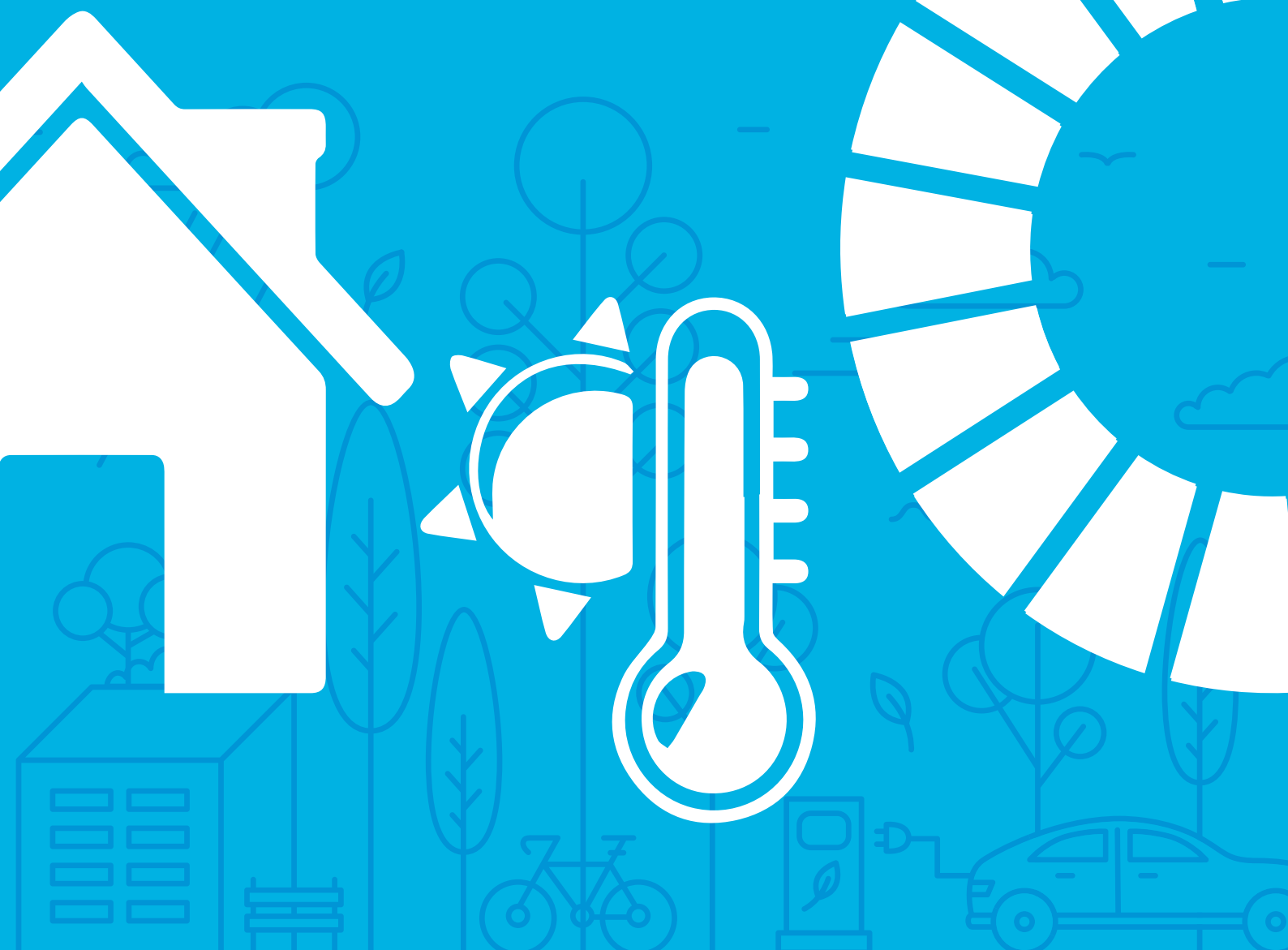


**Priorities 2022–2023:
Adequate Housing, Cities
and Climate Change, and
Localising the Sustainable
Development Goals**





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POR UM FUTURO URBANO MELHOR

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PERNAMBUCO

Overview

Our world is changing rapidly. Technology and information are moving at breathtaking rates. Populations are expanding, political forces are in flux and the climate crisis threatens the planet's future. A pandemic has swept across the world, claiming millions of lives.

