

CIFAL Flanders

Seminar 30 Nov 2015

Towards sustainable and smart Flemish cities by 2030

Urban SDG-11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Overview

- UN-Habitat: mandate and portfolio
- 'Business as Usual' Urbanization
- Why do we need an Urban SDG?
- SDG-11: Targets and Indicators
- Example: Johannesburg Spatial Development Plan
- Implementation: data, finance, governance, partnerships
- Towards Habitat III – the New Urban Agenda

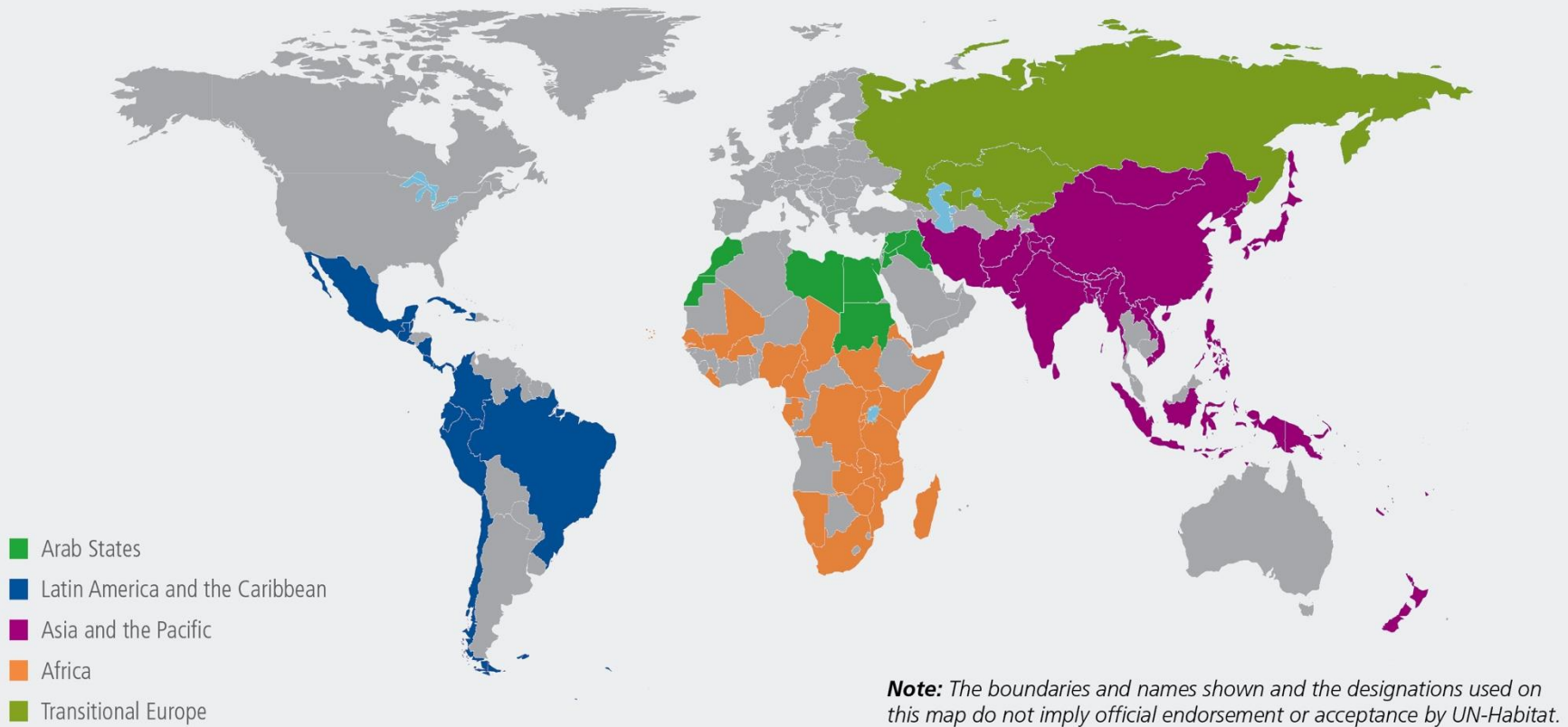
UN-Habitat mandate

Adequate shelter for all
Sustainable urban development



UN-Habitat portfolio of projects

OUR PRESENCE AND PARTNERSHIPS



Sustainable Urban Development?

