Overview

- Overview of UN-Habitat’s engagement to date
- Report of Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals
- Presentation of Goal 11 and related targets
- Next Steps regarding the Post-2015 Development Agenda
Chronology of consultations with CPR

- **2011 onwards:** Regular briefings by ED to CPR on UN-Habitat engagement
- **June 2012:** Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want” refers to SDGs
- **Dec 2012:** UN-Habitat proposed goal and targets
- **April 2013:** Res 24/10: “Urbanization and sust. urban devpt. in the post-2015 agenda”
- **4 Oct 2013:** CPR Sub-Committee on Policy & PoW requests refinement of targets
- **8 Nov 2013:** CPR Sub-Committee on Policy & PoW discusses Issue Brief, refined targets
- **20 Dec 2013:** Revised clustering of targets shared in time for OWG-7 session
- **19 Feb 2014:** Meeting of CPR Sub-Committee on Policy & PoW on Post-2015
- **19 May 2014:** Meeting of CPR Sub-Committee on Policy & PoW on Post-2015
- **8 Sep 2014:** Meeting of CPR Sub-Committee on Policy & PoW on Post-2015
- **8 Dec 2014:** Meeting of CPR Sub-Committee on Policy & PoW on Post-2015
Approved by all Member States, paragraph 134 states:

“We recognize that, if they are well planned and developed, including through integrated planning and management approaches, cities can promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable societies.”

Sustainable Development Goals:

Constitute an open working group to develop SDGs; group has 30 seats (occupied by 70 member states sharing seats)
Outcomes of Urban SDG campaign (1)

- Report of **High Level Panel** on Post-2015 Development Agenda: “Cities are where the battle for sustainable development will be won or lost…”

- **UN Secretary-General’s report** titled “A life of dignity for all”, recognized “Meet[ing] the challenges of urbanization” as one of key “…transformative and mutually reinforcing actions that apply to all countries…”

- The **Communitas Coalition** for Sustainable Cities and Regions is promoting the development of a goal on sustainable cities and human settlements.

- **Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)** recommended a goal on “empowering inclusive, productive and resilient cities. SDSN’s website promoted an urban SDG, with more than 200 organizational signatories
Global Task Force on Local and Regional Governments suggested recognition of the role of local and regional governments as well as objective on urban planning and design, territorial cohesion and climate change resilience.

The Mayor of Rio de Janeiro, chair of C-40 has also endorsed an urban SDG, stating that ‘without an urban goal the SDGs will be incomplete’.

112 Mayors gathering in Singapore at the World Cities Summit Mayor’s Forum (WCSMF) issued a supporting letter
The Report of the Open Working Group on SDGs contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 126 core 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.
Final Session of the Open Working Group (OWG13)

Final Report of the OWG adopted by acclamation on 19 July after a final stretch of 29 hours of deliberations.

Issued by the Co-Chairs of the OWG (Permanent Representatives of Hungary and Kenya), it contains 17 proposed goals and 126 core targets.

Consensus on a standalone goal on sustainable cities and human settlements.

Out of 70 Member States on the OWG, 61 ultimately endorsed a standalone goal on sustainable cities and human settlements. 20 of those were ‘champions’, who strongly supported it as one of the highest priorities.

Of the remaining 9 Member States, 2 had been consistently silent, 5 had been consistently ‘on the fence’, 2 had consistently opposed (though ultimately abstained and allowed adoption).

23 additional Member States not on the OWG also endorsed a standalone goal, including all the countries in CARICOM and the Southern African States.
Final Proposed Goals

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
Final Proposed Targets

Goal 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 capacities 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
11.5 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
11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management
11.7 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

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, 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
11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
Mapping of Goal 11 Targets

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

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

MOI TARGETS
(PROCESS-ORIENTED)
- Rural-Urban Linkages
- Policies/Plans (inc Resilience)
- Financial/Tech Assistance
Target 11.1

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

Issues for further clarification/debate
Whether to also include slum prevention
Security of (land) tenure and appropriate level of ambition

Interested organizations
SDI, Habitat for Humanity, OHCHR, IFAD
Target 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.