The effects of change are, as ever, felt most strongly in cities and urban areas. This was underlined by COVID-19 which laid bare the economic and social vulnerability of our urban way of life.

Sustainable urban development has therefore never been more difficult and with two thirds of the world's population expected to live in urban areas by 2050, according to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, that challenge will only grow more formidable.

There is therefore a growing commitment to focus on urban issues across the public sector, private sector, civil society and the United Nations System. In Our Common Agenda, the United Nations Secretary-General urges Member States to take broader and more decisive action to tackle the threats of climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and escalating inequalities and conflicts. In urban areas, the response

to these threats requires strong leadership and guidance from UN-Habitat, with its knowledge and knowhow drawn from decades of experience of working with local and national governments, communities and all urban stakeholders.

The Secretary-General's Quadrennial Report of March 2022 advises Member States and urban stakeholders on how to accelerate the implementation of UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda. Building on these recommendations, UN-Habitat has identified three integrated action areas to address major urban challenges and accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. These priorities correspond directly to recommendations likely to be set at the High-level Meeting on the New Urban Agenda on 28 April and will contribute to implementing the current UN-Habitat Strategic Plan for 2022–23.



The first of our three priorities is to **provide adequate housing** for all. Investing in adequate and affordable housing for all and including housing into national planning and land-use strategies will tackle several issues central to people's well-being. Adequate housing advances economic and social inclusion, digital access, personal safety and security, and healthy environments. It is central to UN-Habitat's mandate and is contained in the Leave No-one Behind commitment in the Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda report.



The second priority **addresses the key role of cities as contributors to climate solutions**. With increased local climate finance, cities could make significant progress towards implementing adaptation priorities set in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Local governments could embark on resilience-building with communities in informal settlements, align essential urban services with national climate plans and adopt innovations for maximum environmental, social, health and economic improvement. Beyond direct climate actions, local governments would benefit from a stronger emphasis on sustainable urban development NDCs.



UN-Habitat's third priority for 2022–2023 is **localizing the Sustainable Development Goals**. Local leadership and local action plans on the SDGs have been identified as central to realizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This priority supports the New Urban Agenda's call for a multi-level governance system which was further supported by the Secretary-General in Our Common Agenda's proposal for inclusive multilateralism and in the Quadrennial Report's request to Member States to foster collaboration between local and regional governments.

UN-Habitat has a critical role to play in advocating and coordinating the work of the United Nations on SDG localization. It can build the capacity of local, evidence-based action plans and schemes for data and monitoring that are in line with the newly endorsed Global Urban Monitoring Framework.

UN-Habitat believes that immediate investment in these three strategic areas would create tangible

impacts within the global community's limited time span. They could transform the world's currently unsustainable development path to one that delivers a much greater measure of lasting prosperity and peace. To this end, this document presents 15 proposals for tangible, evidence-based investments and initiatives across UN-Habitat's 3 priorities, with indicative costs of delivery included for each proposal.





Adequate housing

The challenge to provide adequate housing for all

Housing is recognized by Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as an essential right.

It makes up nearly 60 per cent of the built environment and is arguably the single biggest influence on the daily quality of life of people in cities. Yet an estimated 1.6 billion people live in inadequate housing conditions, without access to basic services or sanitation, and struggling to afford housing costs. About 70 per cent of the world's households live with precarious tenure and some 15 million are forcibly and illegally evicted every year. It is estimated that an additional three billion people will require adequate and affordable housing by 2030 and that 50 per cent of the building stock required in developing countries by 2050 is yet to be built. The decisions on how these housing gaps will be filled have significant implications for climate, society and the economy.

Member States have said that policy advice and technical assistance to increase the quantity and quality of housing should be a central feature of UN-Habitat's mandate. This mandate is based on meeting the seven elements described in the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' General Comment No. 4 on the Right to Adequate Housing, namely: **legal security of tenure; availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; affordability; habitability; accessibility; location; and cultural adequacy.**

The Secretary-General's *Our Common Agenda* report also calls for better governance to deliver adequate housing, while his *Quadrennial Report* on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda recommends that housing and associated basic services should be integrated with health, income, education and access to basic services as five elements of a new social contract to address multiple forms of inequality and reduce poverty.

