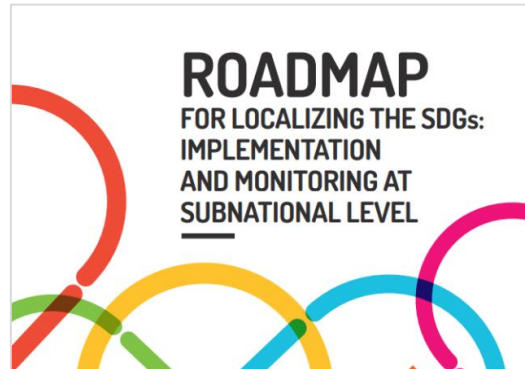




Webinar Implementing the International Agendas in and with Cities

24 March 2017, 9:30 – 11:00 CET



Transformation - Urban Opportunities - Climate Change (TUrbOCliC)

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





Programme

- **Welcome and Moderation:** Ms. Eva Ringhof, Social Development Specialist at Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) and Joint Speaker of TUrbOClIC
- **Localizing the SDGs - Implementing the New Urban Agenda** – Dr. Anka Derichs, Advisor, Sector Project Urban Development Policy Advice
- **Some Hints on How to Integrate the Agenda 2030 in GIZ's Advisory Services** – Ms. Katharina Lampe, Senior Planning Officer, Planning Division Democracy, Policy Dialogue, Urban Development
- **The Integral Implementation of the New Urban Agenda - Experiences and contributions from Latin America** – Ms. Barbara Scholz, Advisor at Sector Project Sustainable Development of Metropolitan Regions
- **Interactive discussion with audience**



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Localizing the SDGs Implementing the New Urban Agenda

Sector Programme Policy Advise for Urban Development

March 24th 2017

Dr. Anka Derichs



Content:

- 1. The legacy of intensive global agenda-building 2015-2016**
- 2. Which guidance does the New Urban Agenda (NUA) give?**
- 3. Steps towards implementing the NUA**
- 4. Future German Development Cooperation in the urban field**
- 5. (Annexure) „Localizing the SDGs“, National Urban Policies, Follow-up and Review of the New Urban Agenda**



1. All global agendas are relevant for the local level

2030 Agenda, Paris Climate Agreement, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, New Urban Agenda.

- Over 60 % of the SDGs implemented at the local level
- All agendas are universal
→ opportunity for more horizontal learning at the city level
- Agendas silent on how to improve enabling conditions for local governments (mandates, capacities, resources, partnerships)
- Limits how global agendas can speak to vast diversity of specific local (and national) conditions
- Interdependencies between agendas not explicitly developed



2. The New Urban Agenda

Outcome document of the “Third United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development”, Quito 2016



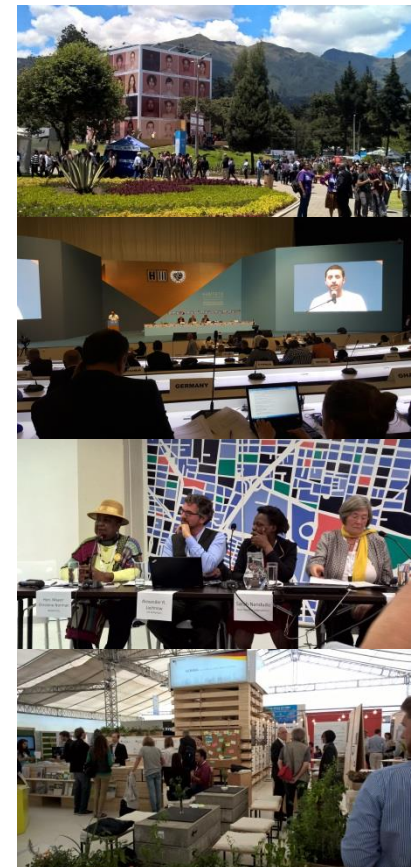


Habitat III Conference

- 30.000 participants,
10.000 international from 167 countries
- 53 Ministers, 5 national presidents
- Very high civil society participation
- World Mayor Assembly

“We want to better plan, manage and live
in cities.