Urbanization can drive economic growth and development, yet the prevailing model of urbanization is not sustainable

- **Environmentally**

Cheap fossil fuel use; Increasing impacts of natural disasters; Extensive urban sprawl

- **Socially**

Increasing slums; Access to basic infrastructure; Gated Communities; Integration of migrants

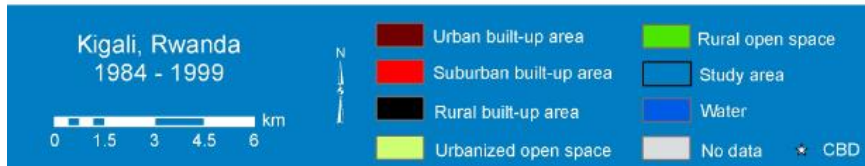
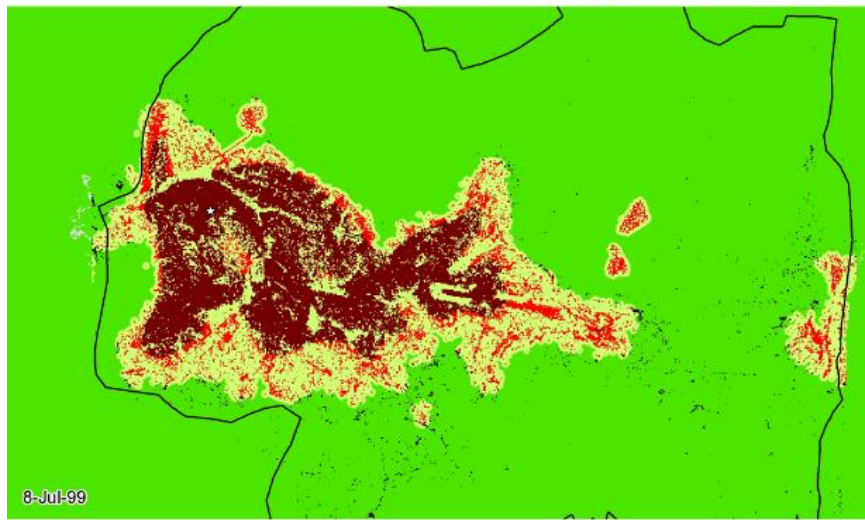
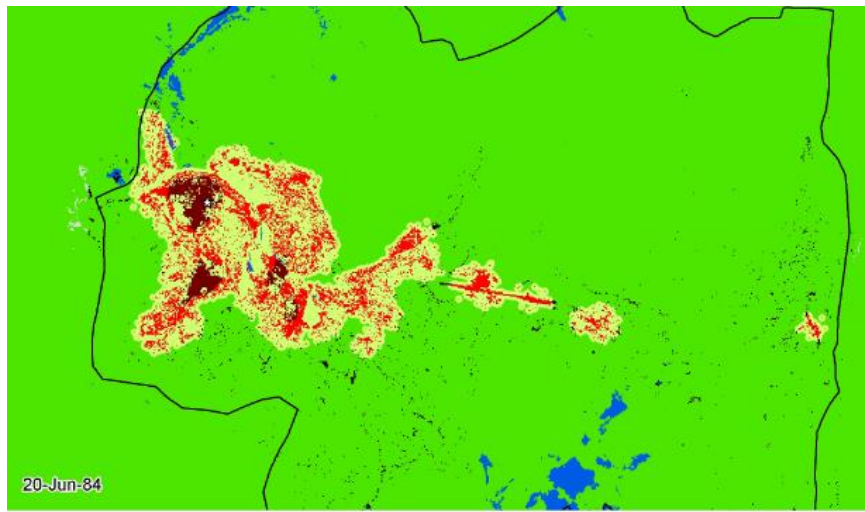
- **Economically**

Affordability of housing and transport; Widespread under- and unemployment

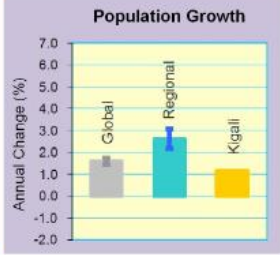
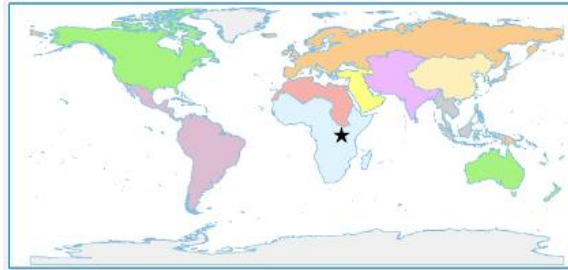
- **Politically**

