

The Quadrennial Report 2018

Draft Proposed Outline

Report on the progress of the implementation of the New Urban Agenda

ANNOTATED TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Initial notes

- The 2018 is the first of 5 Quadrennial Reports, need to keep a *system-based approach* to the production of these Reports with an incremental perspective.
- Keep in mind the indivisibility and universality of these agendas, and the convergence with other development agendas, such as Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework.
- These reports are to be produced through country voluntary contributions, collection of data by UN-Habitat itself, and with inputs of different partners and stakeholders, organized within a coherent framework.
- Participatory and transparent process of engagement are needed.
- Subsequent QRs should heavily rely on evidence-based information including quantitative, qualitative and spatial indicators.

Elements to consider

- The Quadrennial Report as an element of the follow-up and review mechanism for the NUA and as part of the HLPF should establish critical linkages with SDGs, and particularly Goal 11.
- Platforms for engagement and production of the reports are World Urban Forums, the World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments, the on-line Quito Platform, the production of the Regional Reports in collaboration with the UN Regional Commissions and partners, and the UN-Habitat flagship publication World Cities Report.
- Guidelines to support country reporting (and eventually partners reporting) are being prepared.
- As the QRs are produced, need to keep in mind the need to improve the UN system-based approach for reporting and monitoring and reinforce UN-Habitat normative work, and in the data production and analysis.

The first Quadrennial Report 2018

- The first Quadrennial Report will be different to the others. With only 1.5 years after the adoption of the NUA, countries, cities and partners are still creating conditions to implement this Agenda. Institutional frameworks are being revised and coordination spaces are also being created.
- The 2018 Quadrennial Report (QR) should present a strategy, structure and timeframe, including some illustrative examples of qualitative, quantitative, spatial indicators and big data trends, which will help us monitor the implementation of the NUA.

Quadrennial Report Chapters and Sections

Introduction

(at the principle levels)

Responding to the universality of the sustainable development agenda

Recalling fundamental values and principles Right to the City, Cities for all, Leave no one behind

(clarifying what this report needs to achieve)

Chapter 1. Building/Strengthening (on) the interlinkages of the Global Development Agendas

Strengthening on the interlinkages of the NUA and the global urban development agenda

(NUA and SDGs Goals and Targets, Paris Agreement, Sendai framework, Addis Ababa Action Agenda).

Chapter 2. Key Trends & Challenges

Most recent changes

(demographics, inequalities, climate change, migration, urban expansion, affordable housing, decline of planning, gender equality, age responsive, accessibility)\

(processes that have occurred after the adoption of the NUA – how people started to think differently)

Building on Opportunities for Sustainable Change

(New territorial developments (ecosystem approach), the role of technologies, metropolitan governance, etc.)

Chapter 3. Developing a Coherent and Inclusive Reporting System

Towards an inclusive, progressive/ incremental approach for reporting

(National reporting using guidelines)

Reinforcing platforms for partnership engagement and community participation

Reinforcing Inter-agency collaboration

Building capacities to report on the implementation of the sustainable urban development agendas

** References to Annex

Chapter 4. Effective Implementation

Framework for implementation of institutions and policies

(Regional Action Plans -enabling environment)

National and regional levels -- *Recommendation** (AFINUA Framework)

Means of Implementation

(Finance, innovation, Capacity building)

Mainstreaming (localizing) the urban global agenda into local action

(Local action guiding global change -- trends, practices, Local Transformative Interventions,

(Accelerating the implementation of the SDGs)

Chapter 5. Overall Recommendations

Quadrennial Report Outline

Introduction

Conceptual Framework

Values and Principles

Universality

Human Rights

Transformative Commitments

- The pillars of the United Nations
- The transformative commitments of the NUA
- The SDGs overall commitments

Guiding principles and core values underpin the NUA and the 2030 Development Agenda. These agendas are to be implemented in a manner that are consistent with human rights, and the fundamental notions of transparency, accountability and the rule of law. The implementation of these agendas should be guided by interlinked principles such as the notion of leave no one behind and the social, economic and environmental pillars of sustainable development.

This introductory section recalls how the commitments adopted by governments guide efforts towards the implementation of a sustainable urban agenda under the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

Responding to the universality of the sustainable development agenda

- The convergence of the international development agendas and the ‘city’ and ‘human settlements’.
- The indivisibility of SDG (goals and targets) and the NUA themes.
- The universality of the NUA/SDGs agendas.

