



Webinar

Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

07 July 2016, 10:00 – 11:00 CEST



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Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TUrbOCliC)

Cross-sectoral group of the TUEWAS and SNGA network of GIZ





Programme

- **Welcome and Moderation**

Eva Ringhof, Social Development Specialist at CDIA and Joint Speaker of TUrbOCliC

- **Presentations**

Habitat III in the historic context, the process, the expected outcomes / Zero draft New Urban Agenda - Mr. Max Lohmann – Advisor, Sector Project Policy Advice for Urban Development

The New Urban Agenda and its contribution to mitigate Climate Change and foster resilience - Mrs. Barbara Scholz – Advisor, Sector Project Sustainable Development of Metropolitan Regions

- **Discussion and Wrap-up**



Habitat III in the historic context, the process, the expected outcomes / Zero draft New Urban Agenda

Mr. Max Lohmann – Advisor,

**Sector Project Policy Advice for Urban
Development**

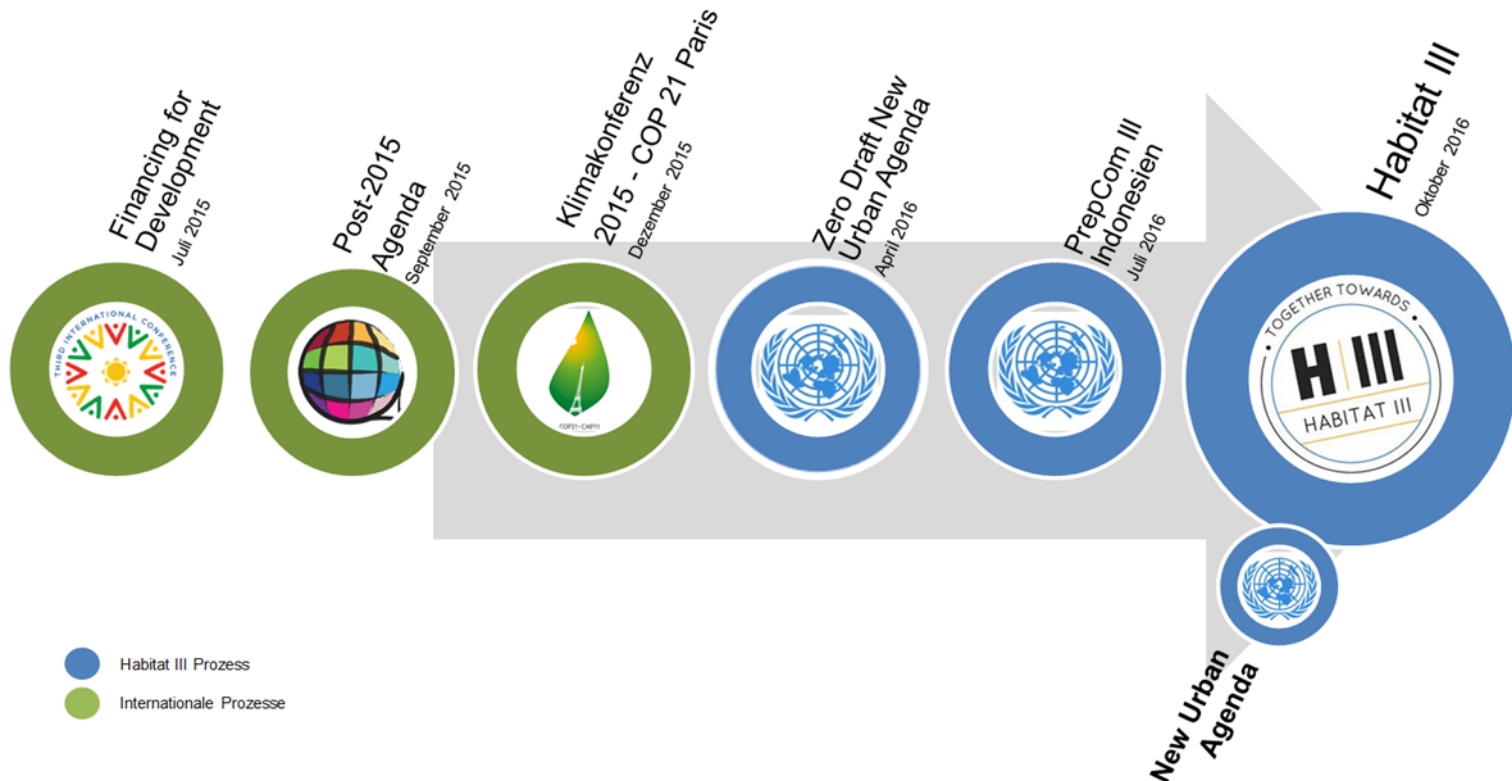


Agenda