We want to create livable cities for all!”





2. Habitat III Policy Units & Co-Leads

Right to the City - Cities for All

- ActionAid
- Development Bank of Latin America (CAF)

Social Cultural Urban Frameworks

- Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU)

National Urban Policies

- OECD
- UN-Habitat

Urban Govern- ance, Capacity and Institutional Development

- London School of Economics - Cities
- UCLG

Municipal Finance and Local Fiscal System

- Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
- World Bank

Urban Spatial Strategies: Land Market and Segregation

- National Institute of Urban Planning (INU)
- Urban Planning Society of China (UPSC)

Urban Economic Development

- Bartlett Development Planning Unit (DPU)
- Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS)

Urban Ecology and Resilience

- Rockefeller Foundation
- UNEP

Urban Services and Technology

- Deutscher Städtetag
- UITP

Housing Policies

- Habitat for Humanity
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)



Key aspects from German Government perspective



Doppelganger4/Shutterstock 2016

- **Recognition of cities as important actors for sustainable development:**
decentralisation and financing capacity
- **Multi-level and multi-actor governance:**
Cooperation with stakeholders and civil society (co-provision and co-production).
Local Government participation in global and national policy reviews.



Key aspects from German Government perspective cont.

- **Integrative spatial planning:** Relationships between urban and rural areas. Mixed-polycentric land-use. Land management.
- **People's needs as main principle of design:** Participation, Mobility, social integration, green urban spaces, urban health, food security ...



Does NUA give good guidance in the jungle of agendas?

- **NUA = comprehensive vision of sustainable urban development in the 21st century**
- **NUA is not (as expected) an implementation-orientated instrument of the 2030 Agenda**
- **Successful implementation especially depends on initiatives and commitments of national governments**



NUA defines 4 fundamental 'Drivers of Change'





Critical points from the German perspective

- Lack of concrete agreements and objectives to evaluate implementation
- Unclear formulations on topics like subsidiarity, de-centralisation, enabling environment for cities
- Link to SDGs on a very abstract layer
- 20-year cycle too long
- The speed of urbanization is not highlighted
- Little national voluntary commitments



How to link the 2030 Agenda and the NUA?





3. Follow-Up and Review of the New Urban Agenda

- Four-year reporting cycle (policy-science interface?)
- Coordination by UN-Habitat (mandate under review)
- Strategic UN-wide cooperation on urbanisation
- Guidelines/Action Framework by UNH in 2017
- World Urban Forum Kuala Lumpur 2018
- Report to HLPF on SDG 11 in 2018 by UNH



4. Changes in the German Development Cooperation

- BMZ revises the sector strategy „Sustainable Urban Development“
- Transformative Urban Transport Initiative launched in Quito (TUMI)
- „New“ Topics need to be mainstreamed within BMZ still: e. g. National Urban Policies, capacities for better urban governance, housing.
- Peer-to peer learning amongst cities, Follow-up and Review of the global agendas in and with cities, Localizing SDGs are seen as important.
- Ministry for Environment (BMUB) increases urban programmes under international climate protection initiative (IKI).
- Demand needs to be articulated by partner countries!



Please vote !



[GIZ Innovation Fund](#)

The Local 2030 Agenda App
Localizing the SDGs !



Thank you very much for your attention!

**What are capacity needs in your countries for tracking the
SDGs and the NUA in and with cities?**

What are partner's demands?