Unlike the MDGs that were centered in developing countries, a defining feature of the NUA and the 2030 Agenda is its universal nature. Universality means that it commits all countries to contribute towards a comprehensive effort for global sustainability in all its dimensions – social, economic and environmental. Universality also means that it ensures an integration of the fundamental issues of equity, peace and security.

This Section will analyze how the universality of principles connects to the universality of reach, presenting how progress takes shape in all regions and dimensions of development. It will also analyze how dimensions are interconnected at all levels, between NUA/SDGs indicators, and at regional, national and local levels.

Chapter 1. Building/Strengthening (on) the interlinkages of the Global Development Agendas

- Identifying synergies and positive interlinkages among SDGs goals and targets, and NUA themes.
- Understanding critical negative interrelations, acting to reduce them.

There are innumerable connections among the SDGs urban indicators and the NUA themes. They are mutually reinforcing and dependent on one another. It is important to know them and understand how positive interlinkages can bring higher pay-offs and extended benefits. Conversely, an inefficient implementation of goals/targets/themes can generate inefficiencies or have negative effects that limit the implementation of other goals, affecting sustainability in the long run. This section will present examples of these negative and positive interlinkages and the connection they can have for better planning and governance and the need of policy coherence.

This Chapter presents a short description of the different global agendas, indicating how coherence can be achieved at urban level. It identifies successful efforts to strengthen these inter-linkages and the enabling environment that are needed for the coherent implementation of these agendas at all levels.

Chapter 2. Key Trends & Challenges

Global Sample of Cities City Prosperity Index

There are certain key urban trends that have implications for achieving the New Urban Agenda. Goal 11 and the SDGs. A clear understanding of these trends and their manifestations are integral to achieving sustainable urbanization as set out in the various post-2015 development agendas. Since 1990, the world has seen higher shares of its population move to urban areas. This Chapter points out the most relevant trends (not necessarily new one) that continue to affect cities and the way in which cities implement the NUA.

2.1 Most recent changes

- Urbanization trends and conditions for 2016 (Habitat IV) and for 2030 (SDGs).
- Key themes of the NUA and SDGs recent and emerging trends.

*This Chapter presents a general perspective of the most important trends and conditions of urbanization in recent years. It also looks at the key milestones for the end of Habitat III and the 2030 Development Agenda. It will also present an evolution of key thematic areas of the NUA and SDG indicators and the critical connections they have to the **transformative actions and commitments** of these agendas.*

2.2 Emerging Trends: Building on Opportunities for Sustainable Change

- Urbanization trends and conditions for 2016 (Habitat IV) and for 2030 (SDGs).
- Key themes of the NUA and SDGs recent and emerging trends.

This Chapter outlines some of the emerging phenomena that represent challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the NUA. The Chapter will presents the peculiarities of the different regional contexts, but also the fact cities around the world face common challenges.

Chapter 3. Developing a Coherent and Inclusive Reporting System

System-based approach
Stakeholders participation and engagement
Data and Evidence
Qualitative and Quantitative Data
Reviews of Habitat Agenda and MDGs
Local and National reporting

3.1 Towards an inclusive, progressive/ incremental approach for reporting

- Global and local monitoring, understanding results
- NUA and urban SDGs and the Data Revolution
- Many things work. How do we understand and use them?

A system-based approach to data collection and analysis will be created to underpin technically and substantively the production of QRs. This Section will present the approach that will be adopted and its incremental nature to serve these and other reports (SDGs, WCR, regional, etc.) using the Global Sample of Cities and the City Prosperity Initiative, as well as other external monitoring structures and mechanisms from partners. Based on this incremental approach data and indicators will be sequentially collected, including the development of appropriate systems. In parallel, Guidelines are being prepared to support country reporting using a similar template.

Quantitative data in the form of hard urban indicators (spatial and non-spatial measurements) will be used to analyze and monitor performance in the implementation of the SDGs and thematic areas of the NUA, combined with qualitative information that will take the form of best practices and policy analysis to depict and understand what works and how when implementing these urban global agendas.

The data collection and analysis will be informed by the activities of – and inputs from - national, subnational and local governments and the work of different stakeholders such as multilateral organizations, civil society, NGOs, private sector and universities.

3.2 Reinforcing platforms for partnership engagement and community participation

- Modalities of engagement and existing structure supports.
- Integrated thinking in the preparation of the QR.
- Implementing strategic partnerships

Participation and engagement of various partners and stakeholders is critical for the follow-up and review of the NUA/SDGs. This Section will provide an insight into the nature, form and quality of this engagement, including presenting the means (i.e. platforms and mechanisms) that are deployed to integrate their legitimate needs, interests and inputs in the preparation of the Report.

