Update on sustainable urbanization in the post-2015 development agenda including the SDGs
Post-2015 development agenda: background

• GC Resolution 24/10 requests UN-Habitat to provide information on urbanization to Governments, the UN and stakeholders so that the issue is reflected in post-2015/SDGs

• UN-Habitat served on the UN Task Team and made inputs to the High Level Panel Report, SG’s MDG Report and SG’s Synthesis Report.

• UN-Habitat served on the UN Technical Support Team, co-leading interagency exercises on urbanization including producing an Issues Brief, compiling and prioritizing intergovernmental commitments, targets and indicators, and responding to technical requests during the Open Working Group
UN-Habitat has participated in the Cities Thematic Group of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network SDSN and contributed to a number of external advocacy efforts: #urbanSDG Campaign (led by SDSN), Communitas Coalition for Sustainable Cities and Regions, Global Task Force of Local and Regional Governments and the World Urban Campaign.

UN-Habitat has co-led the ‘Localizing the SDGs’ consultation with UNDP and the “Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments for the post-2015 development agenda towards Habitat III”
OWG on SDGs: Proposed Goals and Targets

• The Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals contains **17 goals and 169 targets** (126 outcome targets and 43 MOI targets).

• The OWG proposed a on “Making **Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable**”, currently known as SDG-11 with 7 action targets and 3 MOI targets.
Mapping of SDG 11 Targets

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

**CORE TARGETS**
(OUTCOME-ORIENTED)
- Housing/Slums/Services
- Transport (inc Public Transport)
- Urban Planning
- Cultural/Natural Heritage
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Environmental Impact
- Safe Public Space

**MOI TARGETS**
(PROCESS-ORIENTED)
- Rural-Urban Linkages
- Policies/Plans (incl Resilience)
- Financial/Tech Assistance
Linkages with other goals/targets

• Goal 1 on poverty eradication addresses land tenure security and resilience in targets 11.4 and 11.5
• Goal 2 on food security, nutrition and agriculture also partially addresses land tenure security and rural-urban linkages in targets 2.3 and 2.a
• Goal 5 on gender also addresses safety in target 5.2
• Goal 6 addresses access to drinking water and sanitation in targets 6.1 and 6.2
• Goal 7 on sustainable energy addresses access to renewable energy and energy efficiency in targets 7.2 and 7.3
• Goal 8 on economic growth and employment addresses job creation, decent work and youth unemployment in targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6
• Goal 9 on infrastructure and industrialization addresses infrastructure access, upgrading and financing in targets 9.1, 9.4 and 9.a.
• Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production also addresses waste management in target 12.5
• Goal 13 on climate change addresses resilience and adaptive capacity in 13.1
• Goal 16 on peace and inclusion addresses security and governance in 16.1 and 16.7
Finalizing the Framework of Goals and Targets

• GA has adopted the report Open Working Group report as the main basis for intergovernmental negotiations
• Intergovernmental negotiations have started with two session in January and February 2015 completed, focusing on Stocktaking and the Declaration
• Intergovernmental Negotiations on the SDGs themselves took place from 23-27 March, most Member States do not want to reopen the negotiated package of goals and targets; only limited technical proofing of targets
• Proposed Goal 11 on cities and human settlements remains a standalone goal with 10 proposed targets
Other Post-2015 Processes

Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing: changing global context of finance including evolving needs and patterns of resource flows

3rd International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD), Addis, July 2015

Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development: challenges of invisibility and inequality and how UN might mobilize a data revolution to address them

Consultation on Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda – The World We Want 2015
Financing for Development

• Preparatory work continues for the outcome document: first drafting session 28-30 January 2015; next sessions will take place from 13-17 April 2015 and 15-19 June 2015.
• UN-Habitat reviewed the draft outcome document with a view to highlight the following:
  – the importance of urbanization as a source of endogenous development and resource mobilization to support the continuum of human settlements
  – the role of sound municipal finance systems to support sustainable urban development.
Developing the SDG Indicator Framework