In December 2021, the United Nations General Assembly approved resolution A/RES/76/133 that sets out actions to end homelessness, mitigate evictions and promote affordable housing. The resolution recalls that the New Urban Agenda, *inter alia*, promotes cities and human settlements that should progressively achieve the full realization of the right to adequate housing for all. The resolution also encourages Member States to increase the pool of affordable housing, upgrade slums and to take steps to end arbitrary evictions.

1.6 billion
people live in inadequate housing conditions, without access to basic services or sanitation, and struggling to afford housing costs



UN-Habitat's proposed response on adequate housing

Recognizing the centrality of housing to sustainable urban development, and in response to the calls for action from Member States and the Secretary-General, UN-Habitat proposes the following five priority areas for action:

- 1. Housing demand** is a demographic, economic and social dynamic that can be predicted and needs to be monitored. It operates as an ecosystem, with each part of the housing system affecting others. For example, access to adequate low-income housing has a positive impact on slums and the homeless. In the absence of significant public intervention, housing systems risk creating segregation and marginalization, whether at national regional, local or neighbourhood level.

UN-Habitat proposes:

- The development of locally – and regionally – focused housing and housing demand profiles, clearly linked to income quintiles and levels of vulnerability, to identify and monitor the housing challenge and guide policy.
- The development of environmental risk and connectivity profiles for existing and projected housing stock.
- The collection of a new generation of housing data to better understand who is being left behind, why and where.



Output: Localized housing profiles linked to national frameworks that directly contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and national commitments in international law.



Indicative budget (biennium): USD 4 million (up to five pilot projects depending upon local costs).

- 2. Land** is a fundamental constraint on housing supply and quality and a major determinant of housing costs. This is despite the fact that many cities, particularly in developing countries, still have low average residential densities of 5 to 10,000 per sq km and major under-development of up to 40 per cent or more in their urban cores. These low densities are frequently characterised by laissez-faire strategies such as minimal public intervention, artificial scarcity and commercial speculation. Active land management strategies, where the public sector uses planning, regulatory and financial tools, and land acquisition strategies to meet development needs in a socially inclusive manner are needed. These should be explicitly linked to environmental and public health objectives at city and regional levels.



Output: Municipal and regional land strategies and action plans with clear milestones. Updated global urban data on SDG 1.4.2 on security of tenure in urban areas.



Indicative budget (biennium): USD 2 million (up to five pilots depending upon local costs).



3. Local housing ecosystems vary significantly according to public and private investment levels, geography and levels of gross domestic product. They are also determined by national frameworks and local implementation planning. Understanding housing ecosystems at the municipal and regional level allows for the design of multi-level governance strategies that recognize the interdependence of public and private roles in housing and infrastructure provision and the need for both direct interventions and indirect incentives. These multi-level governance strategies need to include the principal tools for intervention, such as slum upgrading programmes and programmes that address the needs of the most vulnerable. Reflecting the progressive realization approach to the right to adequate housing, these will need to be long-term strategies following a variety of housing models, including self-building. These strategies will include transit-oriented development and the most effective building techniques for climate mitigation and adaptation. They will also recognize that progressive fulfilment must be accompanied by public protection for less formal elements of the housing ecosystem.



Output: Municipal and regional housing strategies and action plans with clear climate action methods and milestones.



Indicative budget (biennium): USD 8 million (up to 10 pilots depending upon local costs with a priority on coordination with the availability of large scale construction and maintenance funding).

4. Housing finance is commonly quoted as the greatest challenge to achieving adequate housing for all. Unlike other markets, evidence shows that lowering the cost of housing production for developers does not automatically lower the price for consumers. Similarly, increasing the purchasing power of consumers tends to lead to an increase in housing prices. Further, a lack of regulation and public finance often creates situations where private investment in sub-standard housing provides returns on investment that are four times or more higher than in regulated markets. These predatory practices exacerbate poverty and distort local housing supply and markets.

A sustainable approach to housing finance should begin with an assessment of public expenditure on low income and affordable housing at national and local levels, including infrastructure and slum upgrading.



Output: Housing finance mapping and development plans, including strategies for bankable projects and the development of sustainable housing markets.



Indicative budget (biennium): USD 2 million (up to five pilots depending upon local costs).

5. Housing governance has frequently focused on national interventions. Policy advice and technical assistance at the national level is important but we urgently need to scale up sub-national support. This requires identification of what kind of housing delivery mechanisms have been put in place by public institutions to meet local housing needs. Identifying the different stakeholders influencing, or benefitting from, current practices and quantifying the relative efficiency and equity of public management and financing will be necessary. Based on the evidence collected, options for the design of multi-level housing governance frameworks could be proposed and implemented based on key performance indicators for increasing efficiency in public interventions.



