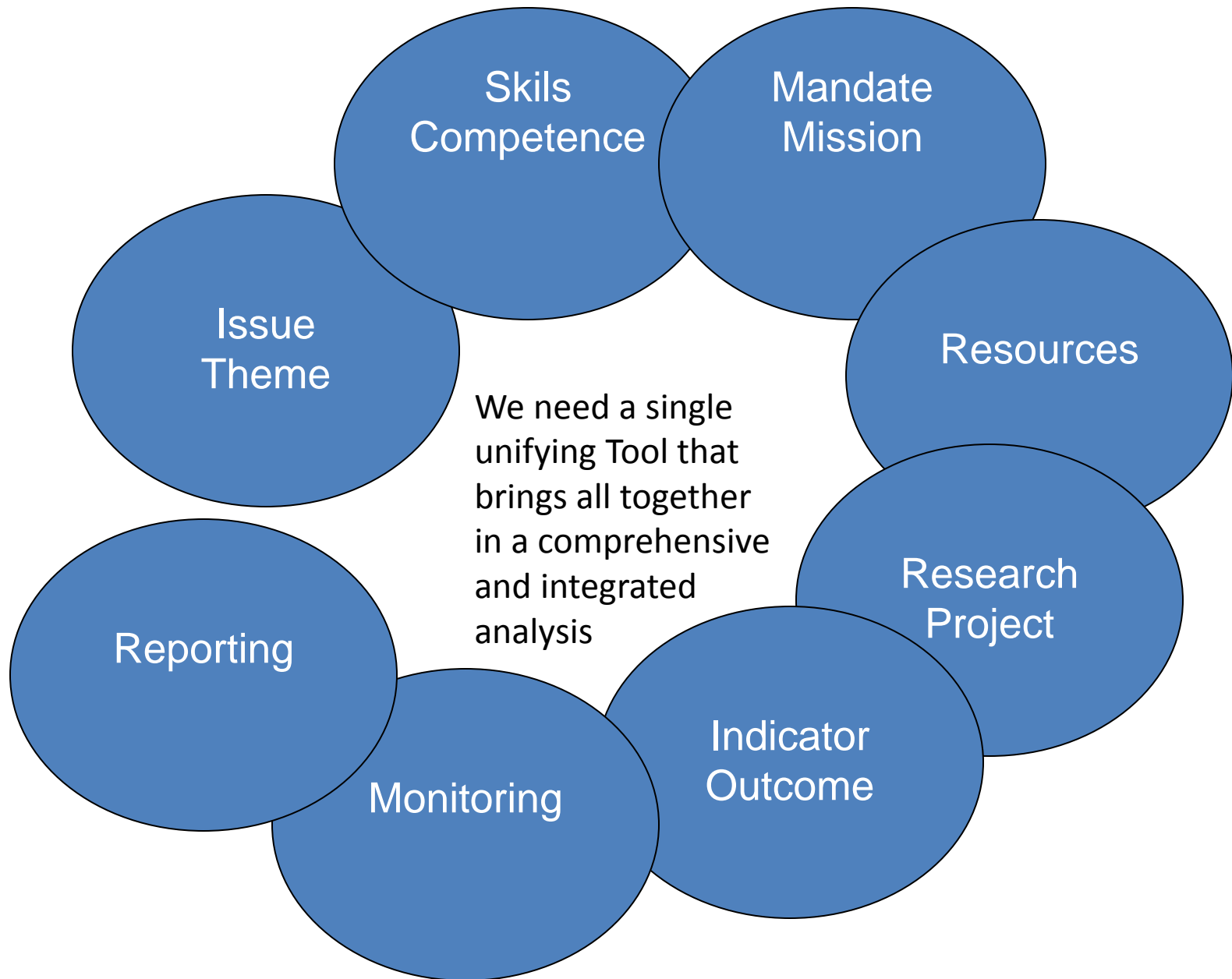
What are the capacity needs for the implementation, monitoring and reporting for the SDGs?