Issues for further clarification/debate
Why public transport should be emphasized
Whether to also highlight non-motorized transport (NMT)

Interested organizations/networks
ITDP, SLoCaT (80 members), OCHA, World Bank
The ‘missing issue’ of Land

• GLTN worked to have land included in goal 11 with clear and concrete language. There was a wide spectrum of actors ranging from civil society, bi-laterals and multi-laterals working to inform governments through a myriad of approaches on the significance of this.

• The Land community focused on more than 5 goals in which they wanted land targets included. Headway seems to have been made in all the other goals except goal 11.

• Whereas it may be challenging to get language into the target, there might be a possibility to have an indicator.
Target 11.3
By 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

Issue for further clarification/debate
Whether to focus more on process or outcome
Whether target 11.a better addresses related processes
How to better frame ‘reducing urban sprawl’
What ‘resource-efficient’ and ‘mixed’ land use mean

Interested organizations
CAP, APA, APA, UNEP, World Bank
Target 11.4

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

**Issues for further clarification/debate**
Whether this is the most appropriate goal for such a target
Which indicators might be measure such a target

**Interested organizations**
UCLG, UNESCO
Target 11.5
By 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by x% 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

Issues for further clarification/debate
Whether to focus on DRR or resilience
Meaningfulness of deaths by disaster
Measurability of vulnerability to disaster

Interested organizations
ISDR, OCHA, UNFCCC/WMO, ISRC, SRC
Target 11.6
By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management

Issues for further clarification/discussion
Whether the target over-focuses on negative impacts
Whether its sub-issues are already covered by other goals
Which the most appropriate indicators are

Interested organizations
IUCN, WRI, CBD, UNFCCC, UNEP
Target 11.7
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

Issues for further clarification/debate
Whether to aim for access or minimum spatial proportion
Convergence/divergence of green/public space

Interested organizations/networks
WIEGO, SDI, UCT/ACC, UN-Women, UNEP, Future of Places
Example of possible public space indicators for target 11.7 (SDSN, London, 23 Aug 2014)

- **Level 1**: amount of public space (as % of total urban space) as the first, most basic, planning-level indicator,

- **Level 2**: distance to (or area per cap of) that space that is green; this would be a higher-level, quality-of-life, management-level indicator,

- **Level 3**: safety as a measure of what happens within that space, or a highest-level behavioural indicator.
Target 11.a
Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

Issues for further clarification/debate
Which indicators could meaningfully measure this Importance of national urban policies
Focus on access to services v efficient land use

Interested organizations
IFAD
Target 11.b

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

Issues for further consideration/debate
Whether this takes on too many issues
Whether the Hyogo reference is appropriate

Interested organizations
OHCA, UNFCCC/WMO, ISDR
Target 11.c
Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials

Issues for further clarification/debate
Palatability of explicit financing references/commitments
Whether a focus on LDCs is too narrow
Whether a focus on buildings/materials is too narrow

Interested organizations
TBC
Linkages with other goals and 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
Contentious issues

• Some of the component issues of goal 16 to ‘promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels’: rule of law; colonial and foreign occupation; and freedom of expression and association.

• Equally contentious were the issues of sexual and reproductive health and rights, climate change, and fossil fuel subsidies. For goal 13 on climate change, a few countries were strongly advocating for a stand-alone goal, whereas several countries rejected in their closing statements a stand-alone goal on climate change.
Mandated by the UNDG, UN-Habitat, together with UNDP and the “Global Taskforce of local and regional governments” is organizing a consultation on "Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda".

The consultations discussed the local dimensions of the implementation of the future global development framework.

Global consultation at worldwewant2015.org

National dialogues carried out in 13 countries: Armenia, Burundi, Cameroon, El Salvador, Ecuador, Ghana, Jamaica, Malawi, Philippines, Portugal, Tajikistan, Tanzania and Vanuatu.