Output: Multi-level housing governance plans.



Indicative budget (biennium): USD 2 million (up to five pilots depending upon local costs).



Interventions to support the success in all areas of action:

- 1 Investment in data and evidence to fully understand the extent and breadth of housing challenges.
- 2 Capacity-building programmes to provide progressive and sustainable implementation over time.
- 3 National communications strategies targeting popular support and public accountability.





Cities and climate change

The emergency and the response by cities

The climate emergency is generally regarded as the defining challenge of our time. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has warned that without drastic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, global warming will not be held to the target of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

With global warming comes extreme weather events that are acutely felt in cities. In 2021, North America and the Mediterranean region experienced heat waves and wildfires, Europe, China and East Africa had torrential rainfall and flooding, while droughts troubled parts of Latin America. One of the hottest years on record, 2021 closed with Typhoon Odette damaging and destroying nearly two million houses in

the Philippines – twice as many as Typhoon Haiyan in 2013.

As confirmed at the Conference of the Parties 26 to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP26), it is in cities, which account for nearly 70 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, where action must be taken to meet the global goal of carbon neutrality by mid century.

More than 11,000 cities have started taking such action. Their plans aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in building and construction, transport, energy and waste to build the resilience of urban infrastructure, environmental and health systems, and to support the most vulnerable communities, recognizing that climate change can aggravate displacement and will increasingly contribute to migration to urban areas. National governments are increasingly supporting this: 84 per cent of updated NDCs now have strong or moderate urban content.

Over the period 2022–2023, UN-Habitat will, in collaboration with its partners, accelerate its climate change proposals across all programmes most critically at country, city and community levels.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has warned that without drastic reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, global warming will not be held to the target of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.



UN-Habitat's proposed response to climate change

1. Accelerating the roll-out of the Resilient Settlements for the Urban Poor (RISE UP Programme)

One of UN-Habitat's five global flagship programmes, RISE UP is a response to the vulnerability of informal settlements and urban displacement areas to climate change. Working through a multi-sectoral and stakeholder approach for urban adaptation and resilience-building, the programme emphasizes the Leave No One Behind imperative at the heart of the Agenda for Sustainable Development and supports a just climate transition. Infrastructure and basic service investments must be well targeted and lead to better services and health outcomes for the urban poor, persons with disabilities, children, women, the elderly or new arrivals to informal settlements.

To accelerate the roll-out of RISE UP, three key outputs at a country, city and global level have been identified:

- *Country level* outputs centred around policy review and partnerships with national governments (such as the agreement to establish a Kenya Secretariat), work with local governments, and partners and experts from the Building Resilience of the Urban Poor (BCRUP), 1000 Cities Adapt Now (1000 CAN), the Adaptation Fund and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) initiatives with the United Nations Environment Programme.
- *City and community level* activities aimed at making informal settlements climate-resilient are at the core of this initiative. In addition to physical infrastructure and access to services, activities will address issues of tenure security and resettlement to proximate locations.
- *Global level* outputs are centred around global and regional secretariats to develop future models and projections for climate-related migration, tailor-made technical and policy advisory services, knowledge management, twinning programmes, advocacy, thought leadership and centres of excellence at the regional and global level.

To achieve impact, additional resource mobilization of USD 100 million for 2022-2023 is envisaged. USD 90 million is required to support initiatives directly benefitting informal settlements, urban displacement and migrant areas. USD 10 million will benefit national multi-stakeholder secretariats and regional and global hubs to provide technical and policy advisory services. Further thematic experts across UN-Habitat would provide research, data and capacity development as well as partnership engagement.



Output: Housing, water and interventions for climate and urban health impacts, resilience of settlements strengthened through nature-based solutions and global and regional policies designed and implemented through the science-innovation-action nexus for comprehensive local solutions.



Indicative budget: USD 10 million over two years for technical and policy advisory services (not including direct investments).

2. Strengthening local climate finance

Finance represents a major barrier to climate action in cities, especially in the Global South, yet cities must play a critical role in implementing climate change adaptation locally.