5. Localizing the SDGs – Definitions and Rational

“The process of taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress.”
(Global Taskforce of LG, UNH, UNDP)

“Local spaces are ultimately the key site of delivery and development and, as such, local government is central to the success of sustainable development.” (SALGA)

“Subnational governments should not be seen as mere implementers of the Agenda. Subnational governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best-placed to link the global goals with local communities.” (UCLG)

“Landing the SDGs ... Locally specific targets and indicators developed to track needs, challenges and/or contributions unique to a sub-region.” (UNDP 2016)



Localizing the SDGs – Links

- [Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level](#)” (Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UNH, UNDP, 2016)
- [Getting Started with the SDGs in Cities. A Guide for Stakeholders.](#) (SDSN, German Development Cooperation 2016)
- [Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III – Opportunities for a successful NUA](#) (Misselwitz, 2015)
- [Metropolitan Governance Capacity Assessment](#) (GIZ, UNH, 2016).



National Urban Policies – Link

- [The Second International Conference on National Urban Policies](#)
Paris, 15-18 May 2017 (OECD, UNH, Cities Alliance). Theme:
National Urban Policies: Implementing the SDGs and the New Urban
Agenda.
Stakeholders' Panel organized by the Cities Alliance on May 15.
Capacity Development Session on May 18.

NUA-Climate Agreement Link

- [ICLEI Summit for Local and Regional Leaders](#) in Bonn, 17 Nov 2017,
during Cop 23. Topics: Vertical Integration of NDCs, Synergy among
global agendas, community engagement, climate action in climate
vulnerable countries.



Follow-up and Review of the NUA – Links

- [Considerations for the Follow-up and Review of the New Urban Agenda](#) (Adelphi, commissioned by the BMZ, 2016)
- [SDG Goal 11 Monitoring Framework](#) (UN-Habitat 2016)
- Cities Enabling Environment Assessment [Africa](#) and [Asia](#) (Cities Alliance 2015, 2017)
- [Cities Prosperity Index](#) (UNH)
- [Global Urban Observatory](#) (UNH)
- [How will we monitor the New Urban Agenda?](#) (Citiscopes 2017)
- [N-AERUS Recommendations for the New Urban Agenda](#)



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Some Hints on How to Integrate the Agenda 2030 in GIZ's Advisory Services

Katharina Lampe,

Planning Officer, Planning Division
Democracy, Policy Dialogue, Urban
Development



Our questions as planning experts:

Same, same but different?

What is new??

How to deal with complexity?





Our first aid kit:

VON
FACHPLANERN/INNEN
FÜR
FACHPLANERN/INNEN



Schnell und auf einen Blick:
Wie erhalte ich grundlegende Informationen
zur Agenda 2030?



Readiness check:
Wo steht „ein Land/eine Region“ bei der
Umsetzung der Agenda 2030?



Themenavigator:
Welche Bedeutung haben die Themen der Abteilung
Governance und Konflikt in der Agenda 2030?



Methoden für die Praxis:
Was bedeuten die Prinzipien für die
fachplanerische Arbeit?

Arbeitshilfe: Agenda 2030 im Themenfeld Governance und Konflikt





Step I: How do we contribute to the Implementation?