Large sections of the urban population disenfranchised; Conflict and violence

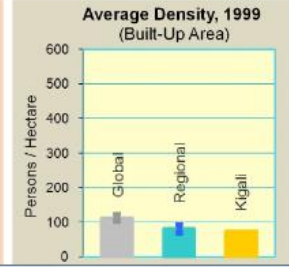
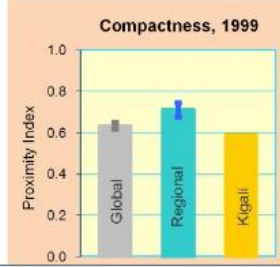
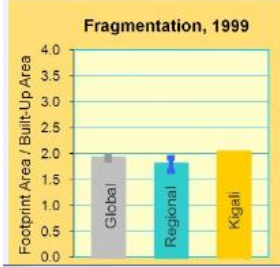
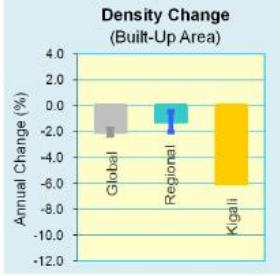
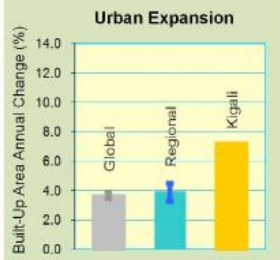
The 'Urban Advantage' has been lost. How to regain it, in a context of rapid demographic change?



Kigali, Rwanda (Sub-Saharan Africa)



Metric	20-Jun-1984	8-Jul-1999	Annual Change (Percent)
Population	296,879	354,273	1.2
Built-up Area (Hectares)			
Total	1,517	4,502	7.2
Urban	253	3,097	16.6
Suburban	1,048	1,210	1.0
Rural	216	195	-0.7
Open space (Hectares)			
Urbanized Open Space	2,911	4,642	3.1
City Footprint	4,428	9,144	4.8
Density (Persons / Hectare)			
Built-up Area Density	195.7	78.7	-6.1
City Footprint Density	67.0	38.7	-3.6
Fragmentation			
City Footprint / Built-up Area	2.92	2.03	-2.41
Openness Index	0.68	0.41	-3.35
Compactness (Roundness)			
Proximity	0.56	0.59	0.33
Cohesion	0.64	0.74	0.96
New Development (Hectares)		2,982	Percent
Infill		1,376	46.13
Extension		1,043	34.98
Leapfrog		563	18.89











Pardis New Town, 30 km from Tehran, Iran. Started 1990. Projected population 450,000 - current 37,000. 30% of land use for Mehr housing.

'Business as Usual' Urbanization

ECONOMIC

- Loss of economies of urbanization
- Loss of agglomeration benefits
- Loss of job opportunities, especially for the youth

SOCIAL

- Socio-economic segregation
- Mobility & transport breakdown
- Lack of access to energy & clean water
- Lack of public health and increased safety risks

ENVIRONMENTAL

- Sprawl induced stress on land & food resources
- Vulnerability to impacts of climate change
- Loss of biodiversity and the vital system functions it supports

