GLOBAL TRENDS OF THE WORLD’S CITIES
TOWARDS IMPLEMENTING SDG11 AND NEW URBAN AGENDA

Urban Management Tools for Climate Change
June 2019
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UN-Habitat
How familiar you are with UN-Habitat?

1. I know UN-Habitat very well
2. I heard about UN-Habitat and have used their reports/publications in my work
3. I only heard of UN-Habitat
4. I vaguely heard of UN-Habitat
5. I don’t know what UN-Habitat is
Introduction of UN HABITAT
UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme

- History and mandate

- Global Urban Agendas:
  - the New Urban Agenda
UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme


✓ 1977: establishment of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements – UNCHS (Habitat) in Nairobi

✓ 1996, “Habitat II” conference and the Habitat Agenda: the first action blueprint for sustainable urbanization

Mission

Promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all
“Promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all”
Global and regional challenges/opportunities of Urbanization
World Cities Reports 2016

A Global Sample of Cities made of 200 cities

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory
Urban Development: facts and challenges

- **54%** of the world's population resides in urban areas.
  - Cities create wealth, generate employment and drive human progress by harnessing the forces of agglomeration and industrialization.

- **40%** of global population.
  - This represents a great opportunity in terms of labor force.

- **Urban Growth**
  - The decline in infant mortality and high fertility has resulted in a relatively young population. Children and youth aged below 24 account for 54% of global population.

- **Change in Family Patterns**
  - The world population is aging. Globally, the population aged 60 or over is the fastest growing at the rate of 3.26% per year.
  - In 2013, there were 901 million people aged 60 or over, comprising 12% of the world's population. This represents a tremendous challenge.

- **Increased Residency in Slums and Informal Settlements**
  -Cities are responsible for more than 70% of global carbon dioxide emissions.

- **Challenges in Providing Urban Services**
  - In 2014, the Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventories (GPC) was jointly established by the World Resources Institute (WRI), C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (C40), and UCLG Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), with the support of World Bank, UNEP and UN-Habitat. Incorporating experiences from the Harmonized Emissions Analysis Tool plus (HEAT+)
  - the GPC provides guidelines for reporting and auditing principles, quantifying city emissions in different sectors and long-term monitoring of local specific objectives.

**Source:** World City Report 2016
Major challenges of urbanization

- **Extreme urban poverty,**
- **Poor living conditions for slum dwellers,**
- **Constraints on productivity due to inadequate infrastructure,** and
- **Risks due to natural disasters and climate change**

Rising inequality is one of the challenges of urbanization that has confined many people to poor living conditions. Kibera slum, Nairobi, Kenya. 
Source: Julius Mwelu /UN-Habitat
Urbanization as an opportunity for sustainable development

Cities offer various opportunities for sustainable development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Opportunities</th>
<th>• Starting point of virtuous cycle of employment, income, improved labor power and more job opportunities → Reduce inequalities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Economies of Scale in Infrastructure Provision                                                        | • Public transportation  
• Water and sewerage system  
• Electricity and internet connection  
• Serviced land and public rental housing  
• Education and healthcare facilities |
| Suitability of System-Based Approaches                                                                | • Local planning and community participation  
• Financing infrastructure and housing for the urban poor |
“Urbanization has helped millions escape poverty through increased productivity, employment opportunities, improved quality of life and large-scale investment in infrastructure and services”
Trend Analysis
World Urbanization Prospects

- World’s urban population is projected to increase from 3.9 billion in 2014 to 6.3 billion by 2050, adding 2.4 billion people to the cities.
- World’s urbanization rate will increase from 54% to 66% between 2014 and 2050.

Urban population at mid-year
1995-2015

Urban and rural population of the world
1950 and 2050

Projected Changes in urban and rural population by major regions between 2011 and 2050 (millions)

Source: World City Report 2016
Urbanization Prospects in Asia-Pacific

By 2018, expected more than 50% of population live in cities

Global implications: 55% of the worldwide urban population was living in Asia and the Pacific in 2014.

Source: Urbanization Trends in Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP, 2013)
Four features of the global urbanization trends

1. Demographic growth
2. Inequality
3. Low density growth and
4. Urban informality (slum formation)
Housing shortfalls represent a challenge:

- **980 million** urban households lacked decent housing in 2010
- **600 million** will be added between 2010 and 2030
- **One billion** new homes needed worldwide by **2025**, cost **$650 billion** per year
- Qualitative deficiency is even greater

**Number of urban residents living in slums**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>689 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>881 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This represents an increase of **28%** over the past 24 years.