- 1. Habitat III in the context of International Policy Processes**
- 2. Habitat Conferences: A History**
- 3. The Habitat III Process**
- 4. Looking beyond Quito: Implementing the NUA?**



International processes related to urban development and Habitat III in 2015/2016





The Urban Dimension of the 2030 Agenda





The Road to Habitat III

2016
Habitat III

2015 SDG Summit/2030 Agenda

2008 50% of world population is urban

2000 Millennium Development Goals

1996 Habitat II Conference in Istanbul, Turkey

1976 Habitat Conference in Vancouver, Kanada

Habitat (1976)

Questions on urban development considered more relevant at the international level.

Results:
Foundation of UN Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS) – UN-Habitat (1978)

Habitat II (1996)

Habitat Agenda signed by 171 states. Comprehensive catalogue, but without tangible goals.

Broad stakeholder participation: NGOs, civil society and local government representatives, active engagement of those who are affected.

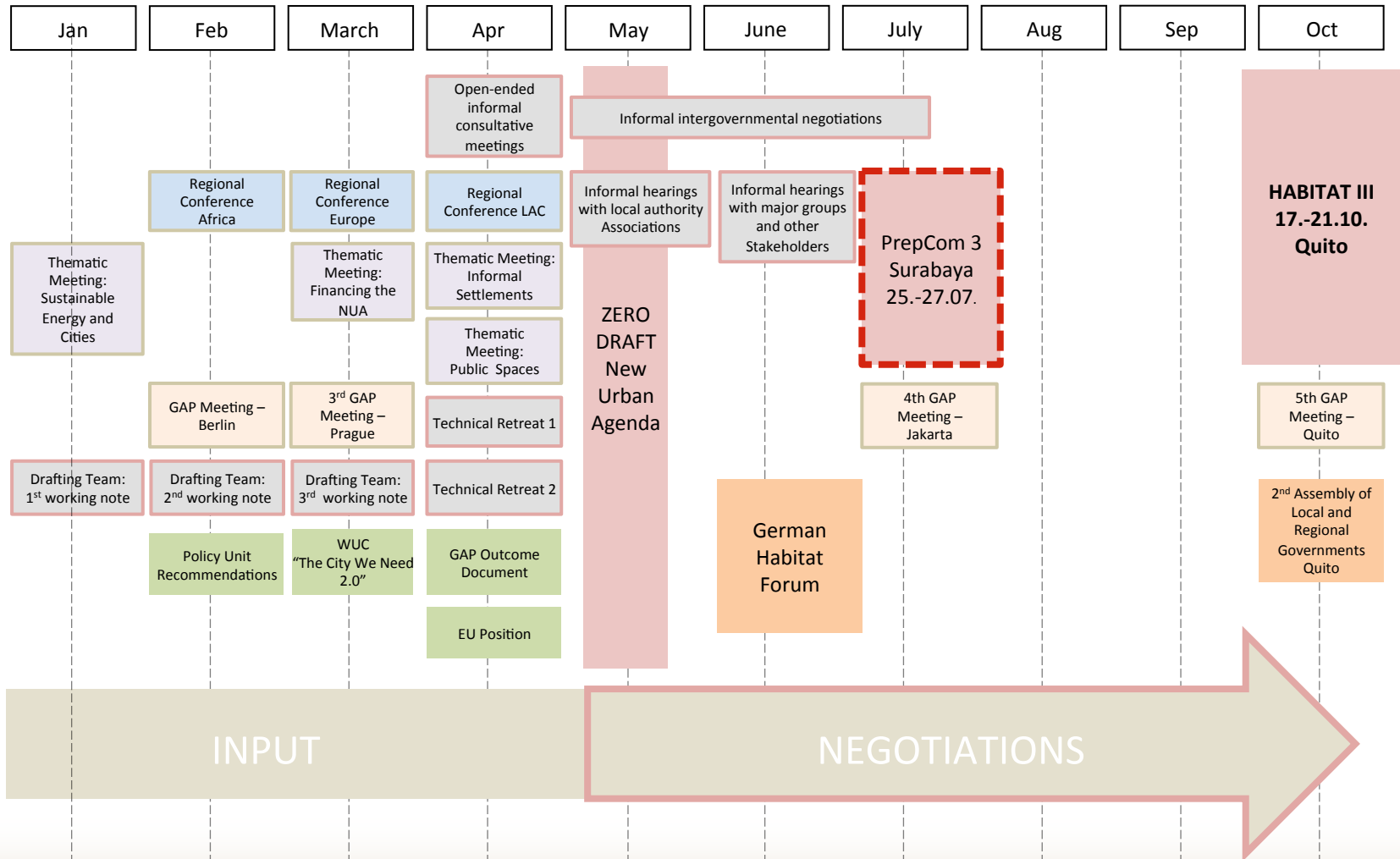
Habitat III (2016)