Die Sustainable Development Goals and the Mining Sector in Chile

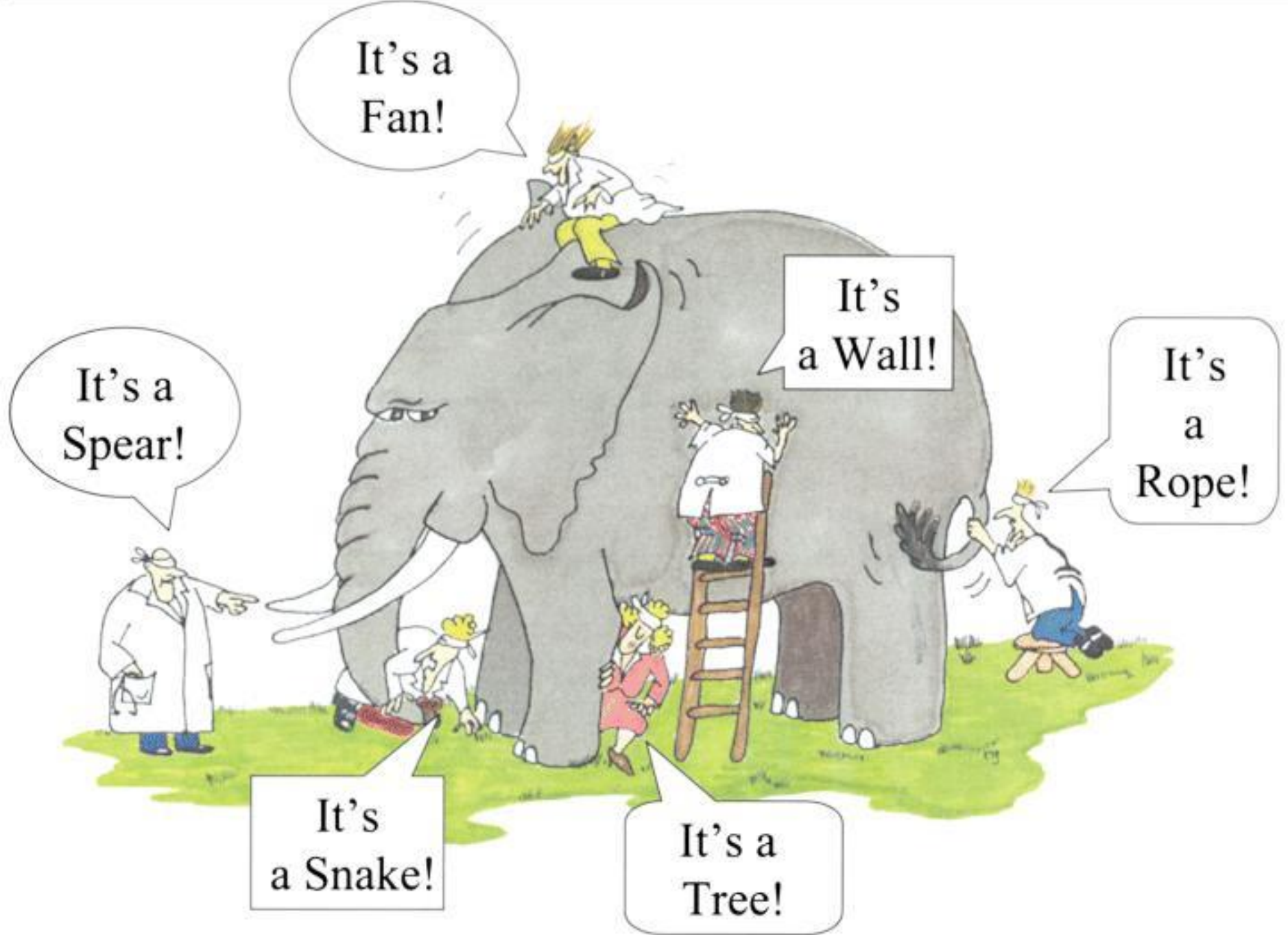


AP: Astrid Karamira (4C1)



Contribution of the program to the SDG







Step II Readiness Check

What is the current status of implementation in a specific Region/Country?

- [Monitoring & Review Process](#)
- [Indicators](#)
- Key questions

Which **steering structures** exist in the partner countries for Implementation and Monitoring? Which **actors** are relevant for the implementation and monitoring?

Which **political priorities** are on the agenda of the partner country? Has the Agenda 2030 been integrated into the **national development strategy**?



Step III Principles

- **Universality** – „We are all developing countries!“ – i.e. project „connective cities“
- **Integrate three dimensions of sustainability** (social – economic – environmental) – strengthens the approach of integrated urban development planning
- **Monitoring and Review** – which role do cities play in the monitoring and review process i.e. project approach in Ghana
- **Leave No One Behind** – how marginalized groups can be reached – new project approach in Serbia municipal services for vulnerable groups
- **Shared Responsibility** (Multi-Actor-Partnership) – No problem can be solved by only one actor alone - Sectoral project sustainability in textile supply chains



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La implementación de la
Nueva Agenda Urbana