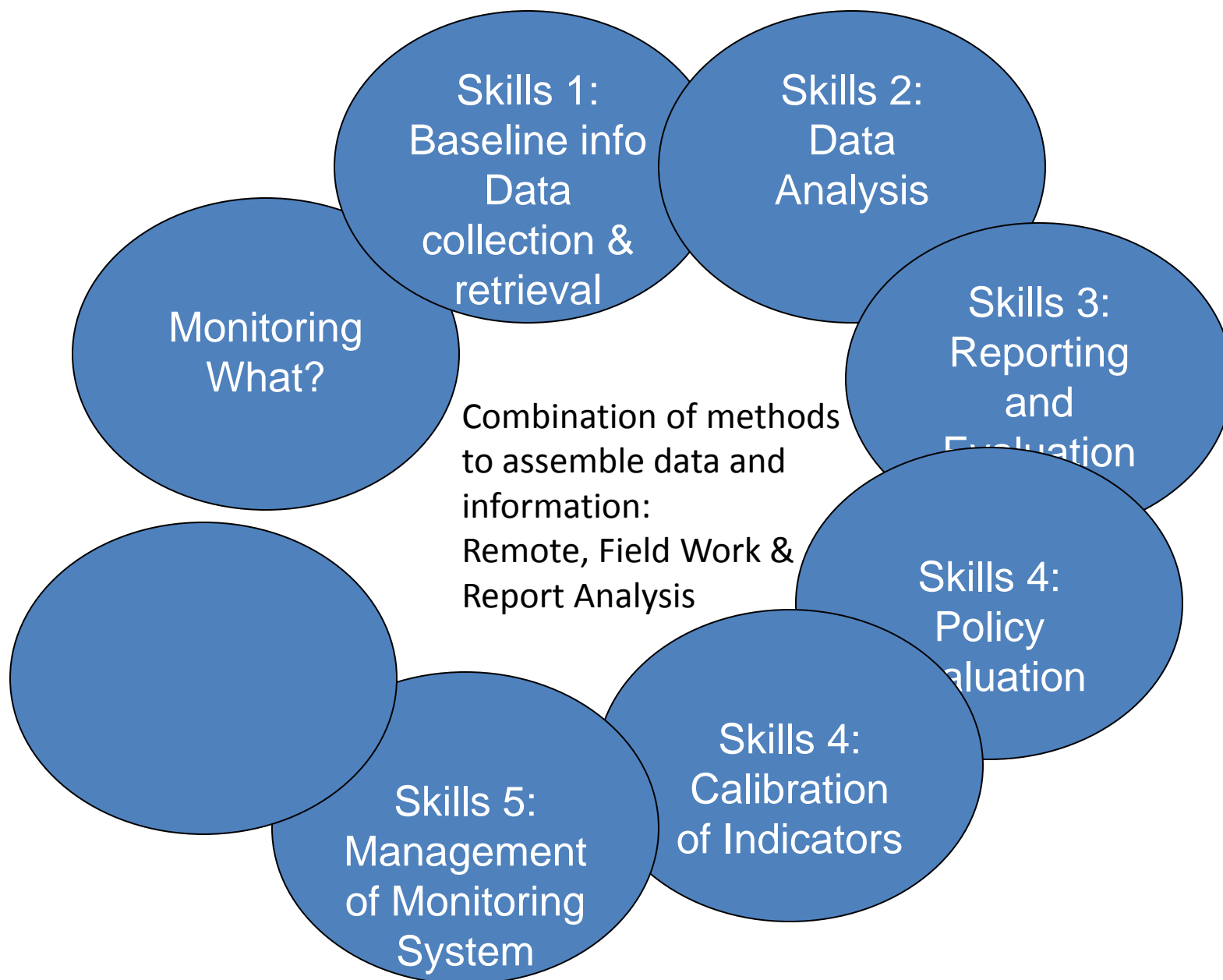
1. Institutional-related performance gaps
2. Individual-related performance gaps
3. Knowledge gaps

