

In with the **New**, out with the
Urban and avoiding an **Agenda**:

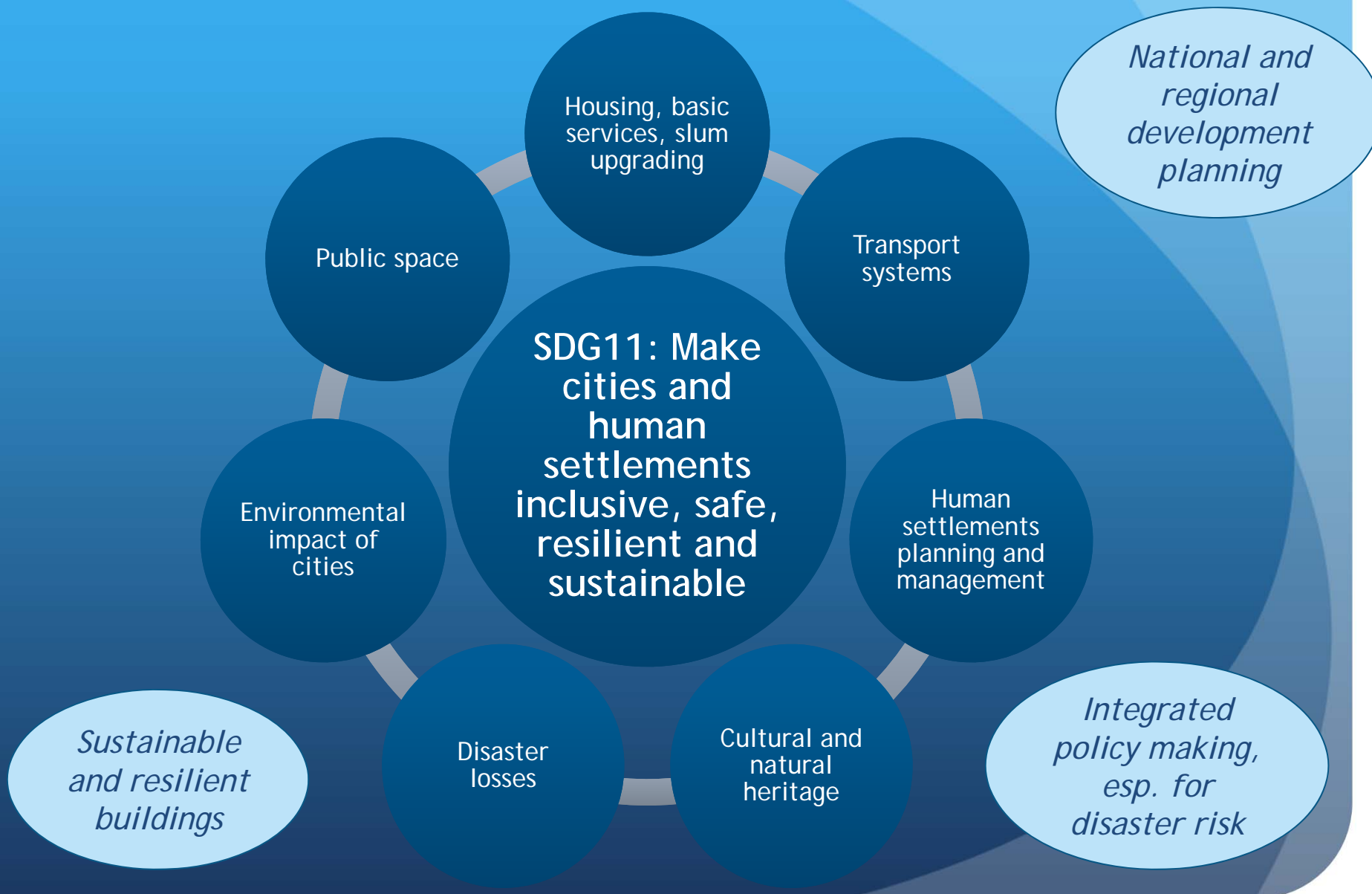
*Challenges and opportunities of the
New Urban Agenda*

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An urban(ising) world



The Urban SDG and its Targets



Other elements of Agenda 2030

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- World Humanitarian Summit
- Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- New Urban Agenda...

So why the New Urban Agenda?