Still, in 2014, **30%** of urban population of developing countries resided in slums compared to **39%** in the year 2000.
The Widening Urban Divide

75% of the world's cities have higher levels of income inequalities than two decades ago.

The world is not only divided by differentiated access to opportunities, consumption, public spaces and services, education, technology and employment, but more and more by access to income.

Over 46% are in vulnerable employment accounting for 1.5 billion people globally.

There is an urgent need at this juncture for new planning visions, strategies, policies and tools that can transform our planet of cities into a planet of inclusive cities.

63% Africa's labour force is trapped in vulnerable employment.

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
The Widening Urban Divide

- 2010 -
Inequalities in the world
(Gini Coefficient)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Gini Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe &amp; Central Asia</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
QUICK FACTS

1. By 2030, energy and water demand increased by 40 and 50% respectively.

2. Solid waste management shares of 30 to 50% of municipal budgets (in less developed countries).

3. In urban areas, climate change impacts can compound one another, making disaster risk management more complex.

4. Innovative ways are called for to build resilience, in the process contributing to a more equitable environment.

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
Environmental planning and management are essential to the advent of sustainable cities. This must include planning for resilience in the face of disasters.

Table 2: National and local environmental planning and management

Source: Adapted from UN-Habitat, 2014; Cities Alliance, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental challenges</th>
<th>National level policies</th>
<th>Local level policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Resource use</td>
<td>Diversification of energy resources</td>
<td>Infrastructure planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water pricing reform</td>
<td>Local environmental education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental risks</td>
<td>Adaptive social protection programmes</td>
<td>Air quality management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Public health programmes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and related issues</td>
<td>Diversification of agriculture</td>
<td>Physical planning, zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land management policies and property rights</td>
<td>Infill and brownfield incentives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low-carbon policies</td>
<td>Restrictions on development of vulnerable land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decarbonization imperatives</td>
<td>Energy pricing, taxes and subsidies</td>
<td>Green space zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sustainability and diversification of economic sectors</td>
<td>Greenbelt boundaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low-carbon policies</td>
<td>Incentives to increase density</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Education campaigns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
Rules of the Game: Urban Governance and Legislation

QUICK FACTS

1. Inefficient or impracticable legislative reforms
2. Planning regulations in developing and transition countries are often too detailed, and inflexible
3. Genuine accountability and administrative capacity to implement public policies

Decentralization

1. Administrative Decentralization > Planning + Managing is transferred from Central Government to Local (Delegation)
2. Political Decentralization > Delegation of political power, authority and resources
3. Fiscal Decentralization > Redistribution of resources from central to subnational government
4. Devolution > Political and fiscal decentralization
5. Deconcentration > Territorial redistribution of central power

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
Rules of the Game: Urban Governance and Legislation

Urban Law provides rules to **mediate** and **balance** competing interest.

Urban governance delivers **sustainable development** when it is:
- environment-friendly
- participatory
- accountable
- transparent
- effective and efficient
- equitable and inclusive
- abiding by the rule of law

Ineffective decentralization reasons:
- weak legal framework
- lack of political will
- poor capacity for implementation
- under-resourced local authorities
- poorly trained personnel
- inadequate political representation

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
QUICK FACTS

1. Mostly rely on outdated modes of planning

2. Cities are sprawling, and as such, densities are dramatically declining. In developing countries, a one percent decline in densities per year between 2000 and 2050 would quadruple the urban land area.

3. Not gender-sensitive; consequently, women are often left outside of the planning process and decisions.

4. Planning capacity is grossly inadequate in much of the developing world.

A City that Plans: Reinventing Urban Planning

Planning capacity varies greatly across the world

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Accredited Planners per 100,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>0.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Planned City

- reflects only the views of national leadership
- no local input
- favouritism and nepotism
- distorted priorities

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

Changes impacting cities’ economies since Habitat II include:
1. global economic conditions
2. ageing and (mainly in developing countries) rapidly growing populations
3. technological innovations particularly in transport, communications and data processing
4. sharper policy focus on environmental sustainability and climate change

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)

QUICK FACTS

1. Megacities and metropolitan regions have benefited more

2. Inadequate urban infrastructure and services hamper economic growth and activities

3. The benefits of agglomeration tend to outweigh the drawbacks

4. Formal employment has not catch up with the rapid urbanization of cities, thus exacerbating urban social and economic inequality.
Changing Dynamics of Urban Economies

1990 - 2013
The United Nations Human Development Index increased globally by almost 18%.

37% Reduction in the global population of people living in extreme poverty from 1.959 million in 1990 to around 900 million in 2012.

10% Estimated decline to 702 million expected in 2015, largely due to massive efforts by China and India.