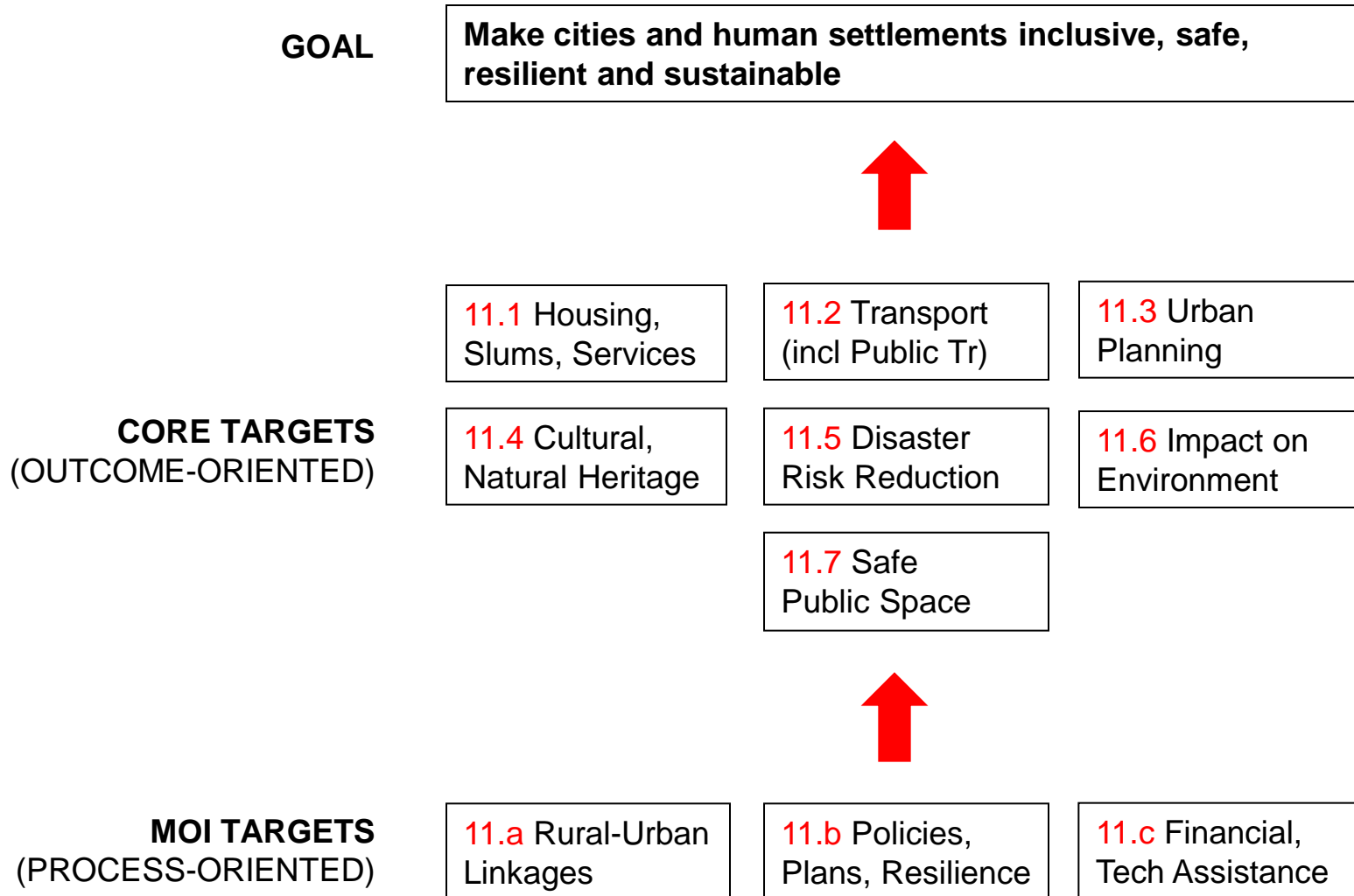
Mass Housing in Ixtapaluca, Mexico ©
www.imagenesaereasdemexico.com

Justification for an 'Urban SDG'

- Focus attention on urgent and unique urban challenges and future opportunities;
- Empower all urban actors around practical problem solving;
- Address the specific challenges of urban poverty and access to infrastructure;
- Promote integrated and innovative infrastructure design and service delivery;
- Promote land use planning and efficient spatial concentration;
- Ensure resilience to climate change and disaster risk reduction.