The Section will also elaborate on the existing platforms and structures such as WUFs, the Quito Platform, Regional and flagship reports that can facilitate the production of subsequent QRs. It will also present the means needed to ensure that ‘integrated thinking’ permeates the elaboration of the Report, including strategic partnerships that ensure multiple views are considered.

Partnerships are critical to the achievement of sustainable urban development. The multi-disciplinary nature of urbanization calls for a holistic approach with multi stakeholders working together on both general and specific issues and making cross-sectoral linkages at all levels. It is clear that the breadth and depth of partnership is expanding. This Section will present which is the form they are taking and the processes and solutions they are promoting.

The S-G has called for a reinforced UN Coordination Framework to develop stronger linkages between sustainable urbanization and other global development agendas, particularly disaster risk reduction and climate change. This Section will analyze how this framework is implemented in the entire UN system in the urbanization domain.

3.3 Building capacities to report on the implementation of the sustainable urban development agendas

- Support to translate global commitments into national and local strategies and plan
- Ensuring that no one is left behind through specialized training and capacity development

This Section will analyze which efforts are deployed in support of countries and cities for them to strengthen their capacities to report and monitor on the NUA and the urban SDGs. How UN-Habitat City Prosperity Initiative can support this process, as a global framework for local monitoring.

The Section will also discuss which are the best tools, training packages, capacity development programmes and advisory services to reinforce national and local governments' capacities and the role of stakeholders and partners.

Based on the supportive work of partners and UN organizations, the Section will analyze how the production of data and knowledge connects to monitoring and reporting for these two agendas.

Chapter 4. Effective Implementation

National Plans for Sustainable Urbanization
National Urban Policies
Institutional frameworks
Integrated Urban Implementation
Financing Urban Development
Local Transformative Interventions

4.1 Framework for implementation of institutions and policies

- National ownership and implementation
- Setting up enabling environments
- Defining national plans and frameworks.

Integrating the objectives of the NUA and the goals and targets of the SDGs in the implementation of national priorities, actions, plans and budgets is a critical first step towards national ownership and implementation. How governments are doing this? What kind of structures they create? Are they endorsing NUA/SDGs in their national development plans, or working through sectoral approaches? The review of voluntary reports can provide good information on this.

This Section will analyze how governments are integrating their economic, social and environmental policies in connection to the global agendas. What kind of structures are they setting up to undergo

public consultations and what sort of policy changes and institutional adaptations to better respond to urban sustainable development challenges.

This Section will devote an analysis to Partnerships that are critical to the achievement of sustainable urban development. The multi-disciplinary nature of urbanization calls for a holistic approach with multi stakeholders working together on both general and specific issues and making cross-sectoral linkages at all levels. It is clear that the breadth and depth of partnership is expanding. This Section will present which is the form they are taking and the processes and solutions they are promoting.

4.2 Means of Implementation

This section of the report covers the implementation aspects of the NUA and SDGs and depicts the experience and practices that local and national governments are putting in place, as well as the efforts that other non-government organizations are also undertaking for productive, sustainable and equitable urban growth. The Section will focus on the key sectoral actions that are implemented locally, the lessons that they have generated and some of the results they have created.

Local transformative interventions require creativity and innovation in processes, systems, institutions and the use of technology. This Section will cover the catalytic work that UN-Habitat, other UN Agencies and partners are deploying to support the implementation of these agendas. It presents the means of implementation of these agendas that includes finance, creativity and innovation and capacity development actions.

4.3 Mainstreaming (localizing) the urban global agenda into local action

- Adopting an “integrated implementation approach” to the NUA
- Localizing the SDGs agenda

Local governments have actively participated in the process of defining the SDGs, as many of the responsibilities to achieve them lay within their realm, as it is the case with indicators such as access to basic services, primary and secondary education, gender equality, affordable drinking water, waste recycling, etc. The implementation of the NUA would contribute to the implementation and localization of the 2030 Agenda

This Section will present the strategies and efforts that are deployed to localize the SDGs, and the partnerships, associations or platforms to implement this Agenda and create conditions for its follow-up and review. It will also elaborate on the notion of ‘integrated implementation’ of the NUA, an Agenda which is by nature already localized, but requires deliberate efforts to ensure coherence and integrated approach for i) sectorial integration, ii) spatial integration (i.e. transport and planning coordination) and iii) coherence between the different scales of administration.

Chapter 5. Recommendations

Annex

Indicators Framework

Linkages between NUA and urban SDGs