Final consultation in Turin, Italy on 14 October 2014
Means of Implementation Dialogues.
Since 2012 the United Nations has been facilitating the largest ever ‘global conversation’ on the future world that people want. The first wave of consultations focused on the ‘what’ of the agenda. National dialogues were held in nearly 100 countries in all parts of the world. A vibrant online platform allowed people to engage in debates on poverty, health, education, governance, and the environment. The largest ever global survey – MY World – has now collected votes from over 4 million people. The outcome is captured in the report ‘A Million Voices: The World We Want’.

![Graph showing votes for various topics](image.png)
The SG announced on 29 August 2014 the establishment of a 24-member Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG) on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, to provide recommendations on closing data gaps and strengthening national statistical capacities for the post-2015 development agenda.

The Group is expected to report to the Secretary-General later this year, as input to his synthesis report ahead of intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 agenda.

The Group will also assess opportunities related to innovation, public and private data and technical progress to complement conventional statistical systems and strengthen global, regional and national level accountability.

Members of the IEAG include experts from governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia. Ban appointed the Co-Chairs of the Group: Enrico Giovannini of Italy and Robin Li of China.
Next Steps (1)

• The OWG Co-Chairs will now forward this report as its recommendation to the General Assembly – different scenarios possible.

• The Outcome document of the 2013 special event on the MDGs (GA RES 68/6) called for intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda to be launched at the beginning of the 69th session of the General Assembly.

• It also called upon the Secretary-General to ‘synthesize the full range of inputs then available to present a synthesis report before the end of 2014’ to serve as basis for the intergovernmental discussions.
Next Steps (2)

Apart from the OWG final report, other key inputs into the post-2015 development agenda to be considered in the SG’s Synthesis Report include the following:

- Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing (ICESDF);
- Summary of meetings organized by the President of the General Assembly, including the Technology Dialogues;
- Document with key messages from national, regional, global and online dialogues on ‘Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda’.
Next Steps (3)

• Enhanced **inter-agency collaboration** will be required as there will likely be further streamlining of all goals and targets.

• Work coherently with **organizations and networks outside the UN** to further strengthen the constituency that supports Goal 11 and develop indicators for each of its proposed targets.

• Mobilize **internal expertise** from UN-Habitat branches to develop indicators for targets identified by OWG.
Linkages with Habitat III

• Habitat III will be the first major international development conference after the Post-2015 Development Agenda becomes effective.

• The Habitat III Secretariat, the Preparatory Committee and its Bureau may need to explore how to use the formulation of proposed SDG 11 and its targets in the Habitat III preparatory process.

• Need to identify connection points as timelines are overlapping till September 2015.
Calendar of events

• 22-24 August: SDSN multidisciplinary expert meeting on targets and indicators
• 25-30 August: DPI-NGO Conference, with invitation to formally comment on SDG 11
• 10 and 15 September: UN Task Team Retreats in NYC and GVA on Post-2015
• 11-12 September: President of the General Assembly’s High-level Stocktaking Event on the Post-2015 Development Agenda
• 18 September: SDSN side event at Habitat III Prepcom regarding data for SDGs
• 22 September: SDSN event on “Mobilizing Cities Behind the SDGs” for Mayors and Permanent Representatives to the UN
• 25-26 September: Meeting on Thematic Consultation on ‘Localizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda’
• 14 October: Final consultation on Localising the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Turin, Italy
• September-October: Report of International Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, TBC
• September-October: GA Technology Dialogues, TBC
• **November: SG’s Synthesis Report, TBC**
• January 2015: Start of inter-governmental discussions on post-2105 (TBC)
Priorities Actions for UN-Habitat

• Technical inputs into Secretary General’s *Synthesis Report*

• **Sensitization** on specific issues (e.g. security of tenure, non-motorized transport, reducing urban sprawl)

• Collaboration with UN Statistical Commission and specific constituencies on the formulation of robust and meaningful **indicators** (e.g. resilience, public space, rural-urban linkages)

• Engagement with **inter-agency** processes and **non-governmental** actors to further strengthen the constituency supporting SDG 11

• Ensure strong linkages between the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the emerging **New Urban Agenda**