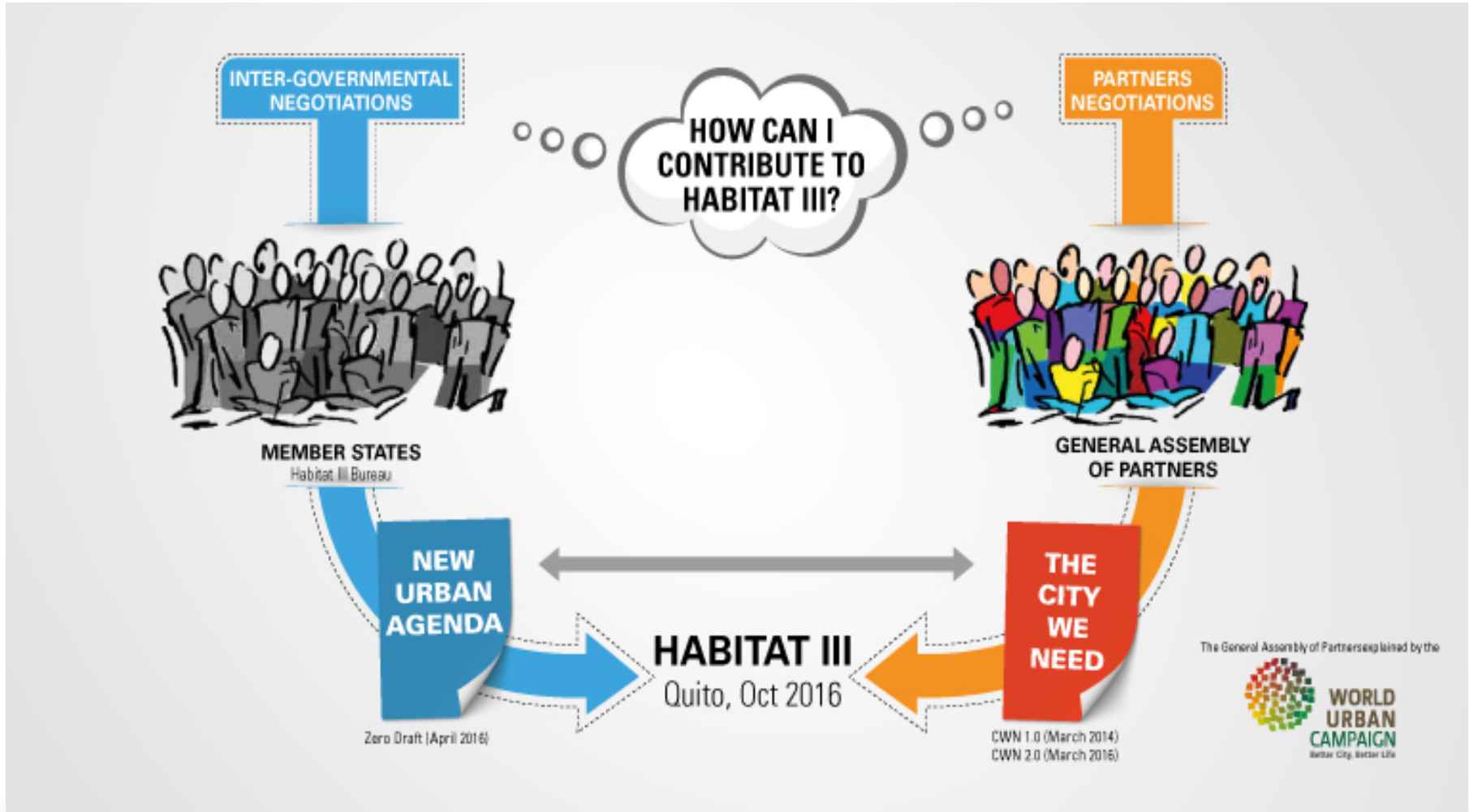
Opportunity: To anchor urban development prominently at the international agenda