Mapping of SDG 11 Targets



Linkages with other goals/targets

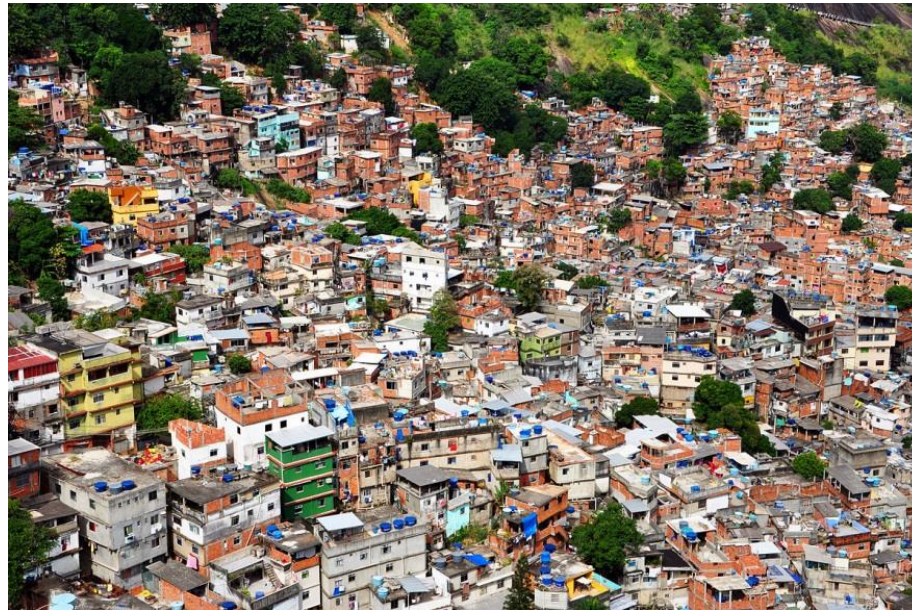
- **Poverty Eradication**, targets 1.4 and 1.5: land **tenure security** and **resilience**
- **Food Security, Nutrition and Agriculture**, targets 2.3 and 2.a: land **tenure security** and **urban-rural linkages**
- **Gender**, target 5.2: **safety**
- **Water**, targets 6.1 and 6.2: access to **drinking water** and **sanitation**
- **Energy**, targets 7.2 and 7.3: access to **renewable energy** and **energy efficiency**
- **Economic Growth and Employment**, targets 8.3, 8.5 and 8.6: **job creation**, **decent work** and youth **unemployment**
- **Infrastructure and Industrialization**, targets 9.1, 9.4 and 9.a: access to and **upgrading and financing infrastructure**
- **Sustainable Consumption and Production**, target 12.5: **waste management**
- **Climate Change**, target 13.1: **resilience** and **adaptive capacity**
- **Peaceful Societies and Inclusive Institutions**, targets 16.7 and 16.a: governmental **subsidiarity** and institutional **capacity building**

11.1

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

*Revised indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

Percentage of urban population living in slums or informal settlements and inadequate housing



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 w disabilities and older persons

*Indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

Proportion of the population that has a public transit stop within 0.5 km



11.3

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

*Revised indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate -- efficient land use



11.4

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

Indicator not approved by the IAEG--to be modified

Share of national (or municipal) budget which is dedicated to preservation, protection and conservation of national cultural natural heritage including World Heritage sites



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 the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

Revised indicator not yet discussed by the IAEG (pending)

Number of deaths, missing people, injured or displaced (including evacuated or relocated) due to hazardous events per 100,000)



11.6

#1

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

*First revised indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

Percentage of (urban) solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city



11.6

#2

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

*Second revised indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (i.e. PM2.5) air pollution in cities (population weighted)



11.7

#1

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

*First revised indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

The average share of the built-up areas of cities in open space in public [ownership and] use



11.7

#2

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

Second indicator not yet approved--to be modified

Proportion of women subjected to physical or sexual harassment in the last twelve months *[in public spaces]*



11.a

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

Revised indicator not yet discussed by the IAEG (pending)

The number of countries that are developing or implementing a national urban policy that (a) responds to population dynamics, (b) ensures balanced territorial development, (c) prepares for infrastructure development, (d) promotes urban land-use efficiency, (e) enhances resilience to climate change, (f) protects public space and (g) develops effective urban governance systems

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 towards

*Revised indicator **approved** by the IAEG*

Number of cities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies that include vulnerable and marginalized groups in their design, implementation and monitoring, as defined by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

11.c

Support least developed countries, including through **financial and technical assistance**, for sustainable and resilient **buildings utilizing local materials**

Revised indicator not approved—to be modified

Percentage of financial support that is allocated to Least Developed Countries to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings using local materials