Experiencias y aportes
desde América Latina

The integral implementation of the New Urban Agenda

Experiences and contributions from Latin America

An initiative of the sector networks
Red-LAC – Good Governance and GADeR-ALC –
Environment and Rural Development supported
by the sector projects Sustainable Development
of Metropolitan Regions and Policy Advice for
Urban Development

2016

Content

1. Occasion and target
2. Challenges of urban development in LAC
3. Method and case studies
4. Recommendations

1. Occasion and target

- An initiative of the **sector networks in Latin America and the Caribbean** Good Governance (Red-LAC) and Environment and Rural Development (GADeR-ALC)
- Financed by innovation funds of the GADeR-ALC with Co-financing by Red-LAC and the **sector projects Sustainable Development of Metropolitan Regions and Policy Advice for Urban Development**. Responsible: GIZ Ecuador, implemented through CITE-FLACSO/ Ecuador.
- **Targets:**
 - **Implementing sustainable practices of integrated urban development** in LAC against the background of the Agenda 2030, the Climate Change Agreement of the Parties and Habitat III, interfacing Good Governance / social inclusion and sustainable resource management / climate protection.
 - Framing **recommendations for national and local Governments** as well as for **development cooperation** (New projects in Ecuador, Brazil, Peru).

2. Challenges of urban development



80% urban population
Emergence of new spatial structures
(Metropolitan regions)



Focus on middle sized cities
100.000 to 2 million residents, 40%
of total population LAC



Poverty and inequality
10% of the population earns 47% of
total income, 15% less urban poor
(1990-2010), but every 4th is a slum
dweller



Economy and employment
50% of regional GDP, but high
informality and low productivity