Despite the increase in available finance for adaptation, the adaptation finance gap is not closing. Annual adaptation costs in developing countries alone are currently estimated to be in the range of US\$70 billion, with the expectation of reaching USD 280 billion to USD 500 billion in 2050. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) need around USD 40 billion annually between 2020 and 2030 to implement the adaptation priorities set out in their NDCs.

UN-Habitat will support the development of global tools, policy and technical advice and partnership engagement in support of cities' access to private and international finance. They will assist the transfer of building rights and land value capture, utility fees and general obligation bonds.

They will also support country- and city-level roll-out and testing in particular in LDCs, Small Island Developing States and post-crisis countries through partnerships and technical support to ensure that local climate action priorities are translated into fundable projects building on urban plans and successful prior projects. This initiative expands existing partnerships with the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund. Normative frameworks, tools and policy advice is further developed through UN-Habitat's Cities Investment Facility, partnerships with the Cities Climate Finance Leadership Alliance, with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and through projects that support testing of finance tools in countries where access to finance is particularly restricted.



Output: Strengthened tools, policies and technical knowledge.



Indicative budget: USD 1 million per year, for dedicated support to national and local governments and in support of programme development to access vertical climate funds.

3. Enhancing multi-level governance for local climate action

The urgency and magnitude of implementing climate mitigation and adaptation solutions on the ground demand a compelling and strong system of governance and practice. UN-Habitat has a track record in supporting the integration of climate change concerns into:

- (i) National Urban Policies and the urban development challenges in climate change frameworks;
- (ii) efficient use of scarce resources;

- (iii) partnerships with key stakeholders such as community organizations, civil society and the private sector.

The Framework Agreement between UN-Habitat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) strengthens both agencies' capacity to provide policy advisory services to national governments. UN-Habitat supports local level implementation of national frameworks through the Global Covenant of Mayors and global networks of cities.

Additional resources in the range of USD 10 million would ensure that sustainable urban development is further strengthened in NDCs and their implementation plans. Approximately USD 7 million would be allocated for pilot initiatives in Africa, the Arab States, Asia-Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean. USD 3 million would support policy advisory services, the development of tools, capacity-building and partnership engagement. Housing and urban development ministries and the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities stakeholder groups' participation at the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change would be strengthened. Finally, National Adaptation Plan development and implementation and integration into local climate change, SDG localization and Voluntary Local Reviews would be supported with these resources.



Output: Strengthen sustainable urban development with climate impacts.



Indicative budget: USD 10 million

4. Foster innovation for urban climate action

Generating specialized and cutting-edge knowledge in support of urban climate change mitigation and climate resilience has never been more critical. As an example of these efforts, UN-Habitat together with the Global Covenant of Mayors hosted the Innovate4Cities Conference 2021.



With 880 speakers and 190 sessions, this event brought together science and innovation partnerships focused on inclusive, resilient, and climate-neutral cities. The outcome documents of the conference, including the updated *Global Research and Action Agenda* on local climate action, highlight cutting-edge practices and identify knowledge and innovation gaps. The Action Agenda provides the framework and research direction for the *IPCC Special Report on Cities and Climate Change* which will be prepared as part of the next IPCC Assessment Cycle.

UN-Habitat’s Innovation Challenge partners provide direct support to cities to solve specific issues through innovation, which in turn is made available globally. The United Nations Innovation Technology Accelerator creates a science-based foundation for decision-makers.

Additional financing of USD 10 million is sought for 2022–2023 to ensure the institutionalization of the Innovate4Cities Conference, knowledge management to strengthen the links between science, innovation, policy and implementation, support for research in the run-up to the IPCC Special Report on Cities and Climate Change, and for the expansion of the Innovation Challenge programme.



Output: Institutionalization, management and expansion of innovation programmes.



Indicative budget: USD 10 million for two years.

5. Climate smart urban basic services

Improved access to and management of urban basic services such as energy, solid waste management, water, sanitation and transport can contribute to both climate change mitigation and adaptation and improved health. For example, solid waste management is the third largest emitter of methane. If a business-as-usual scenario was followed, dumpsites would generate 8–10 per cent of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2025. Open burning and dumping of waste are the main sources of GHG emissions from the sector. Additionally, they pollute air, soil and water endangering public and environmental health.

However, the waste sector is in a unique position to move from being a source of global greenhouse gas emissions to becoming a net-zero emitter and contributing to climate change mitigation through controlled waste management, resource recovery and waste prevention.