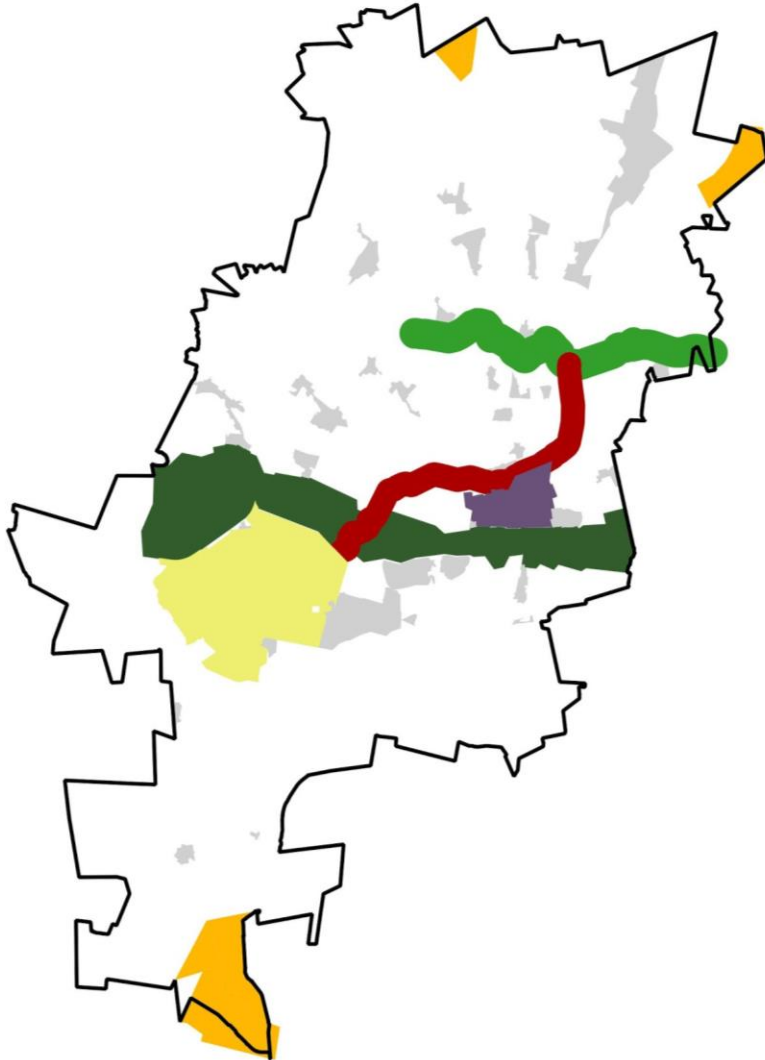
Johannesburg Spatial Development Framework 2040

From Apartheid City to Corridors of Freedom



Johannesburg Spatial Development Framework 2040

Transformative projects

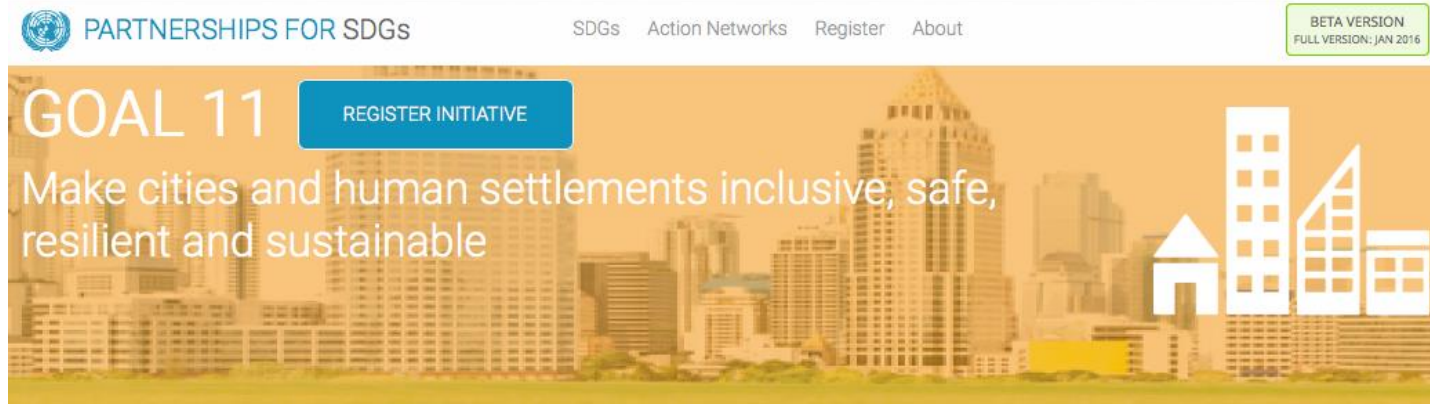


legend

-  Strengthening the Metropolitan core
-  Soweto as a True City District
-  Addressing Marginalisation through Reurbanisation
-  Consolidating Public Transport Backbone
-  Unlocking the Mining Belt
-  Connecting the Aerotropolis
-  Urban nodes