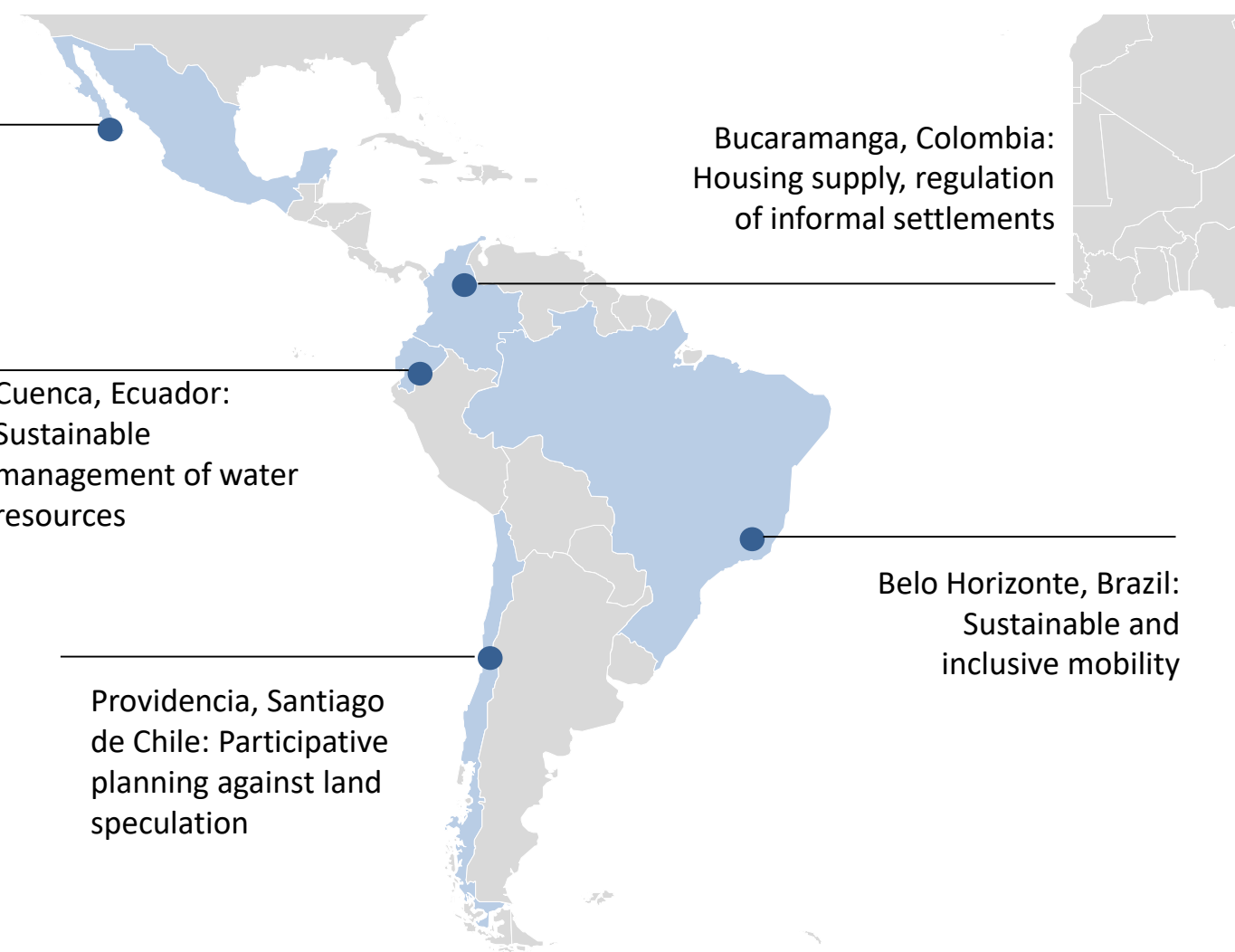


Weak communal finances
and high need for
investment
Low communal revenues,
infrastructural investments at 1/3 of
annual need



Climate change and natural
disasters
About 42.000 deaths, 1 million
destroyed and 6 million damaged
residences (1990 – 2011)

- Five case studies, focused on middle sized cities and regional representativity
- Focus on spatial and sectoral integration, multi-level approach and participation
- Analyzing the factors of success for the implementation: political and legal framework, instruments, processes and funding, institutional capacities, civic- and stakeholder participation.