How operators secure water supplies and manage wastewater is profoundly relevant for both climate mitigation and adaptation. Water quality is declining, and water scarcity affects more and more people. The freshwater ecosystems that sustain water services are under threat, while water is wasted in leaking pipes and wastewater is affected by a lack of collection, treatment and poor recycling. Furthermore, transport contributes approximately one quarter of all energy related greenhouse gas emissions.

Many local governments and basic services operators do not have the human and institutional capacity to adopt a circular economy, low carbon transport systems or other more sustainable systems, especially while the pressure on urban basic services increases due to high urbanization rates. This has recently been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which at the same time provides opportunities for a green and inclusive recovery with climate smart urban basic services.

Encouraging climate smart urban basic services would include: developing knowledge and tools on selected topics; advocating for stronger integration of basic services within national climate plans; facilitating peer-to-peer exchange, organizing a Climate Champions Challenge for basic services operators; providing technical assistance on Sustainable Urban Mobility Planning in 10 cities, as part of building back better in the aftermath of COVID-19; and establishing water and sanitation resilience programmes in two regions. Funding of approximately USD 5 million per year for five years is sought.

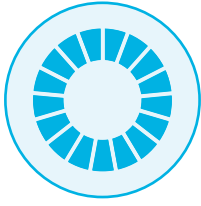


Output: Integrated basic services policies; improved knowledge and capacities of basic services operators leading to positive climate and health impacts.



Indicative budget: USD 5 million per year for five years in 10 cities.





Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals



A challenge and an opportunity

With only 8 years left to achieve the commitments of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and just under 15 years for the New Urban Agenda, local action has never been more central to achieving global goals. We need integrated “whole-of-society” and “whole-of-government” approaches that gather sectors, communities and the different spheres of governments towards a common objective: inclusive and sustainable development.

Local and regional governments are increasingly acknowledged as peers in a process in which global goals, national resources and local implementation are expected to work seamlessly together. It is increasingly recognized that local governments are able to respond to several growing and interconnected challenges, whether economic crisis, the climate emergency, growing inequalities or an unexpected health crisis such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

Aware of the significance of local action for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, a growing number of local and regional governments around the world are taking action to localize

the SDGs in their territories. In the last 5 years, around 90 local and regional governments from 34 countries have produced 121 Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs). This global movement is expected to expand in the coming years. The growing demand for VLRs is a call for urgent action on the localization of the SDGs.

In November 2021, UN-Habitat’s Executive Board mandated UN-Habitat to “actively advance SDG localization in support of the Decade of Action, through normative guidance, technical assistance and strategic partnerships”.

This request is based on the recognition of UN-Habitat’s work with local and regional governments over several decades and its more recent efforts towards localizing the SDGs to accelerate the implementation of the New Urban Agenda.

- 1 Firstly, as the leading entity in the UN system for engagement with local and regional governments, UN-Habitat is mandated to coordinate a series of processes and mechanisms that are central to the work of the UN on SDG localization. The most dynamic among these are:

- (i) the United Nations Task Force on the Future of Cities;
- (ii) the revamped Local 2030 Coalition;
- (iii) the United Nations Advisory Committee of Local Authorities; and
- (iv) G20 Platform on Localizing the SDGs.

In addition, UN-Habitat, in collaboration with the United Nations system and organized representations of local and regional governments, is leading and coordinating the establishment of an Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments, which was proposed by the Secretary-General in the Our Common Agenda report.

2 Secondly, UN-Habitat has developed a comprehensive approach and set of tools to support national and local governments to localize the SDGs, from data to planning and project development to financing. These focus on the core areas of UN-Habitat’s work including housing and slum upgrading, urban basic services, urban environmental health, regeneration and climate action. UN-Habitat’s approach is based on three main components which help to advance sustainable development across multiple SDGs using urbanization as a driver:

- (i) the Global Urban Monitoring Framework;
- (ii) Voluntary Local Reviews;
- (iii) SDG Cities Global Initiative.

UN-Habitat convenes and works with a network of partners on the localization of SDGs, connecting their knowledge and resources to amplify their impact.

