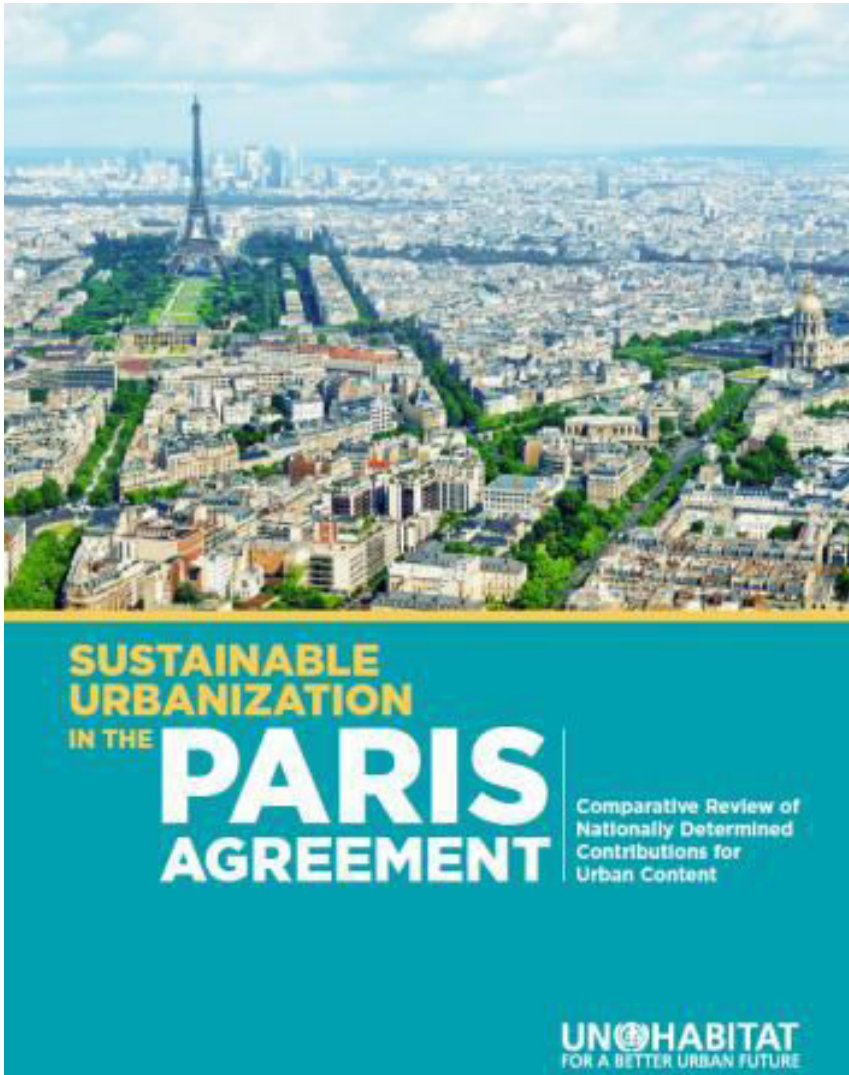




**Session 12: Climate and cities SDG
indicators**

Global Framework



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

- ✓ *1,5-2.0 degree goal*
- ✓ *Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change*

Global Agends

Correlation between the Paris Agreement Agenda 2030, and New Urban Agenda.