La Paz, Mexico:
Resilience and
preventive risk
management

Bucaramanga, Colombia:
Housing supply, regulation
of informal settlements

Cuenca, Ecuador:
Sustainable
management of water
resources

Belo Horizonte, Brazil:
Sustainable and
inclusive mobility

Providencia, Santiago
de Chile: Participative
planning against land
speculation

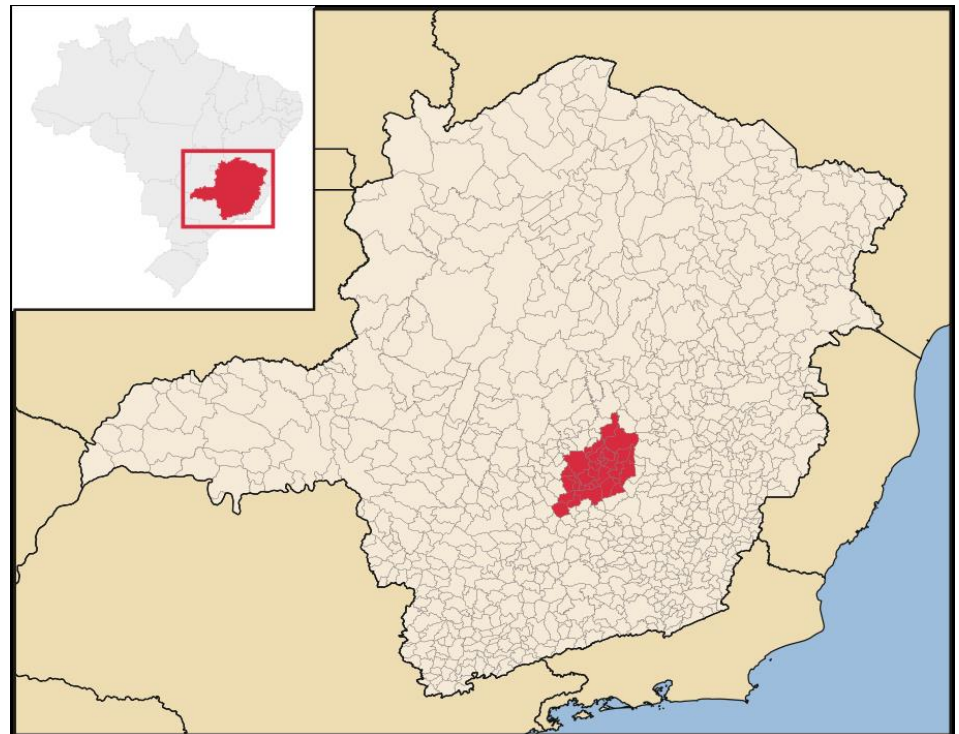
3. Case Study: Bucaramanga

- Population: 521,946 (City) 1,132,339 (MR)
- Metropolitan region: 1984 constituted; 2012 environmental authority
- Integrated approach: Housing supply, regulation of informal settlements and risk management
- Lessons learnt:
 - Competences and governance mechanisms of metropolitan region (metropolitan council; environmental agency) are key
 - Management instruments: Integral Metropolitan Development Plan, Public habitat and housing policy, Land Use Plan
 - Financing instruments linked with participative urbanistic and institutional governance



3. Case Study: Belo Horizonte

- Population: 2,502,557 (City) 5 million (MR)
- Metropolitan region: 1973 constituted, Belo Horizonte + 34 municipalities
- Integrated approach: Social inclusion and sustainable mobility
- Lessons learnt:
 - Opportunities and restrictions of adapting national policies at the local level
 - Management instruments: City Act (2001), Metropolis Act (2015); Metropolitan Development Fund; Projects and programs (Railway Infrastructure Adaption & Implementation Program, Public Transport Integration Program), Municipal secretaries on urban services and development, Municipal chamber; Municipal council of urban mobility, Belo Horizonte Urban Mobility Observatory (ObsMob)



3. Case Study: Cuenca

- Population: 459,057
- Middle-sized city: Forefront of water cycle management policies in Ecuador
- Integrated approach: Sustainable management of water resources
- Lessons learnt
 - Management instruments: Middle- and long-term integrated urban / territorial development and infrastructure planning (Development and Land Use Plan, Masterplan for Water and Sanitation)
 - Representative structure: ETAPA → Communal water, sanitation and solid waste management & National Park management
 - Inclusive approach: ETAPA (cross subsidized fees) & Water fund (FONAPA) with participation of rural communities and regional energy supplier.



4. Recommendations

- Acknowledge the importance of a comprehensive political and legal framework as a necessary condition for long-term targets like climate protection, social cohesion and equal living conditions.
→ **Field of action: adjust NUPs on international agreements**
- Using the potentials of city regional Governance structures, enshrine and operationalize vertical and horizontal cooperation as basic tasks of decentralization processes.
→ **Principle of subsidiarity**
- Reestablish the regulating functions of governmental entities: linkage of differentiated planning instruments for developmental and land-use planning with budget planning.
→ **Planning + implementation + supervision + sanction.**
- **Enable access to funding:** participation on national collected taxes, increasing the revenues, access to climate funding.
→ **Fiscal policy, finance facilities.**
- **Civic participation:** Practice of “Participatory Round Tables” and “Urban Observatories” for planning and monitoring incl. plebiscitary elements. Development assistance, multilaterals and UN-System as most important catalyzer.
→ **Institutionalize process-oriented planning and management of urban development**