Aim:
To acknowledge the role of cities as drivers for transformation and sustainable development



Habitat III Timeline 2016







The New Urban Agenda Zero Draft

QUITO DECLARATION ON CITIES FOR ALL

QUITO IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE NEW URBAN AGENDA

- A.** THE TRANSFORMATIVE COMMITMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT
- B.** EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION
- C.** FOLLOW-UP AND REVIEW



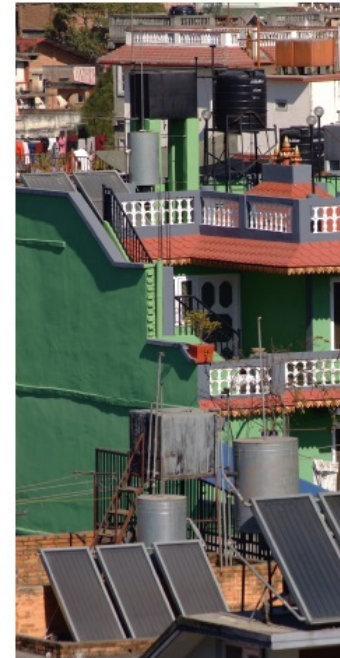
Germany's Key Messages for Habitat III



**Empowering
Cities as
Development
Actors**



**Decent Urban
Environments for
All**



**Resource
Efficiency via
Integrated Urban
Development**





**GERMAN
HABITAT
FORUM**
Berlin, 1 - 2 June 2016
URBAN SOLUTIONS

ZIELE PROGRAMM WORKSHOPS REFERENTEN **VERANSTALTER** PHOTOS/VIDEOS



BERLIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The German Habitat Forum took place in Berlin on 1-2 June 2016 and brought together about 1000 attendees from 74 countries. The results of the deliberations by this wide range of stakeholders are the “Berlin Recommendations for the Cities of Tomorrow” which you can find by clicking on the link below. These recommendations are suggested as inputs for the ongoing negotiations on the New Urban Agenda, to be adopted at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016.



Looking beyond Quito: Implementing the NUA?





The New Urban Agenda and its contribution to mitigate Climate Change and foster resilience

TUrbOCliC Webinar:
Habitat III and the New Urban Agenda

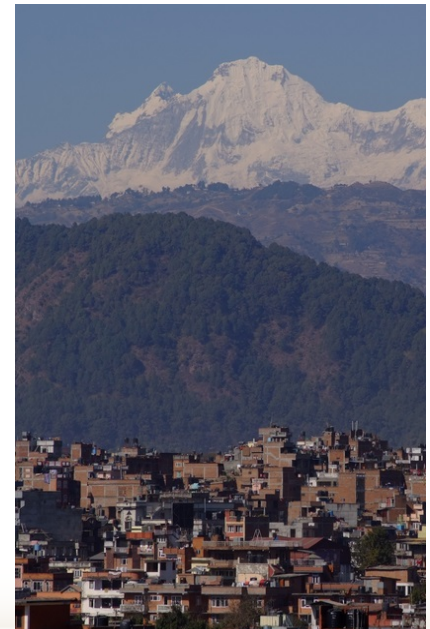
07th July 2016

Barbara Scholz

Advisor „Sustainable Development of Metropolitan
Regions“; BMZ



12.07.16





Content

1. Role of cities in climate change
2. COP21 and the Paris Agreement – key outcomes
3. The Zero Draft and climate change - Commitments
4. Habitat III – a paradigm shift towards sustainable and inclusive urbanization?!