MONITORING SDG'S TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT - TNA

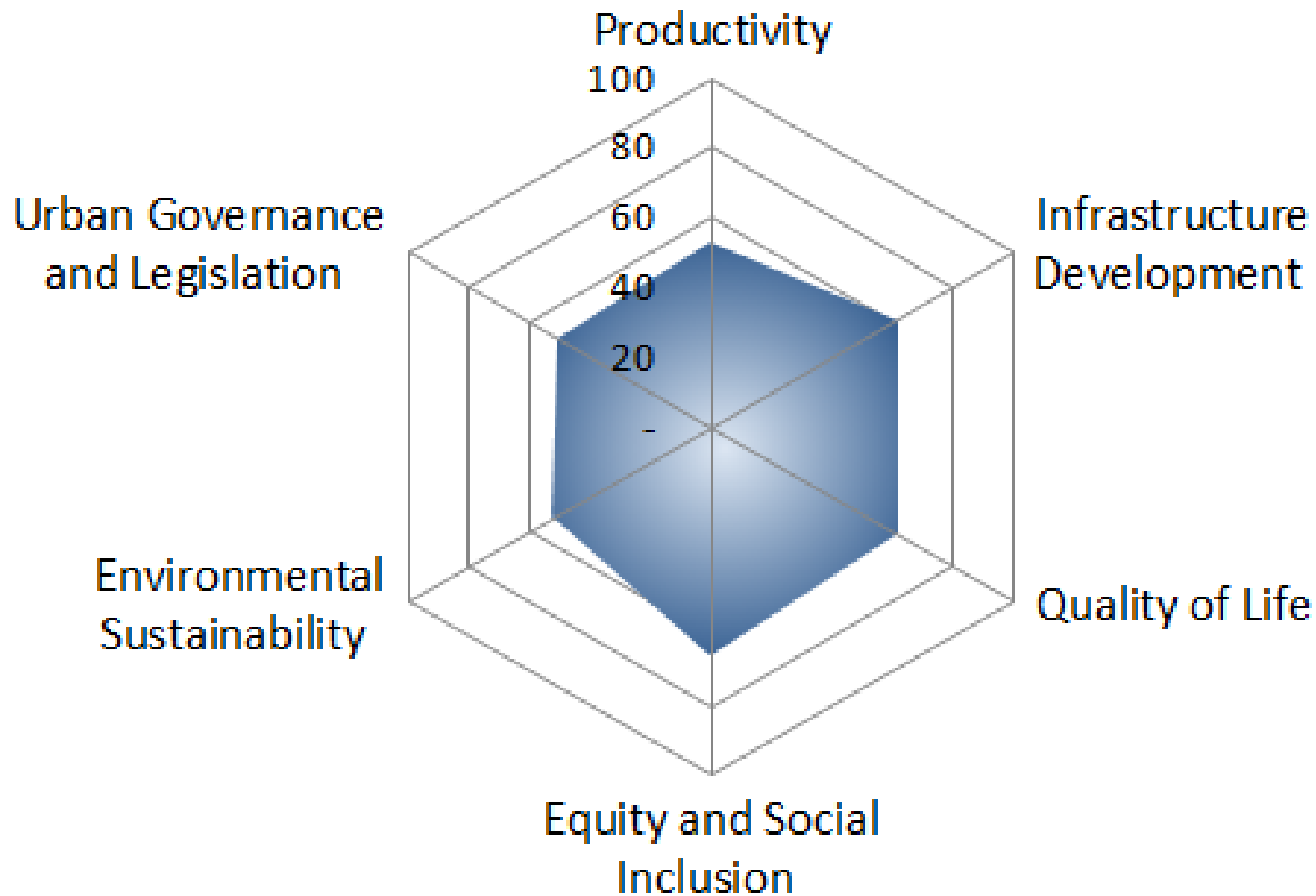
ONE FOCUS ON THE INDIVIDUALS

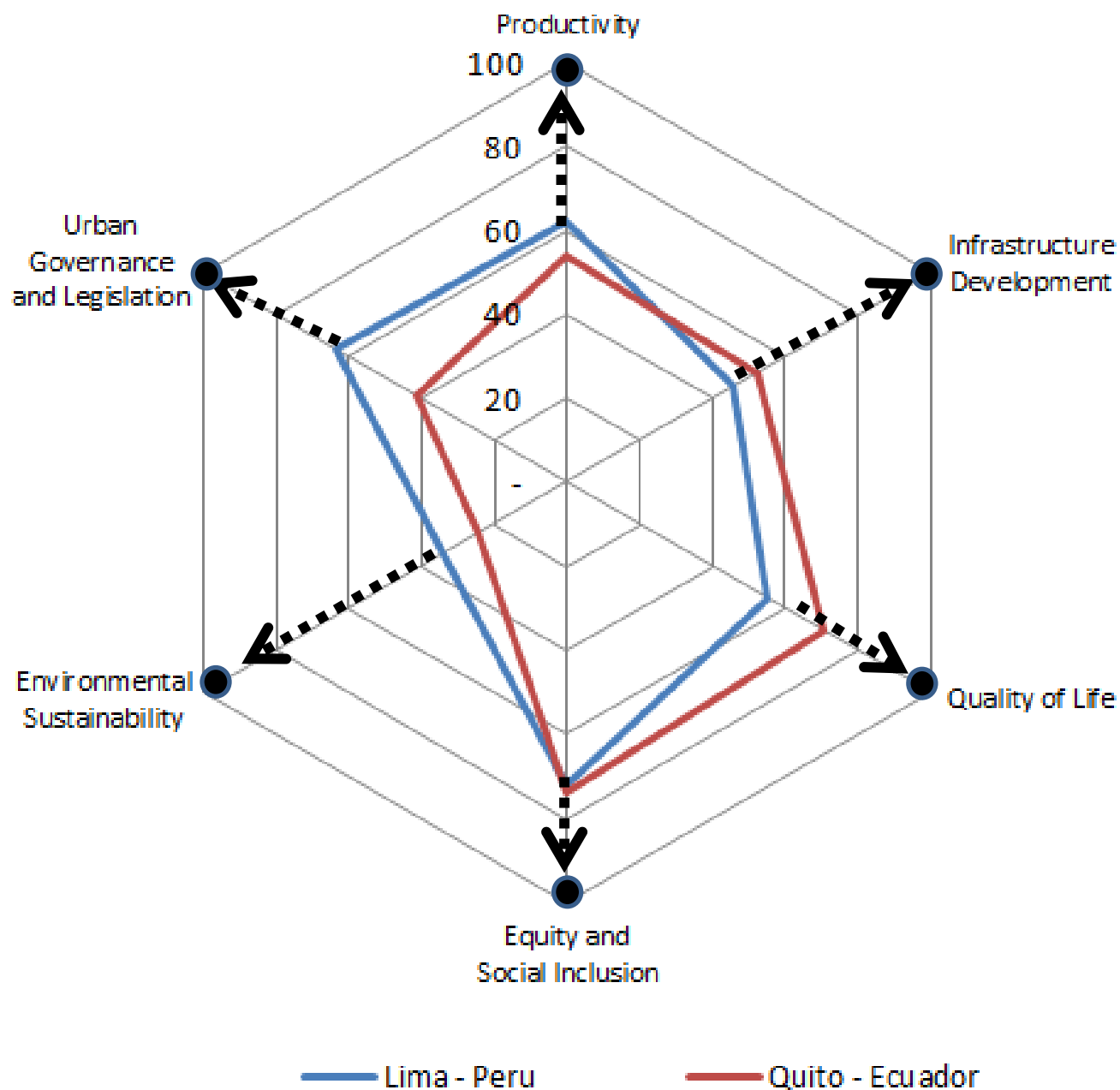
- Who is the target group?
- What are their competences?
- What are their knowledge gaps?
- What are their skills and gaps?
- What are their current responsibilities