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES

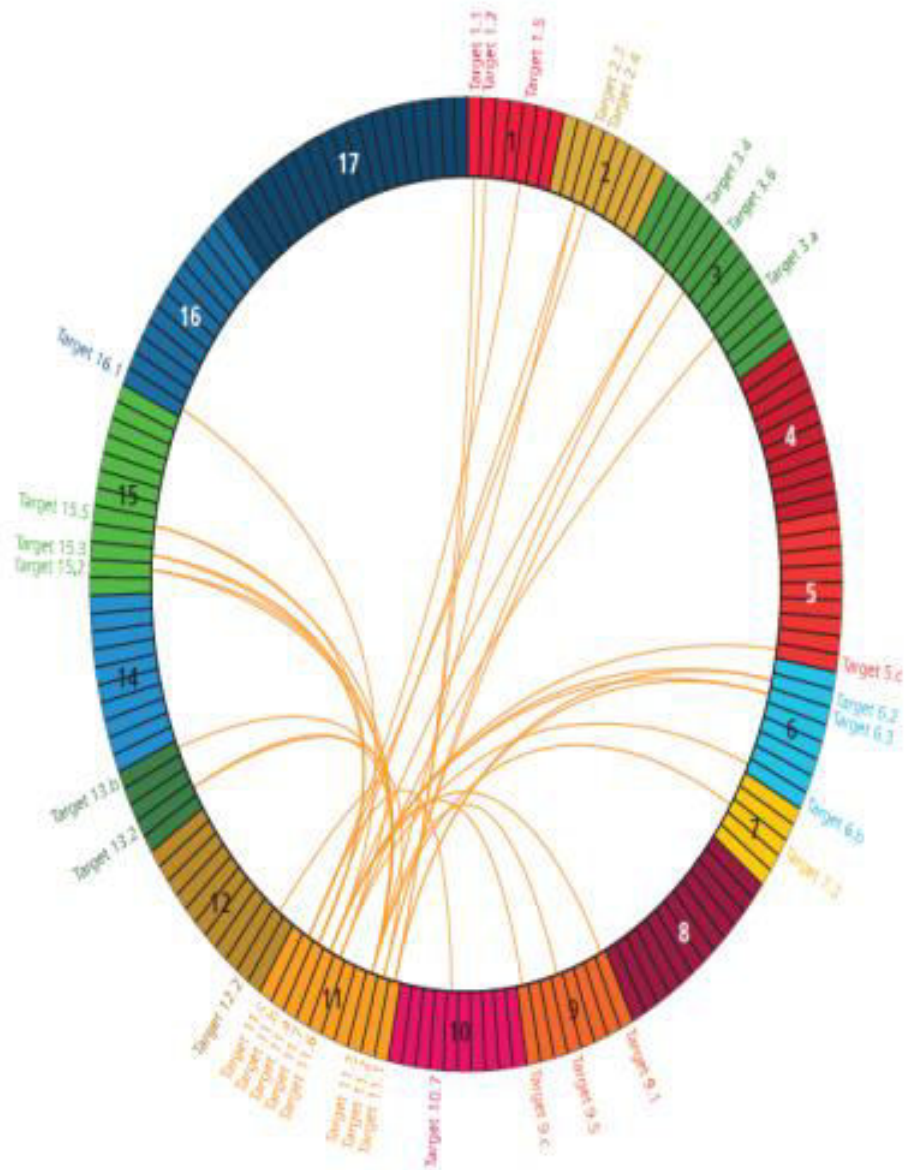


13 CLIMATE
ACTION



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

THE IMPACT OF SDG 11 ON OTHER GOALS



SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets

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

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

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

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage



SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets

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

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

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

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Targets

11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Indicators

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Indicators

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities

11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months

SDG 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Indicators

11.A.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

11.B.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a

11.B.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategiesa

11.C.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

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

Targets

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning



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

Targets

13.A Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.B Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

** Acknowledging that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change.*

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

Indicators

13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies

13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula

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

Indicators

13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

13.A.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment

13.B.1. Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

New Urban Agenda

Quito declaration on sustainable cities and human settlements for all:

- ✓ We take full account of the milestone achievements in the course of the year 2015, [...] the **Paris Agreement adopted under the UNFCCC** [...].
- ✓ [...] sustainable development of **cities, human settlements** and citizens, empowering them to **play an active and unique role** in [...] **address the adverse impact of climate change.**

Our shared vision, we envisage cities and human settlements that:

- ✓ [...] as well as equal access for all to public goods and quality services in areas such as food security and nutrition, health, education, infrastructure, mobility and transportation, energy, **air quality**, and livelihoods;
- ✓ [...] adopt and implement disaster risk reduction and management, reduce vulnerability, build resilience and responsiveness to natural and man-made hazards, **and foster mitigation and adaptation to climate change;**

New Urban Agenda

Our Principles and commitments: To achieve our vision, [...]:

(c) Environmental sustainability, by promoting clean energy, sustainable use of land and resources in urban development as well as protecting ecosystems and biodiversity, including adopting healthy lifestyles in harmony with nature; promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns; **building urban resilience; reducing disaster risks; and mitigating and adapting to climate change.**

Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development:

✓ We recognize that cities and human settlements face unprecedented threats from [...], and **climate change and its related risks**, [...]. Given cities' demographic trends and their central role in the global economy in the **mitigation and adaptation efforts related to climate change** and in the use of resources and ecosystems, the way they are planned, financed, developed, built, governed, and managed has a direct impact on **sustainability and resilience** well beyond the urban boundaries.

New Urban Agenda

- ✓ We also recognize that urban centers worldwide, especially in developing countries, often have characteristics that make them and their inhabitants especially **vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change** and other natural and man-made hazards, [...].
- ✓ We commit to promote [...] and quality **public spaces to improve the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change**, reducing flood and drought risks and heat waves, and improving food security and nutrition, physical and mental health, household and ambient **air quality**, [...].
- ✓ We commit to strengthening the sustainable management of resources --including [...] and minimization of all waste, hazardous chemicals, including **air and short lived climate pollutants, greenhouse gases**, [...].

New Urban Agenda

- ✓ **We commit to promote international, national, sub-national, and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, [...]. We further commit to support building resilience and reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, as well as emissions of short lived climate pollutants, from all relevant sectors. Such measures should be consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement adopted under the UNFCCC, including holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.**
- ✓ **We commit to support the medium to long term adaptation planning process, as well as city-level climate vulnerability and impact assessments to inform adaptation plans, policies, programmes, and actions that build resilience of urban inhabitants, including through the use of ecosystem based adaptation.**

New Urban Agenda

Planning and managing urban spatial development:

- ✓ We will **integrate disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations** and measures into age and gender responsive urban and territorial development and planning processes, including **greenhouse gas emissions, resilience-based, and climate effective design of spaces**, [...].
- ✓ We will take measures to develop mechanisms and common frameworks at the national, sub-national, and local levels to evaluate the wider benefits of urban and metropolitan transport schemes, including impacts on the environment, the economy, social cohesion, quality of life, accessibility, road safety, public health, and **action on climate change among others**.
- ✓ We will seek to ensure that this infrastructure is **climate-resilient** and forms part of integrated urban and territorial development plans, [...].

New Urban Agenda

Means of implementation:

- ✓ We support access to different multilateral funds, including the Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, the Green the Adaptation Funds, the Climate Investment Funds, among others, to **secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans**, policies, programmes, and actions for sub-national and local governments, within the framework of agreed procedures. We will collaborate with sub-national and local financial institutions, as appropriate, to **develop climate finance infrastructure solutions** and to create appropriate mechanisms to identify catalytic financial instruments, consistent with any national framework in place to ensure fiscal and debt sustainability at all levels of government
- ✓ We will explore and develop feasible solutions for **climate and disaster risks in cities and human settlements**, including through collaborating with insurance and reinsurance institutions and other relevant actors, with regard to investments in urban and metropolitan infrastructures, buildings, and other urban assets, as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economic needs.

New Urban Agenda

We reaffirm the role and expertise of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), within its mandate, as a focal point for sustainable urbanization and human settlements, in collaboration with other United Nations system entities, recognizing the linkages between sustainable urbanization, and inter alia sustainable development, **disaster risk reduction and climate change**.

Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning



Ambitious



Inclusive



Fair



Comprehensive and integrated



Relevant



Actionable



Evidence-based



Transparent and verifiable

<https://unhabitat.org/the-guiding-principles/>

Role of Cities & Subnational authorities

COP-21 Decision:

- ✓ Mentions “**Cities & subnational authorities**” as a non-Party stakeholder
- ✓ Invites non-Party stakeholders to “**scale up** their efforts” & **demonstrate action** on platform
- ✓ Provides for a “**work plan**” on “capacity-building” that includes subnational level
- ✓ Calls for **new platform** to exchange experiences & best practices



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