- **22-24 Aug**: SDSN expert meeting on targets and indicators
- **6 Feb**: UN TST Compilation of proposed indicators for each SDG target: 300+ indicators; UN-Habitat co-led with UNEP, 10 other agencies and a coalition of LGO and INGOs the indicator proposal for SDG-11
- **18 Feb**: SDSN report with 100 indicators including 6 for SDG-11
- **25-26 Feb**: Expert Group Meeting on Indicator Framework led by the UN Statistical Division
- **3-6 March**: Statistical Commission on 3-6 March: Measurability, National Capacity; Interagency and Expert Group and High Level Group
by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services, and upgrade slums

- Proposed Indicator 1: Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements
- Proposed Indicator 2: Proportion of population that spends more than 30% of its income on accommodation
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

- **Proposed Indicator 1:** Percentage of people living within 0.5 km of public transit [running at least every 20 minutes] in cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants

- **Proposed Indicator 2:** km of high capacity (BRT, light rail, metro) public transport per person for cities with more than 500,000 inhabitants
by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

- **Proposed Indicator 1**: Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale
- **Proposed Indicator 2**: Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs
strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

- **Proposed Indicator 1**: Percentage of budget provided for maintaining cultural and natural heritage
- **Proposed Indicator 2**: Percentage of urban area and percentage of historical/cultural sites accorded protected status
by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

- **Proposed Indicator 1:** Number of people killed, injured, displaced, evacuated, relocated or otherwise affected by disasters
- **Proposed Indicator 2:** Number of housing units damaged and destroyed
by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

- **Proposed Indicator 1**: Percentage of urban solid waste regularly collected and recycled (disaggregated by E-waste and non-E-waste)
- **Proposed Indicator 2**: Level of ambient particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5)
by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

- **Proposed Indicator 1**: Area of public space as a proportion of total city space
- **Proposed Indicator 2**: Proportion of residents within 0.5 km of accessible green and public space
support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

- **Proposed Indicator 1:** Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs
- **Proposed Indicator 2:** Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate at comparable scale
by 2020, increase by x% 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, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels

- **Proposed Indicator 1**: Percent of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction) that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring

- **Proposed Indicator 2**: Population density measured over continuous urban footprint
support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

• Proposed Indicator 1: Percentage of financial support that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings

• Proposed Indicator 2: Sub-national government revenues and expenditures as a percentage of general government revenues and expenditures, including for buildings; own revenue collection (source revenue) as a percentage of total city revenue
Monitoring and Implementation

- Cities require monitoring systems with clear indicators and baseline data within a framework that allows them to identify constraints and adapt to national and local contexts.

- Global spatial data gathering (e.g. from satellite imagery) is key for cities, particularly monitoring land use efficiency, but needs increased investment, technical application and buy-in from national statistics agencies.

- UN-Habitat’s City Prosperity Index (CPI) offers a systemic approach, single composite value, global benchmarks, baseline data, a globally-comparable platform, disaggregatable priorities, evidence base for accountability and national/local monitoring systems.

- UN-Habitat will need to continue supporting the UN Statistics Division and UN Statistical Commission as it formulates indicators for the entire SDG framework.
• 23-27 March 2015: Meeting of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, focusing on indicators for goals and targets and on the coordination with the Financing for Development process.

• 25 or 26 March 2015: Side event in NY, focusing on indicators for selected SDG-11 targets. Led by ‘Communitas Coalition, with participation of UN-Habitat, the UN Statistics Division, the Global Task Force on Local and Regional Governments and the World Urban Campaign.

• 8-12 April and 13-17 April: Informal interactive hearings; Second drafting session of the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development

• 21 April 2015: Dialogue on the Special Theme of the 25th session of the Governing Council

• 20-24 April 2015: Meeting of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda, focusing on Means of Implementation

• 18-22 May 2015: Meeting of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda
Calendar of events (2/2)

- **15-19 June 2015:** Third drafting session of the outcome document for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development
- **22-25 June 2015:** Meeting of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda
- **26 June – 8 July 2015:** Meeting of the High Level Political Forum
- **13-16 July 2015:** Third International Conference on Financing for Development, Addis Ababa
- **20-24 July and 27-31 July 2015:** Meeting of the intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda
- **25-27 September 2015:** United Nations Summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda
- **February-March 2016:** Expected agreement on an indicator set for the SDGs at the 47th session of the Statistical Commission
- **Continuous towards October 2016:** Consideration of the linkages between the post-2015 development agenda and the Habitat III preparatory process.