CITY PROSPERITY INDEX





Productivity Index (P)

- 1. Economic Growth Sub Index (EG)
- 2. Economic Agglomeration (EA)
- 3. Employment Sub Index (E)

Infrastructure Development Index (ID)

- 1. Housing Infrastructure Sub Index (HI)
- 2. Social Infrastructure (SI)
- 3. ICT Sub Index (ICT)
- 4. Urban Mobility Sub Index (UM)
- 5. Street Connectivity (SC)

Quality of Life Index (QOL)

- 1. Health Sub Index (H)
- 2. Education Sub Index (E)
- 3. Safety and Security Sub Index (SS)
- 4. Public Space (PS)



Equity and Social Inclusion Index (ESI)

- 1. Economic Equity Sub Index (EE)
- 2. Social Inclusion Sub Index (SI)
- 3. Gender Inclusion Sub Index (GI)
- 4. Urban Diversity (UD)

Environmental Sustainability Index (ES)

- 1. Air Quality Sub Index (AQ)
- 2. Waste Management Sub Index (WM)
- 3. Water and Energy Sub Index (WE)

Urban Governance and Legislation (UGL)

- 1. Participation Sub Index (P)
- 2. Accountability and Transparency (AT)
- 3. Institutional Capacity (IC)
- 4. Governance of Urbanization (GU)



UN-Habitat next steps

Connecting SDGs and the New Urban Agenda



GOAL 11 TARGETS

- 11.1 Adequate, safe and affordable housing
- 11.2 Accessible and sustainable transport systems for all
- 11.3 Inclusive and sustainable urbanization
- 11.4 Safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.5 Reduce the number of people affected by disasters
- 11.6 Reduce the environmental impact of cities
- 11.7 Provide universal access to safe public spaces
- 11.a Support links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas
- 11.b Increase integrated policies and plans towards mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- 11.c Building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing

CPI SUB-DIMENSIONS

1. Economic Strength
2. Employment
3. Economic Agglomeration
4. Housing Infrastructure
5. ICT
6. Urban Mobility
7. Public Space
8. Safety and Security
9. Land Use
10. Economic Equity
11. Social Inclusion
12. Gender Inclusion
13. Air Quality
14. Waste Management
15. Energy
16. Institutional Capacity
17. Municipal Finance
18. Governance of Urbanization

CPI DIMENSIONS

PRODUCTIVITY

INFRASTRUCTURE

QUALITY OF LIFE

EQUITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATION

SDG WITH URBAN BASED TARGETS

- 8.1.1 City product per capita
- 8.2.1 Growth rate per employment
- 8.3.1 Informal employment
- 8.5.2 Unemployment rate
- 9.2.1 Manufacturing employment

- 3.6.1 Traffic fatalities
- 6.1.1 Access to improved water
- 6.2.1 Access to improved sanitation
- 7.1.1 Access to electricity
- 9.c.1 Mobile network coverage
- 17.8.1 Internet access