Urban populations in low-income countries are projected almost to triple, increasing by over 500 million.

Property tax, as an efficient source of local revenues, represents less than 3-4% of local revenues in most developing countries, compared with 40-50% in cities in Australia, Canada, France, UK and US.

In various cities in developing countries, the informal economy is the main area of production, employment and income generation. It ranges from 25-40% of GDP in developing economies in Asia and Africa, with the share in non-agricultural employment between 20-80%.

Source: The World Cities Report 2016 (UN-Habitat, 2016)
Access to housing through ownership is largely unaffordable (in the Global Sample of Cities)

A housing unit in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than a ratio of 3.0)

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory
Accessing to housing through rental is also largely unaffordable

Rental housing in any city regardless of GDP is UNAFFORDABLE (more than 25% threshold)

Source: UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory
Urbanization as an opportunity for sustainable development

**Cities** offer various opportunities for sustainable development:

**Job Opportunities**
- Starting point of virtuous cycle of employment, income, improved labor power and more job opportunities → Reduce inequalities

**Economies of Scale in Infrastructure Provision**
- Public transportation
- Water and sewerage system
- Electricity and internet connection
- Serviced land and public rental housing
- Education and healthcare facilities

**Suitability of System-Based Approaches**
- Local planning and community participation
- Financing infrastructure and housing for the urban poor
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 (agreed in Rio+20 Summit in 2012)

1. Agenda
2. People
3. Planet
4. Prosperity
5. Peace
6. Partnership

Main areas

Task description

Targets

Indicators
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**

1. Housing and slums
2. Sustainable transport
3. Participatory planning
4. Cultural heritage
5. Disaster reduction
6. Air quality and waste management
7. Public spaces

**Process-oriented targets and indicators**

1. Urban-rural linkages
2. Implementation of mitigation and adaptation plans and policies
3. Sustainable and resilient buildings
SDG11 – The 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)
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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

- **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
The New Urban 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 **SENSE OF URGENCY**
The New Urban Agenda

5 Guiding Principles for the New Urban Agenda

4 Components:
- National Urban Policies
- Rules and Regulations
- Territorial planning and Design
- Municipal Finance

7 Levers:
- Planned city extensions
- Planned city infills
- Land readjustment
- Public space planning and regulations
- Housing at the centre
- Access to basic services
- Global monitoring framework

Sustainable Cities
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.
Each city dweller can be an activist for change.
New Urban Agenda: Sustainability

New!
Focus on urban resilience and environmental sustainability
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
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
IMPLEMENTATING THE NUA
Implementing the New Urban Agenda

- An urbanization action blueprint for UN-Habitat and partners in support of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development; especially SDG 11 - making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
Paris Agreement
Paris Agreement

1. A goal of preventing global temperatures rising 2°C or more above pre-industrial levels, with a stretch goal of 1.5°C by the end of this century

2. 185/197 parties have ratified to the Convention

3. Enters into force on 4 November 2016

4. Milestone for low-carbon economy, innovative technology, energy, finance, conservation (climate justice), and gender&climate change

5. Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)

6. SDM
0.5ºC – Does that matter?

1. The risks of temperature increase at 2ºC is much higher
2. Worse heatwaves, drought, flooding
3. Sea levels rise 10cm estimatedly higher than that of 1.5ºC \(\rightarrow\) additional 10 million people on coastal zone affected
4. Loss of biodiversity
5. 1.5-2.5 million km² more permafrost and sea ice-free Arctic will thaw/melted
6. Environmental diseases \(\rightarrow\) Human health
0.5ºC – Does that matter?

1. Buildings will need to shift towards green energy (55-75%)

2. Transport sector should increase its low-emission sources to 35-65% from less than 5% now by 2020

3. Shift of land-use planning for larger CO2 sink functions, carbon capture and REDD

4. 900% billion USD investment (2015-2050)
Paris Agreement and cities

1. Welcomes the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities;

2. Agreeing to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples;
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)
UN HABITAT ongoing porfolio

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 technics to estimate indicators, including spatial indicators
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
Key climate change projects and publications

- Cities and Climate Change Initiative
- City Resilience Profiling Programme
- Mainstreamed climate change into sustainable urban management projects

- Climate Change Vulnerability Assessments (Bogota, Kampala, Sorsogon, Maputo, Hoi An, Honiara, Lami town, Islamabad, Kathmandu etc.)
- UN-Habitat Climate Change Strategy 2014 - 2019
- Guiding Principles for City Climate Action Planning (2015)
- Resource Guide for Advanced Learning on Cities and Climate Change (2016)
THANK YOU