Climate Change and Urban Development - The Challenges -

Resource
consumption

- Aprox. 70% of global energy consumption, Aprox. 75% of global natural resource consumption, Aprox.. 70% of energy-related GHG emissions in cities → **Cities as drivers of climate change**

Emissions

Food Security

- High vulnerability of cities due to accumulation of people and assets → **Cities as victims of climate change**
- Losses of agricultural areas and biodiversity, Migration, informal urban settlements, urban poverty and hunger, Floods, droughts, coastal areas and deltas, extreme weather events

Risk-Management

Options for Local
Governments

- Proximity to people and understanding of needs
 - Knowledge and innovation hubs
 - Economies of scale / efficiency gains
 - Mayors as 'champions' for initiating change
- **Cities as solutions and actors against climate change**



International Agenda – COP21 & Paris Agreement –

MITIGATION

- Long-term mitigation goal: Keep temperature rise well below 2°C & pursue efforts for 1.5°C goal, GHG neutrality in the second half of this century

ADAPTATION

- Adaptation goal: increase ability to adapt and foster resilience
- Finance flows consistent with low emission and resilient development

FINANCING

- Ambition mechanism: Five-year cycles of action and global stocktake on progression of efforts to reach long-term goals (2018, 2023); Transparency framework: report on countries' emissions and track progress on NDC; enhancement of country commitments (2020)

LOSS & DAMAGES

- Acknowledgement of Loss and Damage: enhanced cooperation and support

PLANNING & MONITORING

- Support and Financing: Annually USD 100 billion (from 2020 until 2025) by developed countries, Private finance mobilization, Developed countries taking the lead
- Capacity Building: Paris Committee on Capacity Building: work plan 2016-2020, Increasing synergies and cooperation at all levels



Consideration of cities in the Paris outcomes

1. Agreement

- Preamble: “*Recognizing* the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors ... in addressing CC.”
- Article 7:
recognition of adaptation as challenge for all levels and key component of long-term global response to CC
- Article 11:
Capacity-building to foster country ownership of Parties, including at national, subnational and local levels



Consideration of cities in the Paris outcomes

2. Decisions

- Uphold and promote regional and international cooperation to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including cities [among others]
- Capacity building: foster global, regional, national and subnational cooperation and identify opportunities to strengthen capacity at the national, regional, and subnational level;
- Non-party stakeholders: efforts welcomed, invitation to scale-up, needs to strengthen knowledge, technologies and practices as well as for incentives recognized



The Zero Draft and climate change - Commitments

- Clear notion of the **NUA as an instrument for implementation of international agreements** related to sustainability, inclusion and climate change (Declaration, Vision).
- Calls for an **integrated approach to social inclusion and CC-related adaptation and mitigation strategies** through governance structures and spatial planning that strengthen urban-rural linkages and increase resilience. The importance of **resource efficient infrastructures** for transport, water and energy supply is clearly pointed out (10, 50, 51, 53).
- The Zero Draft highlights the necessity of **improving multi-level institutional and regulatory frameworks adequately linked with adequate finance mechanisms** to secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans and actions including local climate finance infrastructure solutions and feasible insurances for future climate risks (65, 86, 121).



Declaration:

4. After the historic adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - , ... , the Paris Agreement ... on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, as well as the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway, ... , we take full account of the need **to effectively and efficiently implement our commitments.**

Vision:

9. We envisage cities and human settlements that: **(f) promote disaster risk reduction and that are resilient to natural and man-made hazards** as well as protect, respect and value their ecosystems, natural habitats and biodiversity, and reduce their environmental impact.

Guiding principles:

10. To achieve our vision, we resolve to adopt a New Urban Agenda guided by the following principles: **(c) Achieve environmentally sound and resilient cities and human settlements**, planning and implementing sustainable consumption and production patterns, protecting and valuing ecosystems and biodiversity in harmony with nature, **reducing disaster risks, mitigating climate change and adapting to its impacts while increasing urban systems' resilience to physical, economic, and social shocks and stresses..**



ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND AND RESILIENT URBAN DEVELOPMENT

50. We recognize that cities and human settlements face unprecedented global threats from ... pollution, disasters and climate change related risks, undermining the efforts to eradicate poverty in all its forms and dimensions and to achieve sustainable development. **Given cities' central role in the global economy, demographic trends, resources, and ecosystems, the way they are planned, developed, governed, and managed has a direct impact on sustainability and resilience well beyond the urban boundaries.**

51. We also recognize that urban centres worldwide often have characteristics that make them especially **vulnerable to the effects of climate change**, including extreme weather events, flooding, dust and sand storms, and sea level rise particularly affecting coastal areas, delta regions and small island developing states (SIDS) among others.