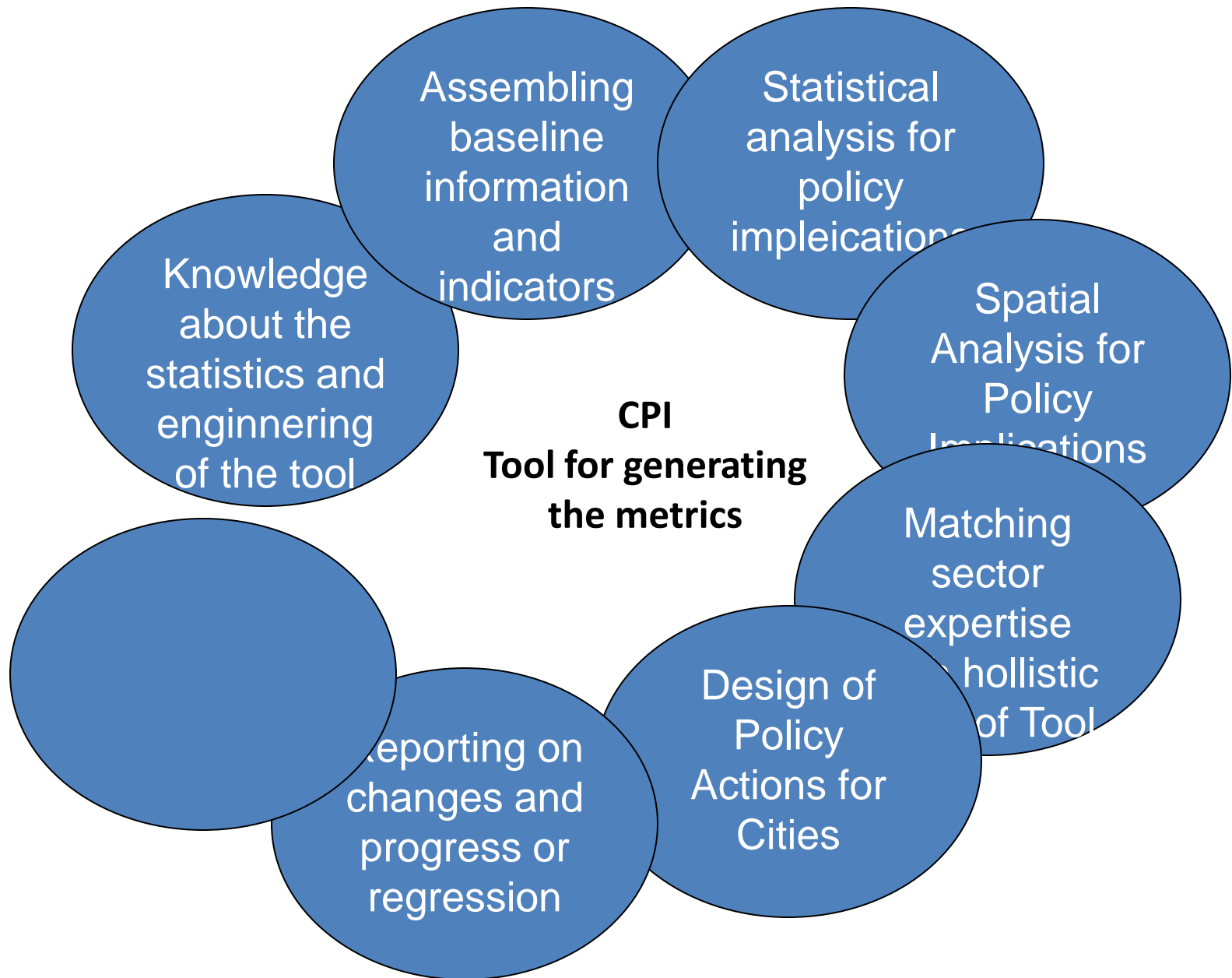
- 15.1.2 Forest (green areas) as a percentage of total land area
- 16.1.1 Homicide rate
- 16.1.3 Population subjected to violence

- 1.1.1 Poverty rate
- 5.5.1 Women in local government
- 8.5.1 Gender wage gap
- 8.6.1 Youth unemployment
- 10.1.1 Growth rate 40%

- 3.9.1 Population exposed to outdoor air pollution
- 6.3.1 Waste water treatment
- 7.2.1 Share of renewable energy
- 12.5.1 Solid waste recycling share

- 9.a.1 Investment capacity
- 16.6.1 Local expenditure efficiency
- 17.17.1 Public-private partnership





BRIEF CONCLUSIONS

- Need to Focus on developing and strengthening the capacity of a core team at the city level
- Peg on-the-job training and capacity building into developing the monitoring mechanisms
- Prioritization for quick-wins (policy, theme, issue) in getting a system started
- Establish the dialogue with civil society from the start
- Move on dynamically on learning by doing

THANK YOU