Technical recommendations

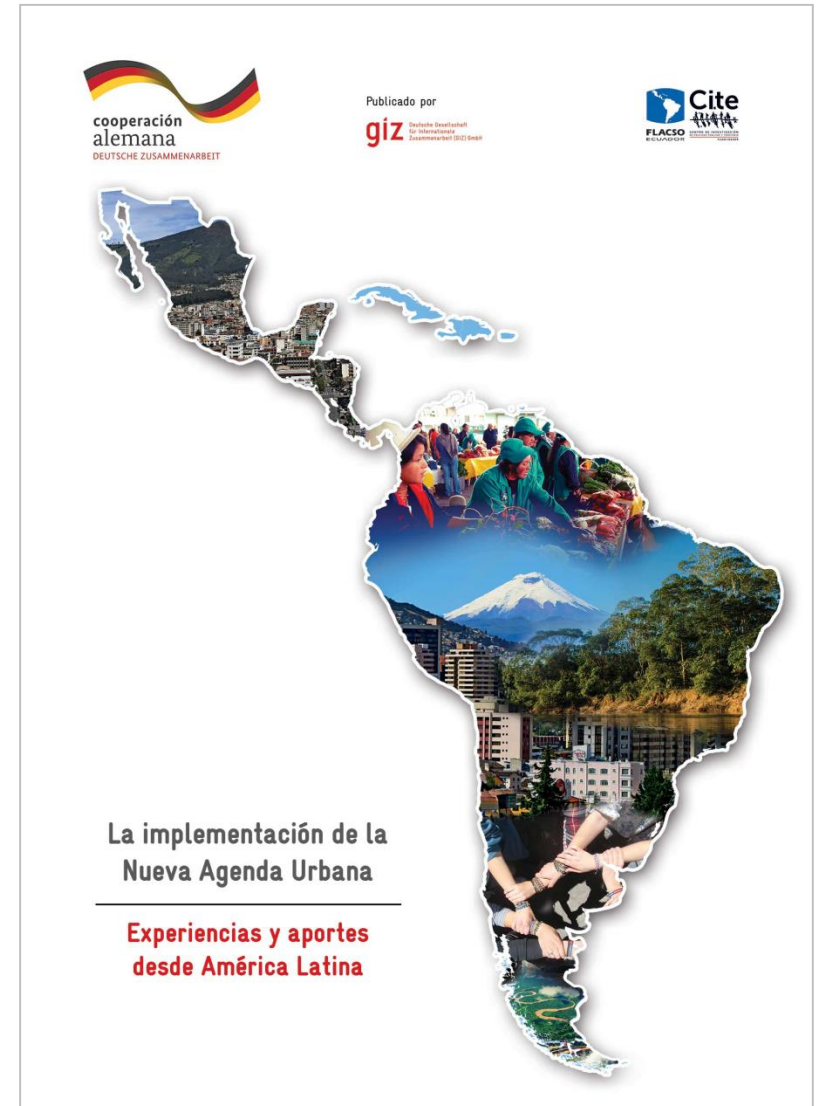
- **High quality urban habitat:** prioritizing informal settlements (linkage to infrastructure and basic services, land tenure, housing improvement) and prevention of informality (urban renewal and brownfield development, city growth, land speculation, construction).
- **Regional and urban planning:** encouraging polycentric urban structures with appropriate mixed use, inhabitant and built-up density to create equal living conditions and reduce social segregation.
- **Mobility and city regional integration:** strategic tool for inclusion, climate protection, TransitOrientatedDevelopment (Urban Form), promoting multi modality and non-motorized alternatives and traffic safety.
- **Urban material cycles, resource management, resilience:** integrated planning and operating of basic services, unsealing, conserve local water cycles, public spaces.
- **Data and monitoring:** Long-term spatial disaggregated data collection and analysis, appropriate and participative management models, open data.

Spanish version: <http://star-www.giz.de/pub?r=42706>

English version: <http://star-www.giz.de/pub?r=42705>

Barbara Scholz
Advisor
Sector Project Sustainable Development of Metropolitan Regions
G210 – Good Governance and Human Rights

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 36+40
53113 Bonn
Deutschland
Zimmer BM12032
T + 49 228 4460 ext. 3409
F + 49 228 446080 ext. 803409
E barbara.scholz@giz.de
I www.giz.de





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