- Urban SDG (11) comprehensive yet focused
- Recognition that “urban” was a theme that cut across multiple SDGs, not just SDG 11
- Targets included outcomes and process/ means

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- Urbanisation also addressed in other agreements
- Hard-fought political battle

... right?

So why the New Urban Agenda? [2]

- NUA builds on SDG 11 but addresses a wider range of urbanization and human settlements issues
- Provides a spatial or locational framework for the delivery of SDGs in urban areas
- Focuses on local level implementation through local governments and other local actors
- Adds significantly to “means of implementation” through strategic spatial governance frameworks (e.g. NUPs, legislation, planning and design etc)
- Deepens the scope of several targets of SDG 11

Developing the New Urban Agenda

National Reports
Regional Reports
Global Reports

Habitat III Issue Papers
Habitat III Policy Units

New Urban Agenda

World Urban Forum
Thematic and Regional
Meetings
Urban Thinkers Campus

Other UN inputs

- DRR (Sendai)
- FFD (Addis)
- SDGs (NYC)
- COP 21 (Paris)

General Assembly of Partners

- Local and Subnational Authorities
- Research and Academia
- Civil Society Organizations
- Grassroots Organizations
- Women

- Parliamentarians
- Children and Youth
- Business and Industries
- Foundations and Philanthropies
- Professionals

- Trade Unions and Workers
- Farmers
- Indigenous Peoples
- Media
- Older Persons
- Persons with Disabilities

Key Elements of the NUA

- A shared vision
- Three Transformative Commitments
 - Sustainable Urban Development for Social Inclusion and Ending Poverty
 - Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all
 - Environmentally resilient and sustainable urban development
- Three elements of effective implementation
 - Building the urban governance structure
 - Planning and managing urban spatial development
 - Means of implementation
- Follow up and Review

Reflections on the New Urban Agenda

- Centrality of housing, planning, land, public space, local governance, formality and informality, safety and security, public space
- Inclusion of issues of concern of diverse group of urban stakeholders
- Introduction of “right to the city”, “right to adequate housing”, “decent work”, “public services”, “cities in crisis”, “smart cities”

Beyond the urban...

- Integrated, polycentric and balanced territorial development
- National urban policies, urban-rural linkages, food security and nutrition, agriculture
- Predictable and long term financing, debt management, municipal borrowing, pooled financing, city to city cooperation
- Data, access to information, e-government strategies, science and technology

Looking through the Planning lens

- 70+ references to planning (full section), 35 references to local governments, 10 references to private sector
- Commitments (Para 15):
“reinvigorating long-term and integrated urban and territorial planning and design”
- **Social inclusion (Para 25-42)**
- Urban prosperity (Para 43-62)
- Sustainability and resilience (Para 63-80)
- **Effective implementation (Para 93-125)**
- Means of implementation (Para 126-160)

The importance of context

- SDGs, A2030, NUA – agreed upon by 193 UN Member States
- Guiding frameworks
- Non-binding commitments
- Must be contextualised and shaped to local realities
- Advocacy and knowledge is critical

Opportunities and challenges

- A focus on sustainable urbanisation – potentials and challenges
- Urban planning and design in the centre
- Beyond the hardware – inclusion, resilience, culture and heritage, governance, financing
- Capacities
- Resources
- Data
- Knowledge

Role of urban professionals in implementation of the NUA

- Holding national governments to account over their commitments in Quito
- Supporting local authorities in implementation
- Demanding/ supporting reforms in national policies
- Building up and sharing knowledge
- Testing and helping scale up innovations
- Bottom-up monitoring
- Continued advocacy

Join forces with UN-Habitat...

- National Urban Policies
- MetroHUB
- International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning
- Guidelines for City Climate Action Planning
- Planners for Climate Action
- Urban Planning and Design LABs
- Global Public Space Programme ...

Join forces with civil society and professional networks

- National and regional planning associations
- ISOCARP
- Global Planners' Network
- Global Planners Education Association Network
- General Assembly of Partners
- World Urban Forum (Kuala Lumpur, 7-13 February 2018)

Things to think about...

- Local actions, global impact
- Planning and politics
- Values versus tools
- Whose data? What information?

*“Neither cities nor places in them are unordered,
unplanned: the question is only whose order,
whose planning, for what purpose?”*

(Marcuse, 1995)

Thank you for your attention!