Implementing SDG-11

- **Partnerships:** focus on integration; avoid fragmentation; avoid excessive complexity
- **Finance:** expand multilateral and private sources; municipal credit-worthiness; strengthening municipal revenue; AAAA - FfD
- **Governance:** quality of relationships between key governance actors (NG-RG-LG-PS-CS): participation, transparency, accountability
- **Measuring:** global framework of indicators complemented by local indicator systems (citizen driven data, open data, geospatial data)
- **Review:** monitor how policies and investments are redirected and reprogrammed towards SDG-11



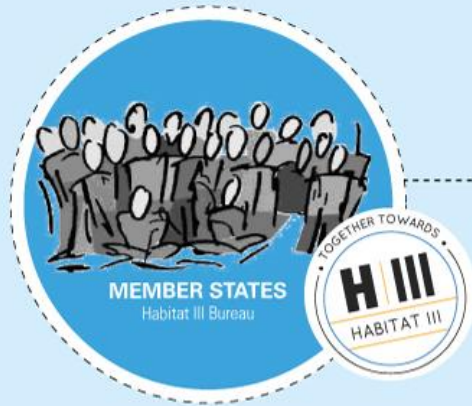
The screenshot shows the website for 'PARTNERSHIPS FOR SDGs'. The navigation bar includes 'SDGs', 'Action Networks', 'Register', and 'About'. A 'BETA VERSION' badge indicates the 'FULL VERSION' is from 'JAN 2016'. The main banner features the text 'GOAL 11' and 'REGISTER INITIATIVE' in a blue button. Below this, the goal's description is: 'Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable'. The background of the banner is a cityscape with stylized white icons of buildings and a house.

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

- Habitat III, the third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development will be held in Quito on 17-20 October 2016.
- The Habitat III Outcome Document, the New Urban Agenda, will help **operationalize and implement** the commitments of *Transforming Our World*, including SDG-11



Inter-governmental negotiations



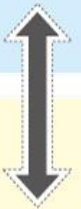
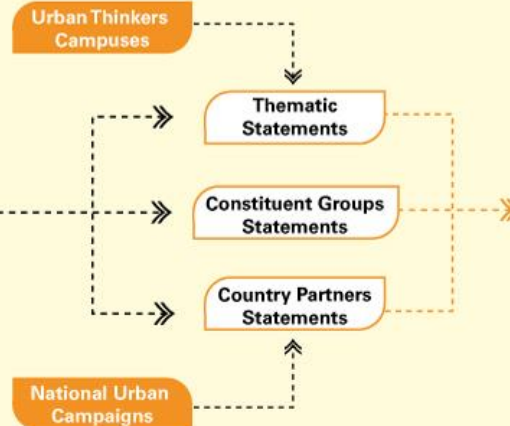
Partners negotiations



SPECIAL INITIATIVE



- Women
- Local and subnational authorities
- Civil society organizations
- Grass-root organizations
- Parliamentarians
- Children and Youth
- Business and Industries
- Foundations and Philantropies
- Professionals
- Trade Unions and Workers
- Farmers
- Indigenous people
- Medias
- Research and Academia



Summary of key messages

- ❖ Failure of urbanization has contributed to sprawl, segregation and congestion
- ❖ Revival of confidence in the role of urban planning and design in shaping sustainable development
- ❖ Recognition of the need for compact, integrated and connected cities that are socially inclusive and climate resilient
- ❖ Local authorities can help UNFCCC Parties to achieve ambitious Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.
- ❖ Implementation requires integrated policies, plans and designs that link planning, legislation and finance
- ❖ Habitat III will offer a chance to explore the implications of the Global Goals and COP21 through an urban lens.





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