UN-Habitat’s proposed response on localizing the SDGs

UN-Habitat welcomes new partnerships and resources to advance the following initiatives during 2022–2023:

1. Local 2030 Coalition: The Local 2030 Coalition is the United Nations-wide initiative on localizing the SDGs which works as an international platform to:

- (i) connect partners working on SDG localization;
- (ii) mainstream SDG localization into the work of the United Nations;
- (iii) strengthen multi-level cooperation and national frameworks for localizing the SDGs. UN-Habitat functions as the secretariat of the Coalition and as the co-chair with UNDP (2022–2023) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (2022–2025).



Output: Secretariat services to the Local 2030 Coalition to support advocacy, capacity-building and building partnerships on SDG localization.



Indicative budget: USD 1 million per year.

2. Global Knowledge Centre for SDG localization:

UN-Habitat proposes the creation of a Global Knowledge Centre as a centre of excellence and one-stop shop for national and local governments working on SDG localization, including VLRs and their integration to Voluntary National Reviews. The centre will produce and share technical knowledge and innovative tools with its partners.



Output: The creation of the Global Knowledge Centre and management of its initial activities.



Indicative budget: USD 1 million per year.

3. Global Urban Monitoring Framework: The United Nations Statistical Commission recently endorsed the Global Urban Monitoring Framework (UMF) led by UN-Habitat as the main set of indicators to monitor the SDGs, the New Urban Agenda and various regional, national and urban programmes. In parallel, UN-Habitat’s long-standing Global Urban Indicators Database helps the application of UMF, especially by secondary cities which often lack adequate up-to-date data or the capacity to monitor local action and impact.



The Urban Indicators Database will also help to inform global United Nations reports on sustainable urban development, national progress reports on New Urban Agenda implementation, and research and knowledge on the SDGs and sustainable urban development trends. It will also provide information on the VLRs of participating cities, facilitating better informed and responsive policy-making.



Output: Data collection, validation and analysis for 1,000 secondary cities.



Indicative budget: USD 2 million per 1,000 cities.

4. Data to Action projects: UN-Habitat, on behalf of the United Nations system, is the custodian for 9 of the 15 indicators under SDG 11 and supports the monitoring and reporting on 4 indicators of other Goals. This role goes beyond reporting, however, because through its normative and operational work, UN-Habitat also helps cities and countries strengthen their implementation. Making progress globally on the 13 indicators which UN-Habitat is concerned with requires scaling up data collection as well as producing guidance and providing technical support at national and sub-national levels in various countries, especially developing countries and LDCs.



Output: Funding to support monitoring and reporting on the 13 indicators for which UN-Habitat is involved with, with follow-up support to identify and implement catalytic or “data to action” projects in at least 20 countries.



Indicative budget: USD 8 million for catalytic/“data to action” projects in 20 countries.

5. SDG localization country programmes: Build SDG localization programmes in selected countries by facilitating the creation of national enabling frameworks while improving local institutional capacity and monitoring processes, planning and financing to generate SDG impact. This would apply the approach of the SDG Cities global flagship initiative and multiple tools of UN-Habitat at the national level and involve multiple cities and partners in a country such as the national associations of local governments, among others. Finance will be a key element.



Output: Development and implementation of SDG localization country programmes in 10 developing or LDCs.



Indicative budget: USD 2 million per country (20 cities per country over 4 years).

UN-Habitat PRIORITIES 2022–2023

SUMMARY TABLE

Adequate Housing	Cities & Climate Change	Localizing the SDGs
HOUSING DEMAND USD 4 M (up to 5 pilots)	ACCELERATION OF RISE UP USD 10 M for 3 years	LOCAL 2030 COALITION USD 1 M per year
LAND STRATEGIES USD 2 M (up to 5 pilots)	STRENGTHENING LOCAL CLIMATE FINANCE USD 1 M per year	SDG LOCALIZATION GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE CENTRE USD 1M per year
LOCAL HOUSING ECOSYSTEMS USD 8 M (up to 10 pilots)	MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE FOR LOCAL CLIMATE ACTION USD 10 M	GLOBAL URBAN MONITORING FRAMEWORK USD 2 M for 1000 cities
HOUSING FINANCE USD 2 M (up to 5 pilots)	FOSTER INNOVATION FOR URBAN CLIMATE ACTION USD 10 M	DATA TO ACTION PROJECTS USD 8 M for 20 countries
HOUSING GOVERNANCE USD 2 M (up to 5 pilots)	CLIMATE SMART URBAN BASIC SERVICES USD 5 M per year (5 years)	SDG LOCALIZATION COUNTRY PROGRAMMES USD 2 M per country



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