53. We commit to promote the creation of .. networks of open, multipurpose, safe and **green public spaces, ... , to improve the resilience of cities to disasters and climate change**, reducing flood risks and heat waves, and improving food security and nutrition,

....



65. We commit to **promote national, sub-national and local climate action, including climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to support cities, their inhabitants and all local stakeholders as key implementers.** We further commit to support the shift to a low-greenhouse gas emissions energy system in urban areas, **consistent with the objective of the Paris Agreement on climate change** of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels **and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius** above pre-industrial levels.

B. Effective implementation:

PLANNING AND MANAGING URBAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

86. We will **integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation considerations and measures into urban development and planning processes,** including resilience-based design of spaces, services and infrastructure and promoting cooperation and coordination across sectors.



MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

121. We will support **access to different multilateral funds, including the Green Climate Fund, for cities to secure resources for climate change adaptation and mitigation plans, policies, programmes and actions.** We will collaborate with local financial institutions to develop climate finance infrastructure solutions and to create appropriate mechanisms to identify catalytic financial instruments. We will collaborate with national and international insurance and reinsurance institutions to develop **feasible solutions for future climate risks in cities,** with regard to investments in urban infrastructures, urban assets as well as for local populations to secure their shelter and economic needs.

C. Follow up and review

144. We recognize the expertise of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (**UN-Habitat**), and we reaffirm its existing mandate, and **entrust it to guide and drive the United Nations System wide coordination of the implementation on the cities and human settlements dimensions of the Agenda 2030 on Sustainable Development on urban development issues, including SDG11, the Paris Agreement on climate change and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.**



Habitat III – a paradigm shift towards sustainable and inclusive urbanization?!

- The **most important aspects**, targets and action areas for mitigation of the impacts of global warming and resilience **are included** in all essential chapters of the NUA;
- GER suggests a **more differentiated wording** related to specific aspects like production and consumption patterns, resource efficiency, food security, housing policies, transport, risk-prone areas and low-carbon development, etc.
- GER would appreciate an **explicit commitment regarding the development of capacities of city governments** to manage their natural resources, increase resilience and to develop regional and local adaptation strategies according to financing requests.

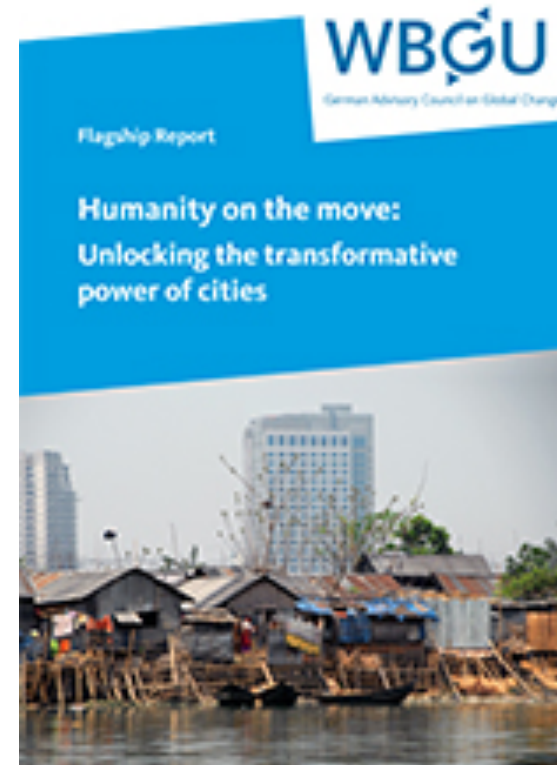


Humanity on the move: Unlocking the transformative power of cities

2016

German Advisory Council on Global
Change

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Question and Answers

Interactive Discussion